"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today, partly cloudy tomorrow; moderate west to northwest winds, becoming variable.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,027. .... NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC, TORPEDOED WITHOUT WARNING WITH 26 AMERICANS ABOARD, SINKS IN ELEVEN MINUTES; 391 SAVED, SOME INJURED; TWO AMERICANS AMONG 32 MISSING

SHOCKS PRESIDENT WILSON

Arabic Disaster Gravely Viewed in All Circles at Washington.

IS IT BERLIN'S ANSWER?

Attack Regarded in Some Quarters as "Deliberately Unfriendly" Reply to America.

LANSING AWAITS THE FACTS

Administration Guardedly Silent —Hints of a Diplomatic Break with Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department received a cable dispatch late tonight from Lewis C. Thompson, Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Queenstown, in which he said that survivors of the Arabic said the ship was torpedoed without warning and sank in eleven minutes. Mr. Thompson said that no authentic information had been obtained at the time his dispatch was sent "as to whether any or how many were lost." He gave a list of sixteen American survivors.

The statement in the Vice Consul's message that survivors declared that the Arabic was sunk without warning lent the gravest aspect to the incident because of the effect it may have on relations between Germany and the United States.

The question in the minds of Government officials tonight is: Was the sinking of the Arabic Germany's answer to the last American note concerning the Lusitania? If it was, this Government faces another crisis in its dealings with Germany. But officials were not willing to say tonight whether in the attack the German Government proceeded on the principle that actions speak louder than words and wished it to be understood that the German submarine warfare against unarmed merchant vessels was to continue without observance of the requirement upon which President Wilson has insisted —that passengers and crew shall have ample time to escape to places of safety before the vessel is torpedoed.

First News from Consul.

Vice Consul Thompson had sent a message earlier in the day informing the State Department that the Arabic had been sunk sixty miles from Queenstown and that survivors were being brought to that place. He gave no details, however, and department officials waited anxiously for a full report. After the receipt of Mr. Thompson's second message, in which he said that survivors declared that the Arabic was sunk without warning, the views of responsible officials as to the possible consequences of the act of the German submarine could not be obtained.

On the basis of the Vice Consul's first message high officers of the Administration declined to comment on the Arabic incident. "Nothing to say," was all that came from Secretary Lansing's office.

The White House was silent, but President Wilson's concern was indicated by the fact that he canceled an engagement to play golf and called Secretary Lansing on the telephone to ascertain what information the State Department had with regard to the sinking of the White Star liner.

Awaits All the Facts.

The position of the Administration is that no determination as to the course it will take can be reached until full reports of the circumstances attending the loss of the Arabic have been received. It was realized immediately after the first news of the sinking reached here that the affair might bring to a head the already strained relations between Germany and the United States and for that reason officials became extra cautious in answering questions on the subject.

If all the American passengers on the Arabic escaped with their lives, it does not change the application of the principles which this Government has laid down with reference to Germany's submarine warfare. The fact that the lives of American citizens were endangered through the German submarine's refusal to observe the well-established rule that non-combatants on merchant vessels must have an opportunity to reach places

Continued on Page 2.

President Wilson's Warning to Germany

"The very value which this Government sets upon the long and unbroken friendship between the people and Government of the United States and the people and Government of the German nation impels it to press very solemnly upon the Imperial German Government the necessity for a scrupulous observance of neutral rights in this critical matter. Friendship itself prompts it to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."—*From the American note to Germany, sent on July 21.*

LONDON PRESS ASKS WHAT WE WILL DO

Fate of Americans the First Inquiry When News of Arabic Disaster Reaches England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The news of the torpedoing of the steamer Arabic reached London between 5 and 6 o'clock this evening and created a sensation only secondary to the sinking of the Lusitania. The first point upon which attention centred was whether there were American passengers aboard.

At the offices of the White Star Line it was definitely announced that there were twenty-five Americans on the passenger list. It was added that there were possibly more, but this could not be stated definitely, as it is a rule of the company that booking clerks shall not press clients to give their American addresses. Consequently it occasionally happens that American passengers are simply entered on the books as registered at a London hotel.

The next point of inquiry was whether any American passengers had lost their lives. The White Star officials expressed their belief that late news would show that all the passengers had been saved, and pending definite information on the point declined to give any particulars as to the identity of the passengers on the ground that possibly unnecessary anxiety would be caused their relatives and friends.

Look for a Crisis.

Further information which the evening brought forth tended to confirm the belief that no American lives had been lost. This had the effect of removing the early idea that the sinking of the Arabic might set America aflame and precipitate an immediate breach in German-American relations. None the less, it is believed here that the incident is bound to bring about new developments in the already strained situation. President Wilson's second note to Germany is quoted as a clear indication that the United States cannot tolerate the torpedoing of a passenger ship carrying Americans in circumstances under which the Arabic was sunk. The principles laid down by the President that "the high seas are free and that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can be lawfully seized or destroyed, and that the lives of non-combatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after she has been summoned to submit to examination," are held here on the information so far available, to have been clearly violated in the case of the Arabic.

Await Our Answer.

Comments in the London papers show special interest as to what the United States will do about the attack.

The Daily Chronicle says:

"We await with interest the action which the American Government will take in the face of this new challenge to peaceful seaborne traffic."

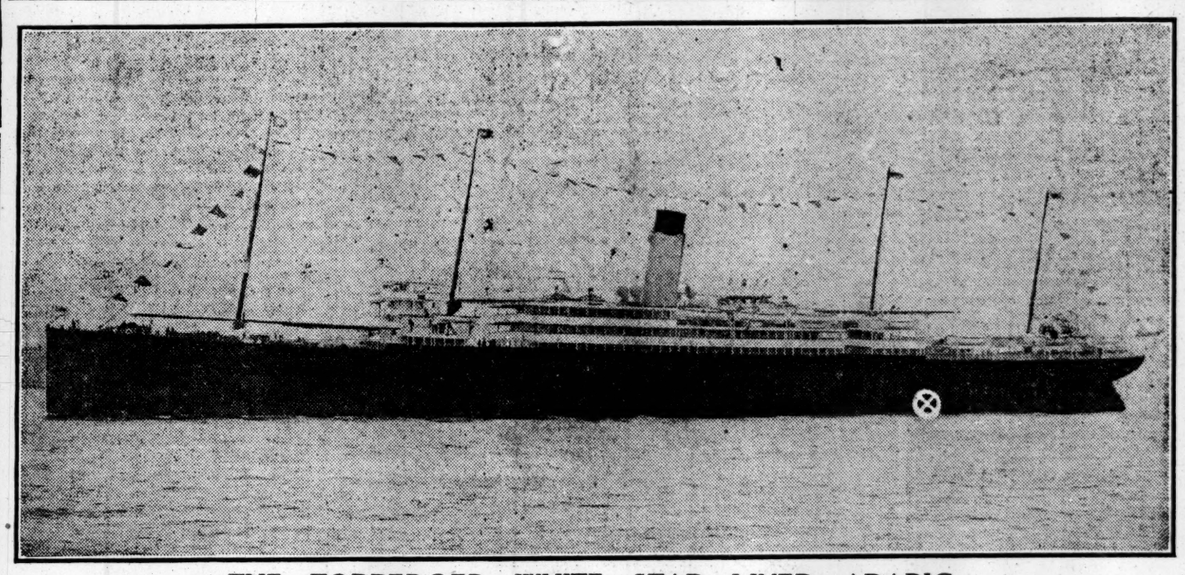
The Daily News says: "It is a definite challenge to neutrals, and it does not stand alone. The seizing of the Norwegian mails, which aroused great and natural indignation in Norway, is merely another illustration on a smaller scale of the entirely unlimited rights which Germany is arrogating to herself over all neutral commerce.

"The defense put forward is, as in the case of Belgium, simply Germany's necessities. As in the case of Belgium, it is an entirely false defense, even on its very slender merits. It is now certain that the defense of Germany in no sense required the invasion of Belgium, and it is equally certain that the balance of sea power against her is in no degree redressed by her submarine outrages.

"But the doctrine itself is one which, if pushed to its practical conclusions, the neutral world cannot afford to tolerate. No State has the right to set its own convenience above the elementary rights of all the rest of the world. The theory may provoke nothing but protests, but if an attempt is made to enforce it, and to enforce it as Germany is doing, with a total disregard to human life and human feelings, the ultimate result can only be to proclaim

Continued on Page 3.

BOSCA SEC—Light, Rich, Soft. A Favorite Among the Ladies.—Advt.



THE TORPEDOED WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC.
X shows where the torpedo struck, which sent her to the bottom in eleven minutes.

Two Americans Unaccounted For on Lists of the Arabic's Saved

Mrs. Josephine L. Bruguiere of New York and Edmund Woods Were First Reported Rescued, But Revision of List Puts Their Safety in Doubt.

A revised list of survivors, compiled from cable reports received from Liverpool early this morning, indicated that Mrs. Josephine Bruguière of New York and Edmund Woods were still unaccounted for among the American passengers. They were mentioned as having been saved in previous reports.

At 3 o'clock this morning the agents of the White Star Line said that, including the third-cabin list, 161 passengers of the Arabic had been accounted for, leaving twenty of the listed passengers still missing to complete the total of 181, as sent from Liverpool.

Besides Mrs. Bruguière and Woods, they said they had received no confirmation that James Houlihan, cabin, and Thomas Elmore, steerage, had been rescued, as stated in advices to Washington. The others were six cabin and ten third-class passengers.

The foreigners now missing, according to the lists received here, are as follows:

CABIN.

MARY ENGLISH.
PATRICK FITZGERALD.
ELLEN MILIA.
L. L. MEILLIER.
Miss MARIE MILLS.
Mrs. W. G. RANDALL.
Mrs. TATTERSALL.
Miss Irene TATTERSALL.
WILLIAM BULLIBANT.
Mrs. JOHN H. NEAVE.

THIRD CLASS.

Mrs. L. HERMANS.
MARY HARRINGTON.
THOMAS McMAHON.
MARY RADINGTON.
CORNELIUS SULLIVAN.
FLORENCE THOMAS.

The names of rescued Americans contained in these lists were as follows:

AMERICANS.

CABIN.

Mr. and Mrs. FRED BURGESS.
Master BRUGUIERE.
Mr. and Mrs. JAMES CALMON.
Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A. COLLINS.
Mr. and Mrs. DELLAH COVINGTON.
JOHN F. A. DAY.
The Rev. Dr. E. A. McALLISTER.
CHRISTOPHER McTAMMEY.
LEOPOLD P. MOORE.
A. HULME MEBEKER.
JOHN DOLAN.
CLAUDE ROODE.
JAMES M. ROWLEY.
W. E. RAMSDELL.
Miss F. E. SHRIMPTON.

Reports from Washington state that Vice Consul Thompson has cabled of the safety of these other Americans:

CABIN.

JAMES H. OULIHAN.

THIRD CLASS.

JOHN OLSEN.
THOMAS ELMORE.

Private cables from Liverpool reported the safety of the following:

THIRD CLASS.

WILLIAM HUGHES.
J. KELLETT.

It is possible that some Americans boarded the liner as she was about to sail and were carried in the list given out by the White Star Line as of other nationalities.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

The first list as given out here by the White Star Line accounted for the following passengers of other nationalities:

CABIN PASSENGERS.

Mrs. FLORENCE C. ALLISON.
JAMES BARNES.
ROBERT BOND.
Mr. and Mrs. JAMES CLAMON.
Miss ETHEL M. CHADWICK.
Miss CATHERINE CHRISTIE.
ISAAC CORRAE, Jr.
Miss BRIDGET CUFFE.
WILLIAM CUMMINS.
Mrs. MARIE DALTON.
JOHN DEIGHTON.
Miss ROY DUNCAN.
Miss EVELYN EATON.
Mrs. RUTH GODDARD.
AUBREY GUALTER.
A. P. HILLER.
ALBERT INGAM.
Mrs. JOHN B. KELK.
Master JOHN W. KELK.
Misses DOROTHY, VIOLET and OLIVE KELK.
CHARLES KFESSER.
Miss ISABELLA G. LOBB.
FREDERICK LARKIN.
SAM MEADOWCROFT.
Miss BRIDGET MILLS.
Major G. L. MONEY.
CYRIL MONEY.
Misses MABEL and EDITH MONEY.
JOHN H. NEAVE.
Miss TERESA O'FARRELL.
JOHN OLSCHEWSKI.
Miss BESSIE PORTER.
C. W. PRINGLE.
W. J. RANDALL.
Miss E. M. RANDALL.
JOE ROBINSON.
Miss S. D. ROSSALL.
Mrs. E. SMITH.
JOHN STEWART.
ALFRED STILL.
Miss GLADYS TATTERSALL.
FRANK TATTERSALL.
Miss BERTHA TATTERSALL.
Rev. AUGUSTINE WALDNER.

Later another list of cabin passengers saved was issued as follows:

R. A. BURNS.
Miss G. A. CARNE.
STELLA CAROL and HUSBAND.
Miss M. CHRISTOPHERSEN.
JOHN CRITCHLEY.
S. COX.
A. J. CORLSON.
Miss L. G. DAY.
C. J. DENNEHY.
K. DOUGLAS.
Miss E. DUNLOP.
Mrs. DAVEY.
Mrs. M. E. EATON.
Miss MARY FEENEY.
Mr. and Mrs. W. NEGUS.
J. PEARSON.
Mrs. A. E. PHILLIPS.
Master W. D. PHILLIPS.
Master S. M. PHILLIPS.
Miss G. PHILLIPS.
Miss A. M. PHILLIPS.
Miss K. PHILLIPS.

Among the survivors of the crew, it was stated, were the Captain, all the deck officers, all the engineers, except London, the doctor; the Purser, assistant Purser, Chief Steward, Second Steward, Chief Third Class Steward, and Chief Stoker.

Cable advices late at night from London gave the name of John F. A. Day as among the American survivors of the Arabic.

A third list gave these additional names of rescued:

A. E. PHILIP.
F. PRYCE.
C. E. ROSS.
Miss M. ROSS.
Mrs. and Miss TEWKSBURY.
J. USHER.
Mrs. A. M. F. VAN SCHELLE.
Mrs. BEATRICE WHITE.
W. L. ADAMS.
Miss V. H. ALDERSON.
W. BATHURST.
J. C. BOLAND.
Miss M. E. BOLAND.
Miss M. M. BOUDET.
M. BRADLEY.

A fourth list of the survivors of other nationalities was as follows:

MISS A. HYDE.
HARVEY JUDD.
MISS IVY JUDD.
A. LAWADSKY.
G. W. LYONS.
DENNIS McCULL.
A. M. MORTON.
Mrs. J. GILLANDER.
Master W. N. GILLANDER.
Mrs M. GREAVES.
Miss MARGARET GREAVES.
Miss M. HARRISON.
Mrs. S. HILL and infant.
Mrs. M. C. PRESCOTT-HELLER.
JOSEPH DE LORIMER.
Mrs. GABRIEL CANTOR.
W. MASON.

Survivors of Third Class.

The following list of steerage survivors was given out:

KATE CONNORS.
ANNE MOONEY.
SARAH E. SALT.
FRANK SALT.
MONA SALT.
FLORENCE SALT.
LIZZIE MAHONEY.
MARY HAYES.
ROSE WEBER.
KATE FALVEY.
DELIA QUINN.
JOHN MORRISSEY.
JOHN KENNEDY.
MARTIN FLANAGAN.
ELIZABETH WILLOUGHBY.
JOHN SULLIVAN.
JOHN KEOGEN.
FRANCIS CARRAGHER.
HUGH HANLEY.
MARTIN LOGAN.
MARTIN LOFTUS.
REUBEN LISS.
WILLIAM DUCKERS.
EUGENE KILDUFF.
DENIS FALVEY.
THOMAS HAYES.
GEORGE LYONS.
JOSEPH WALDRON.
JAMES MANNION.
NAT MOORE.
Mrs. LOUISA FARMER.
Mrs. FRANCES REA.
Miss VALDERSON.
Miss AMY JONES.
MARGUERITE MULQUEEN.
JOHN DIGHTON.
Mrs. KELLETT.
DOMINICK MORSIE.
JOHN TUMULTY.
CHARLES HOWE
JOHN DOHERTY.
PETER PUGAL.
JAMES WALDRON.
TIMOTHY HAYES.
JENNIE MANGAN.

Survivors in Pitiable Plight; Women in Boats in Night Clothes

Many in Their Berths When Torpedo Struck the Ship—All Owe Their Lives to Gallantry of Arabic's Crew.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 20.—The landing here yesterday evening of the survivors of the White Star Line steamer Arabic was a striking scene. All of them were scantily clothed, and none of them had hat or head coverings of any kind.

A large number of the survivors were suffering from injuries to their heads and other wounds or from shock, and the effects of being forced to take to open boats scantily clothed.

Many of the women were in their berths when the liner was torpedoed and ran to the deck in their night clothing. These were provided with blankets when they were taken from boats and rafts by the crews of the rescue ships. A number of those saved were picked out of the water and arrived here in their sea-soaked clothing. The people of Queenstown gave them every possible attention and provided fresh outfits for many of them. There were some pathetic scenes of grief over the loss of the members of some of the families on board the liner.

A. Hulme Nebeker of Logan, Utah, who when he arrived here had on only a bathrobe, said that the crew worked splendidly under Captain Finch's direction in the short ten minutes which they had to get the passengers into the boats, and but for the discipline maintained and the excellent work of the rescuing tug officers at least 200 persons would have been lost. The submarine, according to Mr. Nebeker, was seen before it launched the torpedo, but there was not time enough to escape it.

The American Vice Consul here assisted the local authorities in aiding the survivors.

Captain Finch, who is suffering from injuries to his leg, said last night that he did not see the submarine, but distinctly observed the torpedo approaching the ship.

"It was then impossible to escape it," the Captain said. "We had only eight minutes to get the boats away and save all on board."

George L. Money of Stratford, Ontario, who, with his daughter and brother, was returning home on the Arabic, said the passengers in large numbers were enjoying the beautiful weather about decks after breakfast. Their attention had just been attracted to the steamer Dunsley, the boats of which were being launched.

[The censor here evidently has deleted the facts concerning the Dunsley.]

The Arabic, Mr. Money added, was making toward the Dunsley when the streak of a torpedo fired from a submarine lying in the wake of the Dunsley was seen making for the Arabic. There were cries of alarm and all hands made for lifebelts and the lifeboats.

"Fortunately," continued Mr. Money, "all precautions had been taken, the lifebelts being in readiness on deck and the boats in position for launching. The torpedo struck the ship and there was a terrible explosion. The ship began to settle immediately and sunk in a few minutes. It was marvelous how so many boats were got afloat. It spoke well for the discipline of the crew. I was an hour and a half swimming."

A member of the crew of the Arabic said when the steamer was struck she was going at sixteen knots for the Dunsley. When the torpedo struck a part of the ship was borne away, and he saw the bodies of coal trimmers and of five engineers whose watch was below blown to pieces and into the sea.

Although the steamer was torpedoed in the forenoon, it was 8 o'clock in the afternoon before the survivors were picked up by the Primrose and Mongolian. On board these boats all the rescued received the best of care and attention.

Charles Pringle of the Motor Company, Limited, of Toronto, said that most of the passengers on board the Arabic were Canadians. Discussing the work of rescue, Mr. Pringle said:

"It was really marvelous that so many persons were saved. All the lifeboats were crowded when they were launched, and some persons were thrown into the water. There were some very panicky scenes, but the crew kept cool heads and rescued most of those struggling in the water. The floating rafts did good service, several passengers clinging to them for a considerable time.

"One woman, the mother of three children, had an arm broken and became separated from her children when the boats were lowered. She did not know of their fate until she met them at the landing place. It was an affecting scene as she clasped them to her breast."

The Assistant Purser of the Arabic said:

"The torpedo hit near the engine room and the boilers of the steamer exploded. This accounts for the rapidity of her sinking.

"The Captain was the last man to leave the ship. The boats were rowed about for four and a half hours before they were picked up."

ROWED FOR 4½ HOURS, SAYS ACTOR DOUGLAS

He Noted No Panic or Accident Among the Arabic's Passengers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—Kenneth Douglas, an actor, who was one of the Arabic survivors, has telegraphed from Queenstown to The Daily Mail as follows:

"We were struck by the torpedo at 9:28 A. M. All the passengers saved were got away in boats in twelve minutes. The boats had been lowered for any emergency. We rowed about for four and a half hours until we were picked up by a ship. I am feeling quite all right. There was no panic, and there was no accident or any kind. We in the boats were picked up by two ships."

SAYS ONE AMERICAN IS LOST.

Six Other Passengers and 25 of Crew, According to Liverpool.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I have just been officially informed that of the thirty-two persons on the Arabic not accounted for twenty-five were members of the crew, the other seven being passengers. A message just received states that at least one of the missing is an American.

The passengers were made up of the following nationalities: British, 145; Americans, 26; French, 3; German, 1; Belgian, 1; Russian, 3; Swiss, 1; Spanish, 1. The German is the Rev. Augustine Waldner, who was traveling with a Home Office permit.

The majority of the crew come from Liverpool, and there is a crowd of women outside the White Star offices waiting for news.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—SS Ryndam, at Falmouth, Aug. 19.

IF WORN OUT AND "ALL IN" from overwork or hot weather, take Wincarnis, the famous tonic and restorative.—Advt.

Ship's Whole Side Blown Out; Many Survivors Injured

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Three hundred and seventy persons who were rescued from the Arabic were landed at Queenstown at 6 o'clock this evening. A large number of them were badly injured. The ship sank in six minutes, according to some survivors, almost the whole of one side being torn out of her.

Several of those who were injured were engaged in watching another ship which was being torpedoed when their own vessel was struck.

The survivors were four hours in the ship's boats before they were rescued.

CAPTAIN PRAISES WORK OF THE CREW

Engineers and Firemen Sacrificed Their Lives to Execute Orders from the Bridge.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday, Aug. 20.—Captain Finch of the Arabic has given The Associated Press a detailed account of the loss of the liner.

"We were forty-seven miles south of Galley Head at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning," he said, "when I perceived the steamer Dunsley in difficulty. Going toward her, I observed a torpedo coming for my ship, but could not discern a submarine. The torpedo struck 100 feet from the stern, making terrible havoc of the hull. The vessel began to settle immediately, and sank in about eight minutes.

"My order from the bridge about getting the boats launched was promptly obeyed. Two boats capsized. We had taken every precaution while in the danger zone. There were plenty of lifebelts on deck, and the boats were ready for immediate launching. The officers and crew all behaved excellently and did everything possible in the circumstances, getting people into the boats and picking up those in the sea.

"I was the last to leave, taking the plunge into the sea as the ship was going down. After being in the water some time I got aboard a raft, to which I also assisted two men and women."

Captain Finch paid special tribute to the heroic conduct of several engineers and firemen who remained at their posts to the last and sacrificed their lives to execute orders from the bridge. Among those lost was the Captain's nephew.

The Arabic's commander spoke appreciatively of the kind treatment received by passengers and crew aboard rescuing vessels, and likewise of the arrangements made for their comfort at Queenstown. His chief regret was that he was not able to save the lives of every one on board.

"If I had been given a little more time by the submarine," he said regretfully, "I am satisfied I could have saved everybody."

Sang "Tipperary" to Cheer Women.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 9.—Stella Carol, a professional singer, gave an interesting description of the scenes on the Arabic. She got quietly into the boat, which reached the water safely. She saw the Captain dive off as the ship went down, and said he was a hero all through. Five women were in the boat she was in and twenty-nine men. The women became much distressed after a time, and she sang "Tipperary" to cheer them up. She also took a hand at rowing the boat.

Miss Carol was on the east coast of England on Sunday night during an air raid, and now thinks she has had enough of the Germans.

REPORTS EXPLOSION KILLED SOME ON BOARD

Assistant Purser Says the Torpedo Blew Up Arabic's Boilers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—B. Curry, assistant pursuer of the Arabic, said of his experience:

"The ship was struck at 9:40 and she sank at 9:53. The torpedo hit near the engine room and her boilers exploded.

"Not the slightest warning was given. Most of the passengers had just finished their breakfast, but some of them were still in their cabins.

"There was nothing approaching a panic, and the passengers were got into the boats smoothly.

"The Captain was the last man to leave the vessel. The ship went down very quickly. It was the most wonderful sight I have ever seen."

James Barnes, a passenger, said:

"The first we knew that anything was wrong was the sound of an explosion. The Arabic must have been struck in a vital part, for she sank almost immediately.

"Everything on board went wonderfully smoothly, and there was no trouble in getting the passengers into the boats. I saw a few people in the water, and I cannot be sure if they were saved."

It is reported here that some persons were killed on board by the explosion.

WOMAN NEW YORKER LOST?

U-Boat Emerged and Fired Torpedo Without Slightest Warning.

PASSENGERS SAW PERIL

Watching Attack on Another Vessel When Fatal Bolt Struck the Arabic.

BOATS QUICKLY LAUNCHED

But Many Persons, Including a Woman, Were Hurled Into Sea —Maimed Reach Queenstown.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The big White Star Line steamer Arabic, formerly a favorite ship of the Liverpool-Boston service, but which on her present trip was on the way to New York, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at 9:15 o'clock yesterday morning southeast of Fastnet.

The steamer, according to a statement of the White Star Line, was attacked without warning and went down in ten minutes. Of the 423 persons on board—181 passengers and 242 members of the crew—32 are missing and are believed to have perished.

Most of those who have not been accounted for belong to the crew. Only six of the passengers are reported missing.

Whether any of those not accounted for are Americans has not yet been determined, but there were only twenty-six citizens of the United States on board, twenty-two being in the second cabin and four in the steerage. The Arabic carried no first-class passengers, having lately been turned into a two-class liner.

Survivors at Queenstown.

The survivors, who left the steamer in the ship's boats and were picked up later by passing vessels, arrived in Queenstown tonight. They are being accommodated by the White Star Line in hotels and boarding houses in the little town which so short a time ago cared for the survivors and the dead of the Lusitania.

Details of the sinking of the Arabic are lacking, but that the loss of life was not greater was doubtless due to the fact that the weather was fine and that steamers plying the German submarine zone now keep their boats swung out and are otherwise prepared for emergencies.

The torpedo that sunk the Arabic struck her on the starboard side 100 feet from her stern. The vessel had left Liverpool Wednesday afternoon and taken a southerly course, well off the Irish coast, doubtless with a view of avoiding the submarines which frequent the waters nearer the shore.

When some fifty miles west of where the Lusitania was sunk in May the German submarine came to the surface and launched a torpedo.

The marksmanship of the Germans, as in the case of the Lusitania, was deadly accurate, and like the Lusitania, the big liner quickly settled and soon disappeared from view.

Some of the survivors, according to reports received here, say that they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Dunsley, and that this had caused great alarm on board the Arabic.

In their fright the passengers had rushed for life preservers, and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine turned its torpedo against the Arabic's side.

Passengers Fall Into Sea.

Ten life boats and a number of life rafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer, and into these a large number of the passengers and members of the crew scrambled.

Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water, but they got hold of the rafts and clung to them and later were rescued. One woman who fell into the sea screamed pitifully for help. The weather and tidal conditions being favorable, two sailors swam to her assistance and succeeded in lifting her upon a raft.

Among those who were rescued were Captain William Finch, commander of the Arabic, all the deck officers, the chief engineer, the surgeon, the purser, the assistant purser, the chief steward, and the third-class steward. Third Engineer Lugon is among the missing.

One of the passengers on board was Kenneth Douglas, a well-known English actor. Mr. Douglas was on the Lusitania when she was sent to the

Passengers on the Arabic---Her Earlier Escapes in the War Zone

bottom. His good luck followed him again today, for he is among the survivors.

Sensation in London.

When the news of the sinking of the Arabic reached London late this afternoon it caused a tremendous sensation. The first reports said it was feared a large number of the passengers had been lost. Crowds soon gathered at the White Star offices making anxious inquiries as to friends and relatives, who had taken passage on board the Arabic.

Reassuring news came shortly by wireless, however. It was to the effect that some fifteen or sixteen boats and life rafts had left the steamer safely, had been picked up, and were being towed into Queenstown. Later private telegrams brought the news from most of the passengers that they were safe, although some of them were injured.

Captain Finch was formerly in the Pacific Mail service, but for some years has been in command of the Arabic. The steamer is the largest yet sunk by the Germans, with the exception of the Lusitania.

The White Star Line issued the following statement Thursday night concerning the Arabic.

"The Arabic left Liverpool at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. She was torpedoed Thursday morning at 9:15 o'clock in latitude 50.50 north, longitude 8.32 west.

"She had aboard 423 passengers and crew. As far as can be ascertained, there are 375 survivors. It is understood that only six passengers are unaccounted for."

Fastnet, off which the Arabic went down, lies close to the lane of steamship traffic between England and America. It is about forty miles west of Old Head of Kinsale, near which the Lusitania was sunk, German submarines have been active in these waters since the declaration by the German Government in February of a naval war zone around the British Isles.

BRIDE-TO-BE ON THE ARABIC.

Miss Alderson Was Coming to Wed W. Riding of East Hartford.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—Among the first cabin passengers booked to sail on the Arabic was Miss Violet H. Alderson of Blackpool, Lancashire, England, who was coming to America to wed William Riding, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Riding of East Hartford.

The Riding family came from Blackpool two years ago, and William Riding and Miss Alderson, who were boy and girl sweethearts, corresponded with the result that they became engaged two months ago and decided to be married in this country in August. A letter was received on Tuesday from Miss Alderson, announcing that she would sail on the Arabic, and the Ridings were planning to meet the steamer in New York next week.

LIMBMAKER ON WAY HOME.

Dr. Rowley Had Won Medal and a Big Contract in England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Among the passengers on the Arabic was Dr. Rowley, President of an American firm of artificial limbmakers, J. F. Rowley & Company of Chicago and Kansas City. He came to England three months ago with his manager, W. E. Isle, to exhibit specimens of artificial limbs at Roehampton House, Putney, with the view of obtaining War Office contracts.

His exhibits won a gold medal, as well as a contract. Rowley established a factory at Roehampton and having seen it in working order was returning to America, leaving Isle in charge.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Mrs. James P. Rowley of 6,400 Kenwood Avenue did not know her husband was on the Arabic until some one called her up by telephone tonight and told her, adding that her husband was among the missing. She was nearly prostrated and word was sent to her daughter, Mrs. J. B. Korredy, wife of an insurance man. Mrs. Korredy and her husband at once went to the Rowley home to await further news. Information that Mr. Rowley had been rescued was later conveyed to the family. Mr. Rowley is 54 years old and has lived in Chicago for many years.

RESCUED NOTIFY FRIENDS.

Kenneth Douglas and Others Send Word of Their Escape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—Among the saved from the Arabic are Charles Mc. Tawney, John Olechewski, and Claude Rode, variety artists who recently appeared at the London Pavilion.

Kenneth Douglas, a well known actor, has sent a wire to his wife containing news of his safety.

Joseph De Lorimer has wired that he was saved.

CONSUL SENDS A LIST.

Reports from Queenstown on Sixteen Americans Saved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The State Department late tonight received the following cable dispatch concerning the Arabic from Lewis C. Thompson, the Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Queenstown, Ireland:

Survivors state that ship was torpedoed without warning and sank in eleven minutes. Excellent discipline prevailed. In all, twenty-one boats were lowered, but all were picked up by rescue boats. Other boats were empty. No authentic information as yet as to whether any or how many were lost. The following is a list of the American survivors:

A. HULME NEBEKER, Logan, Utah.
JAMES HOULIHAN, Philadelphia.
THOMAS ELMORE, New York.
GEORGE A. McCALLISTER, Chambersburg, Penn.
JAMES T. ROWLEY, Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. COVINGTON, New York and London.
LOUIS BRUGUIERE, New York.
JOHN OLSEN, San Francisco.
Mr. and Mrs. PHILIP COLLIER, Buffalo.
Miss SADIE SHRIMPTON, Syracuse.
CLAUDE McROODIE, Schenectady.
JOHN NOLAN, JOHN OLSCHEWSKI and CHRISTOPHER McTAMNEY, Trenton.

THEATRE PEOPLE NUMEROUS ON SHIP

Young English Prima Donna, Stella Carol, Among Passengers on the Arabic.

ALSO "SOME BABY" AUTHOR

Zellah Covington Returning After Having Put on Farce in London—Others on List.

Stella Carol, one of the Arabic's passengers, is a young English prima donna who was on her way to New York to make her American debut. She was to appear under the management of Hugo Goerlitz, who first brought Paderewski and Kubelik to this country.

Miss Carol is said to possess a remarkable soprano voice. She sings the arias of Tetraszini and Melba with ease, her voice having a range of three octaves. She has sung before Queen Mary by command, and Caruso has predicted a brilliant future for her.

Mr. Goerlitz received a cable saying Miss Carol had sailed on the Arabic about the time the papers were announcing its sinking.

Kenneth S. Douglas, another passenger on the Arabic, is well known to New York theatregoers through his acting all last season of the rôle of Sam Thornhill in "A Pair of Silk Stockings" in the Little Theatre. Although this was Mr. Douglas's first appearance here, he scored so emphatically that Grace George engaged him as her leading man the coming season. He was on his way here to begin rehearsals.

While Mr. Douglas is comparatively new to American audiences, he has been a popular comedian in London for more than twenty years. His wife is Grace Lane, who was leading woman for Lewis Waller during his season in Daly's Theatre several years ago.

John Nolan, Christopher McTawney, and John Olschewski, whose names appear in the list of saved, make up a vaudeville team known as the Flying Martins. The three are aerial performers and are said to do the fastest aerial work in vaudeville. Recently they have been appearing in the English halls.

E. A. Weil, well known in theatrical circles as a manager and press agent, had written to friends here that he would return on the Arabic, but his name does not appear in the list. Mr. Weil, who is associated with H. H. Frazee, theatrical producer, went abroad on his honeymoon about two months ago. He was married just before he sailed to Dorothy Arthur, a dancer and a niece of Daniel Arthur, a play producer whose wife is Marie Cahill.

H. Le T. Templeton, the Purser, also saved, has been for some time in the Montreal service of the company and was making his second voyage in the Arabic. H. Lee, the Chief Steward, also came to the ship from the Canadian route.

Dr. D. W. S. Muir, who is among the saved, was the Surgeon of the Arabic and is well known to American travelers by the White Star Line.

Zellah Covington, who was a passenger on the Arabic, with his wife, is a native of California, and one of the authors of the farce "Some Baby," now running at the Fulton Theatre. He has appeared in sketches on the vaudeville stage with his wife, Rose Wilbur. He went to England to put on "Some Baby," which has been running in London since March. Mr. Covington made his first appearance on the stage in David Belasco's stock company at the Burbank Theatre, Los Angeles, some years ago.

Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere is a sister of Mrs. Marion Bruguiere and Mrs. Emilie Bruguiere of California, and has been living in Europe for some years. She is about 33 years old, and her son Louis is 10 years of age. Mrs. Marion Bruguiere is staying at the seashore during the Summer. She telephoned to the White Star Line last night about her sister, but the name was not on the first four lists of survivors received before midnight.

Mrs. Bruguiere, who was accompanied by her maid, according to the passenger list of the Arabic, had previously booked on the American liner New York and the White Star liner Baltic.

TRENTON RESIDENTS ABOARD.

Vaudeville Team Among Those Who Sailed on Arabic.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Eight residents of this city were among those who had engaged passage on the Arabic for the trip from Liverpool to New York. Cable dispatches were received from them at Liverpool last night saying that they were sailing on the vessel.

Among them were Christopher McTamney, John Nolan, and John Olschewski, known internationally to vaudeville patrons as "The Flying Martins." They went abroad to fill engagements in London, Belfast, and Dublin, and were returning to this country to fill an engagement at the New York Hippodrome.

The wife and four children of C. T. H. Phillips of 410 Ardmore Avenue also were on the Arabic, according to a cable dispatch received by him.

WIRELESS MAN ONCE AN ACTOR

Batchelor Was Making His First Voyage on the Arabic.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The wireless operator of the Arabic was Leonard Batchelor of London. Batchelor, who was 21 years old, was formerly call boy at the Playhouse, and subsequently Cyril Maude, then the lessee, took an interest in him and gave him several small parts to play.

Ultimately, thanks to Mr. Maude's good offices, Batchelor took up the calling of wireless operator, and this was his first trip on the Arabic.

RED CROSS SURGEON ABOARD.

Dr. E. F. Woods of Janesville, Wis., Was Returning from Flanders.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 19.—Dr. E. F. Woods of Janesville, a leading Wisconsin surgeon, was a passenger of the Arabic, according to members of his family. Dr. Woods has completed a tour of Red Cross duty with the British Hospital Corps in Flanders and was on his way home.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FINCH. ©INTER. NEWS SERVICE

Passengers on the Lost Steamer Arabic

AMERICAN PASSENGERS.

CABIN.

BRUGIERE, Mr.
BRUGIERE, Mrs. JOSEPHINE L.
BURGESS, Mr. and Mrs. FRED.
CALMON, Mr. and Mrs. JAMES.
COLLIN, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. A.
COVINGTON, Mr. and Mrs. ZELLAH.
DAY, JOHN F. A.
HOULIHAN, JAMES.
McALLISTER, the Rev. Dr. G. A.
McTAMNEY, CHRISTOPHER.
MOORE, LEOPOLD P.
NEBEKER, A. HULME.
NOLAN, JOHN.
RAMSDELL, W. E.
ROODE, CLAUDE.
ROWLEY, JAMES F.
SHRIMPTON, Miss S. E.
WOODS, EDMOND F.

STEERAGE.

ELMORE, THOMAS.
HUGHES, WILLIAM.
KELLETT, J.
OLSEN, JOHN.

OTHER NATIONALITIES.

CABIN.

ADAMS, W. L.
ALDERSON, Miss V. H.
ALLISON, Mrs. F. C.
BARNES, JAMES.
BATHURST, W.
BOLAND, J. C.
BOLAND, Miss M. E.
BOND, ROBERT.
BOUDET, Miss MARGARET.
BRADLEY, MICHAEL.
BULLIVANT, WILLIAM.
BURNS, REGINALD A.
CARGE, Miss GLADYS A.
CAROL, STELLA, and husband.
CHADWICK, Miss ETHEL M.
CHRISTIE, Miss CATHERINE.
CHRISTOPHERSON, Miss M.
CRITCHLEY, JOHN.
CORREA, ISAAC A., Jr.
COX, S.
CUFF, Miss BRIDGET.
CUMMINS, W.
DALTON, Mrs. MARY.
DAY, Miss L. G. M.
DEIGHTON, JOHN.
DE LORIMER, JOSEPH.
DENNEHY, C. J.
DOUGLAS, KENNETH.
DUNCAN, Miss ROY.
DUNLOP, Miss ELIZABETH.
EATON, Mrs. MARY E.
EATON, Miss EVELYN.
ENGLISH, Miss MARY.
FEENEY, Miss MARY.
FITZGERALD, PATRICK.
GAULTER, AUBREY.
GILLENDER, Mrs. J.
GILLENDER, Master W. N.
GODDARD, Mrs. RUTH.
GREAVES, Mrs. M.
GREAVES, Miss MARGARET.
HARRISON, Miss M.
HILL, Mrs. SARAH, and infant.
HILLER, Miss M. O. PRESCOTT.
HILLER, A. PRESCOTT.
HYDE, Miss A.
INGRAM, ALBERT.
JUDD, R. V.
JUDD, Miss IVY.
KANTOR, GABRIEL.
KELK, Mrs. JANE L.
KELK, Miss DOROTHY.
KELK, Miss OLIVE M.
KELK, Miss VIOLET.
KELK, JOHN W.
KRESSER, CHARLES F.
LAWADSKY, ANTHONY.
LE BLOND, Mr. and Mrs.
LE MEILLEUR, L.
LOBB, Miss ISABELLA G.
LYONS, G. W.
McCULL, DENIS.
MARTIN, FREDERICK.
MASON, WILLIAM.
MEADOWCROFT, SAM.
MELIA, Miss ELLEN.
MILLS, Miss MARIE.
MILLS, Miss BRIDGET.
MONEY, Major G. L.
MONEY, CYRIL.
MONEY, Miss EDITH.
MONEY, Miss MABEL.
MORTON, ALEXANDER N.
NEAVE, Mr. and Mrs. JOHN H.
NEGUS, Mr. and Mrs. WYN.
O'FARELL, Miss TERESA.
OSCHLEWSKY, JOHN.
PEARSON, JAMES.
PHILLIPS, Mrs. ANNIE.
PHILLIPS, Master WILLIAM D.
PHILLIPS, Master M.
PHILLIPS, Miss GWEN.
PHILLIPS, Miss AGNES.
PHILLIPS, Miss KATHLEEN.
PHILP, A. E.
PORTER, Miss BESSIE.
PRINGLE, C. W.
PRYCE, F.
RANDALL, Mr. and Mrs. W. G.
RANDALL, Miss E. M.
ROBINSON, JOE.
ROSS, Miss MARGARET.
ROSSALL, Miss S. D.
SMITH, Mrs. E.
STEWART, JOHN.
STILK, ALFRED.
TATTERSALL, Miss GLADYS.
TATTERSALL, Mr. and Mrs. FRANK.
TATTERSALL, Miss BERTHA.
TATTERSALL, Miss IRENE.
TEWKSBURY, Mrs. and Miss.
USHER, J. EDINGTON.
VAN SCHELLE, Mrs. A. M. F.
WALDNER, the Rev. AUGUSTINE.
WHITE, Mrs. BEATRICE.

STEERAGE.

CARAHER, FRANCIS.
CARLSON, JOHAN A.
CONNELL, KATIE.
DAVEY, FLORENCE.
DOHERTY, JOHN.
DUCKERS, WILLIAM.
DUGAL, PETER.
FALVEY, KATIE.
FALVEY, DENIS.
FLANAGAN, MARTIN.
HANLEY, HUGH.
HARRINGTON, MARY.
HAYES, TIMOTHY.
HAYES, MARY.
HERMANS, Mrs. L.
HOWE, CHARLES.
JONES, AMY.
KENNEDY, JOHN.
KEOGAN, THOMAS.
KILDUFF, OWEN.
LISS, RUEBEN.
LOFTUS, MARTIN.
LOGAN, MARTIN.
McMAHON, THOMAS.
MAHONEY, LIZZIE.
MANGAN, JAMES.
MOONEY, ANNIE.
MOORE, NATHANIEL FRANK.
MORRISSEY, JOHN.
MULQUEENEY, MARGARET.
ORESI, DOMENICO.
QUEENAN, DELIA.
RADINGTON, MARY.
SALT, SARAH ELIZABETH.
SALT, MARY.
SALT, FRANK.
SALT, MONA.
SALT, FLORENCE.
SULLIVAN, CORNELIUS.
SULLIVAN, JEREMIAH.
THOMAS, FLORENCE.
TULMELTY, JOHN.
WALDRON, JAMES.
WILLOUGHBY, ELIJAH.

EARLIER EFFORT TO WRECK ARABIC

Detectives Found Two Sticks of Dynamite Aboard on July 27.

POPULAR WITH TOURISTS

Chartered for Seven Years for Cruises to Egypt—Captain Finch Highly Esteemed.

The Arabic was a twin-screw steel steamer of 15,801 gross tonnage, built at Harland & Wolff's shipyard in Belfast in 1903 for the Oceanic Steamship Company of Liverpool, and was placed in the Boston and Liverpool service of the White Star Line, where she speedily became very popular on account of her steadiness and spacious cabins. Her dimensions were: Length, 600 feet 7 inches; 65 feet 5 inches beam, and 47 feet 6 inches depth of hold. For the first seven years of her existence the Arabic was chartered by Frank Clark for his cruises to Egypt and the Holy Land, and carried between 600 and 700 passengers.

Captain William Finch has commanded the Arabic almost from the day she left the yard at Belfast and was so attached to the vessel that he refused promotion four years ago to go to the new liner Laurentic, in the Montreal-Liverpool service. He is regarded by the management of the International Mercantile Marine Company as one of the most skillful and careful shipmasters in its employ. Before entering the Atlantic trade he was in command of the White Star liners trading between San Francisco and Yokohama.

After the war began and the big liners, like the Olympic, were taken off the New York service, the Arabic was kept constantly employed because of her capacity for cargo, and has since made about eight voyages, having taken on each trip 16,000 tons of ammunition and war munitions of all kinds to Liverpool for the British Government.

Captain Finch on his last sailing from New York, on July 28, said that he had taken every precaution to prevent the German submarines from catching him by always giving the southwest coast of Ireland a wide berth and passing it at night with all lights doused. On leaving Liverpool he ordered all lifeboats swung out and lowered to the level of the main deck ports, so that the passengers might embark quickly in case of emergency. Bags of hard biscuits, with a beaker of fresh water and a lantern, were placed in each lifeboat. The boats were not swung inboard until the Arabic was fully 200 miles west of the coast of Ireland or anchored at the Bar Lightship in the Mersey, if she was eastbound. Before the passengers retired on the first night at sea a boat drill was given, and a seat was assigned to each passenger and instructions given as to the proper adjustment of lifebelts, so that there might be no confusion in time of danger.

The Arabic carried regular lifeboat accommodation for 945 passengers and accommodation on rafts and collapsible boats for 1,147 more, having a total lifesaving capacity of 2,092 persons.

On her eastward voyage last March the passengers on their arrival in Liverpool said that the Arabic had been chased by a submarine off Holyhead and had narrowly escaped being torpedoed, but this was denied by Captain Finch, who said the voyage had been without incident. The liner's color was changed to navy gray. Captain Finch was the first commander in the Atlantic trade to place sandbags around the wheelhouse at the stern of the ship, to protect the steering gear in case of the vessel being subjected to shell fire.

For the last three or four months rumors have been circulated in New York, emanating from German sources, that the Arabic and Adriatic would be torpedoed because they were carrying big quantities of war munitions, and that people who traveled on these steamers took their lives in their hands. On July 27, when the Arabic was finishing loading a cargo of war munitions, including ammunition, motor trucks, and aeroplanes, preparatory to sailing the next day for Liverpool, one of the company's detectives found two sticks of dynamite secreted under a settee in one of the women's retiring rooms in the cabin quarters, amidships. Inspector Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles said, after examination of the dynamite, that it had deteriorated and was very likely to explode with slight concussion. The discovery of the dynamite was kept secret until after the Arabic had arrived in Liverpool in order not to alarm the relatives of the 130 passengers who had sailed on the ship.

It was known to the managers of the International Mercantile Marine Company that agents of the German Government were working among the longshoremen on the piers and on the steamers, taking notes of all war stores, ammunition, &c., that was loaded on them for Liverpool and London. These men were watched very carefully by detectives, but nothing could be ascertained further than that they were keeping records of the cargoes. One of these agents was suspected of placing the bomb in the No. 2 hold of the Minnehaha and the dynamite on the Arabic, but there were no proofs, and no arrests have been made.

COMING TO SEE DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Eliza Smith Has Two Sons in the Trenches in France.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Eliza Smith, who was among those saved on the Arabic, was on her way to Worcester to visit her daughter, Mrs. Rufus H. Graves of Jerome Avenue, Auburn.

She was delayed in sailing from Liverpool by waiting for the arrival of her two sons who are fighting in the trenches in France, but who came to Liverpool to bid her good-bye.

THREE OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

Two British and a Norwegian Steamer Destroyed by Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Wilson liner Grodno of Hull, 1,955 tons, the steamer Serbino, 2,205 tons, also of Hull, and the Norwegian steamer, Magda, 1,063 the Norwegian steamer Magda, 1,063 The crews were saved.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw.
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SINKING OF ARABIC SHOCKS PRESIDENT

Continued from Page 1.

of safety before such vessels are sunk by a belligerent warship, puts the case on all fours with that of the Lusitania. President Wilson has insisted from the very beginning of Germany's submarine activity in the so-called German war zone off the British coasts that the requirement of visit and search must be exercised by a submarine before attacking in order to determine the character of the merchant ship and her cargo and, what the President regarded as more important, whether American citizens were included among her passengers and crew.

According to the statements made to Vice Consul Thompson by survivors of the Arabic this requirement was disregarded and the lives of the American passengers on the vessel were endangered thereby. This circumstance is regarded as increasing the gravity of the relations between Germany and the United States. But it is not possible tonight to give any authoritative comment from the White House or the State Department. Vice Consul Thompson said in his second message that "excellent discipline prevailed," and this is taken to mean that except for this, there would have been great loss of life as the vessel sank in eleven minutes after she was torpedoed. Survivors of the Lusitania testified that she was eighteen minutes in sinking.

Before Vice Consul Thompson's second message came to the State Department late tonight officials were chiefly concerned over the question, Was the Arabic sunk without warning? They were also anxious to ascertain whether any American citizens lost their lives. From an international standpoint the first question was more important, for an affirmative answer to it would indicate that the German Government had determined to defy President Wilson in his insistence that a German submarine should give a passenger vessel carrying Americans ample time to disembark her passengers and crew before the ship went to the bottom. But in the official mind the two questions were coupled, for it was realized that if American lives had been lost in the Arabic through the fact that they had no opportunity to escape, public feeling in this country might be aroused to such a pitch that the Administration would be obliged to take prompt and positive action.

In the several notes sent to Germany on the subject of her submarine warfare, President Wilson has given solemn warnings that Germany would be held to a "strict accountability," and the United States would regard submarine attacks involving Americans without observance of the established requirements of international law, "as deliberately unfriendly."

The "deliberately unfriendly" warning was contained in the last note sent to Germany on the subject of the sinking of the Lusitania and the submarine warfare generally. Literally, as well as figuratively, these were the last words of the United States, appearing at the very end of the American note of July 21. That note was so worded that it did not necessarily require a formal answer. The answer would be found, it was generally understood, in the future conduct of the submarine warfare.

Note Never Answered.

The German Government has not responded to that communication, and the idea has been prevalent that it accepted the view that the future relations between the two Governments were to be determined on whether or not German submarines continued the practice of sinking unarmed merchant vessels without warning. Since that note was transmitted to Berlin there have been many instances of the sinking of unarmed merchantmen by German submarines, but in all except one case, sufficient warning was given for passengers and crews to take to the small boats. The exception was the case of the Orduna, but the Orduna escaped without loss of life. If it be true that the Arabic was sunk without providing that measure of safety, this Government will be confronted with the necessity of deciding whether the principles to which it demanded adherence in its several notes have been violated purposely, and Germany thereby have been guilty of the "deliberately unfriendly" act upon which this Government has laid stress.

The first information of the sinking of the Arabic came to the White House and the State Department in press dispatches just before 2 o'clock this afternoon. The first official information reached the State Department about 2 o'clock in the following cable message from Lewis C. Thompson, the Vice and Deputy Consul of the United States at Queenstown:

"Queenstown, Aug. 19.

"Arabic sunk at 9:30 today, sixty miles from Queenstown. Sunk in eleven minutes. Eleven boats of survivors being brought here.

"THOMPSON, Vice Consul."

An Act of Defiance.

This information was too meagre to enable State Department officials to form any conclusion as to the effect the sinking of the liner would have on relations between the United States and Germany. They desired advices as to whether the Arabic was sunk without warning; whether any American passengers were on board, and, if so, whether any of them lost their lives. Technically, the sinking of the vessel without warning would be a flat defiance of the position taken by the United States in its notes to Germany. But it has come to be well understood that the United States would hold Germany to "a strict accountability" or regard her as guilty of a "deliberately unfriendly" act only in the event that her submarine warfare caused the destruction of an American merchant ship or the loss of American citizens without regard to the nationality of the vessel upon which they had taken passage, provided always that the merchantman concerned was sunk without those on board of her having an opportunity to reach places of safety.

It should be pointed out in this connection that there was another provision acknowledged by this Government which would give Germany immunity from being called to account by the United States for sinking a vessel carrying Americans. This provision would become effective only in the event that the vessel attempted to escape after she had been ordered to halt. In a note to Germany under date of June 9 the United States explained that "nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of merchantmen has ever been held to forfeit the lives of her passengers or crew."

The meagre information concerning the sinking of the Arabic received in Washington up to a late hour tonight does not make clear the circumstances attending her destruction. Early press dispatches said she was torpedoed without warning, but the State Department had no confirmation of this. The department is also without knowledge as to whether the Arabic attempted to escape. Until these matters are determined by detailed information, President Wilson and his advisers will be unable to form a conclusion as to their course.

In its note of July 21 the United States took the ground that the German Government in its note of July 8 had recognized without reservation the validity of the principles insisted on in the several communications addressed by the United States to Germany with regard to the submarine warfare. Disappointment was expressed, however, that the German Government "regards itself as in large degree exempt from the obligation to observe these principles, even where neutral vessels are concerned, by what it believes the policy and practice of the Government of Great Britain to be in the present war with regard to neutral commerce." The principles upon which the United States insisted, and which it understood the German Government to recognize, subject to the degree of exemption mentioned, were stated in the American note as follows:

"The principle that the high seas are free, that the character and cargo of a merchantman must first be ascertained before she can lawfully be seized or destroyed, and that the lives of noncombatants may in no case be put in jeopardy unless the vessel resists or seeks to escape after being summoned to submit to examination; for a belligerent act of retaliation is per se an act beyond the law, and the defense of act as retaliatory is an admission that it is illegal."

Applies to All Vessels.

This expression of the position of the United States applies as much to the case of a passenger vessel of foreign register, such as the Arabic, as to a vessel flying the American flag. While the statement quoted above of the principles upon which this Government insists gives the impression that the United States would find cause for offense if any merchant vessel carrying noncombatants were sunk without warning by a German submarine, the context of the American note indicates that these principles would be upheld and made an issue of by this Government only where American citizens were affected.

It was not until late tonight that Vice Consul Thompson's second dispatch was received, in which he said that survivors of the Arabic declared that the vessel was sunk without warning. While the statement of the Vice Consul gives the sinking of the Arabic a critical aspect, officials will wait for details before making any comment in connection with the affair.

Discuss Possible Diplomatic Break.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—What the course of the United States would be with regard to the Arabic no official would predict tonight because of the absence of detailed information. It must be established authoritatively whether any warning was given and whether the vessel attempted to escape. If no American lives were lost, it was thought in most quarters that drastic steps were improbable, but in the event that Americans were drowned, a rupture in diplomatic relations was everywhere discussed as likely.

The attack on the Arabic came without official intimation from Berlin that submarine commanders would persist in torpedoing ships without warning and in the face also of constant reiterations in German quarters here that in the future passenger vessels would receive due warning. The incident, therefore, caused widespread surprise, especially since the ship was bound for the United States and had no contraband. In some quarters there was a disposition to think the German submarine commander might have exceeded his orders or made a mistake.

The general immunity which passenger liners of belligerent flags, carrying Americans, seemed to have enjoyed in the last few weeks had developed a feeling of confidence that the German Government would avoid any incident that might intensify feeling in the United States and bring the relations of the two countries nearer the breaking point. For this reason, along with information as to exactly what occurred when the Arabic was attacked the viewpoint of the German Foreign Office is eagerly awaited.

President Wilson was startled by the news. He spent the entire afternoon and evening trying to get detailed information. Though obviously worried, he took the position that judgment should be withheld until official details were received.

President Deeply Concerned.

The President had just finished a conference with Attorney General Gregory, and was preparing to go golfing when word of the sinking of the steamer reached him. He immediately abandoned his plans and gave orders that all information, official or unofficial, be forwarded to him as quickly as possible. A cablegram came from Vice Consul Thompson at Queenstown telling of the sinking of the steamer, and later the Vice Consul reported the names of sixteen American survivors. White House Secretaries remained on duty during the evening, and as press dispatches giving details were received they were communicated to the President, who sent out several times for late editions of newspapers.

Secretary Lansing, in announcing to the newspaper men the receipt of Mr. Thompson's dispatch, halted inquiry as to the course to be pursued by the department by the statement that he had nothing to say now because he had nothing to work on. He sent no instructions to Ambassador Page at London, but is assuming that Mr. Page will promptly advise the department if the important news as soon as he can obtain reliable information.

The action of the United States to refuse all claims for life or property lost aboard ships torpedoed with due warning was made clear today when it became known that a claim in the case of John Wall, a muleteer, killed when the Armenian was sunk, would not be taken up by the State Department. The department holds that there can be no legal claim in cases like the Armenian, where ample warning was given and the ship refused to obey even when subjected to shell fire.

FLAGS ON SUBMARINES.

Berlin Announces That They Always Display Colors in Action.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—Among the items given out today for transmission by the Overseas News Agency were the following:

"The assertion printed in foreign newspapers that German submarines carry no flag is officially declared to be an error. The under-water craft, it is stated, hoist a battle flag during the commission of every warlike act above water, as while stopping, searching, and sinking enemy or neutral ships carrying contraband.

"For military reasons, submarines are not numbered. The charge that this makes it difficult to establish the nationality of the craft is declared senseless, because the boats always show their flag. The Government has received regularly full official reports about submarine activity, these to serve as a basis on which to adjudicate damage claims by neutrals.

"The American Embassy has notified the Government that the prisoners' camp at Casabianca, Corsica, has been dissolved, and some of the prisoners transferred to another camp in Corsica and the others to various camps in France."

SINKING DEPRESSES STOCKS.

U. S. Steel and "War" Issues Most Affected by the Arabic's Loss.

Wall Street felt the effects of the sinking of the Arabic, shares declining sharply when the news first became known. They rallied, however, when it was reported that most of the passengers and crew had been saved, only to fall again at the close.

United States Steel and the more active "war" issues appeared to suffer most.

ARABIC HAD A RIFLE CLUB.

Stewards Practiced Target Shooting as an Army Preparation.

The stewards of the Arabic formed a rifle club on the last voyage of the Arabic to New York, which had fifty members, who paid 15 cents a month dues and used the proceeds to buy prizes to be shot for. At sea they let a target over the stern and fired at it with Lee-Metford rifles, and practiced with .22-calibre rifles at a target in the shaft tunnel.

Captain Finch encouraged the men to become good shots in order that they might be useful as marksmen when they volunteered for the army.

It was suggested here yesterday that the formation of this organization might be seized upon by the German Government as an excuse for treating the Arabic as a ship of war.

SAILINGS FOR WAR ZONE.

Cunard Liner Etonian Leaves Boston with a Large Cargo.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Carrying a cargo made up largely of war material, the steamship Etonian, under charter to the Cunard Line, sailed from East Boston today for Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The only ship to leave this port today for the war zone was the Danish motor ship California for Copenhagen with general cargo.

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Comment of This Morning's Newspapers on the Arabic Sinking

NEW YORK

No Question of Arms Involved.

From The World.

There were twenty-one Americans on board the Arabic, which was bound from Liverpool to New York. A passenger ship on the way from Liverpool to New York carries no munitions of war, no contraband of any kind; therefore the Arabic case cannot be complicated by questions of arms and ammunition such as were raised in connection with the Lusitania massacre.

Every German submarine commander knows that a passenger ship from Liverpool to New York, whatever flag she flies, presumably carries American citizens. If the commander of the submarine which sank the Arabic deliberately destroyed an unconvoyed and unwarned passenger ship without taking the precautions prescribed by international law, it is to be assumed that he intended deliberately to murder Americans. Their escape from death, if all of them escaped, in no way modifies his intention.

Some of the essential facts in regard to this attack are not yet ascertained and no verdict can be pronounced until all the evidence is at hand. But the situation is undeniably serious. It is so serious and the issues involved are so grave that final judgment must be suspended until all the facts are known beyond the possibility of a doubt.

Is This Germany's Reply?

From The Herald.

Is the torpedoing of the Arabic Germany's reply?

Until official reports of the circumstances are at hand, the American people, as well as their Government, will withhold judgment. This much is known—that among the Arabic's passengers on this fateful voyage there were a number of American citizens; that there is still a question whether all of those were saved; that officers of the vessel are reported in the news dispatches as asserting that the Arabic was given no warning. If this assertion is true, then is the issue made.

In view of the Government of the United States these American citizens were where they had a right to be.

Not only did these American citizens have a right to be where they were, but they had every assurance that their Government would "omit no word or act" necessary to insure protection to them in that right. The United States has demanded of Germany that these rights be respected.

Is Germany's answer one of open defiance?

Promise Must Be Redeemed.

From The Sun.

There were more than a dozen American passengers on the Arabic, according to last night's dispatches. What was the toll of neutral death, of American lives, of sacrifice to Von Tirpitz's order, cannot now be said. If there was warning, if there was an observance or an attempt to observe the rules of naval warfare and the dictates of common humanity, the affair presents a different aspect. Supposing the worst—and Heaven grant that the worst be not true!—we have Germany's answer, not in words but in a frightful deed, to the note of warning signed by Secretary Lansing just thirty days ago this day.

Still supposing the worst, the German answer has come after an unexampled manifestation of patience and forbearance on the part of this friendly Government. It has come in the form which President Wilson and Secretary Lansing plainly characterized on July 21 as "an unpardonable offense against the sovereignty of the neutral nation affected"; and again, as an act "deliberately unfriendly." The Government of the United States then notified the German Government that it would continue to contend for the right of its neutral citizens to sail on the neutral seas unassassinated, "without compromise and at any cost."

No Government worthy of the respect of its equals on earth could let that definite promise go unredeemed without immersing itself and its people in indescribable humiliation. The warning of a month ago was not a threat of war. It is not the constitutional function of the American Executive to declare war on a foreign nation, no matter what the provocation; the power to decree war is solely in the Congress. But it is within the power of the President, in the failure of apology and reparation immediately and voluntarily rendered, to recall its representatives at the capital of the deliberately unfriendly Government, to break off all diplomatic relations and official intercourse with that unfriendly Government, and to dismiss peremptorily the representatives which that unfriendly Government has accredited to us by handing them their passports.

This, still supposing the worst, is the obvious and only course consonant with the self-respect of the American people in the present extremely critical juncture.

Demands Break with Germany.

From The Tribune.

In every detail the German attack upon the Arabic fulfills President Wilson's definition of an act "deliberately unfriendly" to the United States.

Since this is the case only one road remains open to Mr. Wilson; there is only one course that he can follow with dignity and with honor. Without delay, further protest, any diplomatic exchange whatsoever, the German Ambassador in Washington should receive his passports; the American Ambassador in Berlin should be recalled.

It is time to have done with a nation which has repudiated every scrap of international law. It is time to have done with a State which has adopted a policy which is alike a challenge to humanity and a negation of all that civilization means.

When the Germans murdered our men, women, and children on the Lusitania, when this whole nation stood in dumb horror beside the seas on which a German naval officer, to gratify an insensate hatred and an inhuman lust for killing, had scattered American women and children, all helpless and innocent of all offense save that they were between Germany and a purpose, there went up from one end of the country to the other a solemn warning.

We chose not to make war to avenge our dead; we chose not to join in a whole world of killing to punish, as we could, a nation whose crime against us was unparalleled in civilized history. But in that hour we resolved that there should be no more slaughter of Americans.

We do not know whether more American lives have been lost or not. But what difference can this make? If the would-be murderer misses, if his bullet goes astray, does society less certainly incarcerate him? It is not the fault of the German commander that every American on the Arabic was not drowned. All that the assassin could do was done. All that the butcher could do to make the massacre complete was done. If chance spared Americans, it was chance alone.

The time has come now to act. To talk further is to encourage, not avoid, murder. It is to compound with infamy and continue relations with savagery. It is to write ourselves down willing victims, as consenting to the continued slaughter of Americans.

Calls It Attempt at Dictation.

From The Journal of Commerce.

The only defense that can be offered for this latest act of German naval outlawry is that the Arabic had already brought munitions of war for the enemy and might, on her next voyage from New York, bring more. But the cargo of the Arabic on her outward voyage from this port was one that Americans had an indisputable right to sell, and the part of it composed of munitions of war was the product of a form of industry which they can neither be cajoled nor bullied into abandoning. That it was liable to seizure on the high seas was part of the buyer's risk. But that in default of ability to seize it, the ship that carried it could be destroyed without search or warning on her return voyage is a claim unheard of among civilized men.

Apart altogether from the question of whether American lives were endangered or sacrificed in the sinking of the Arabic, it carries with it an insolent and cynical attempt to dictate to our Government and people a course of action which they had plainly intimated they would not adopt.

WORCESTER

Expects Only Words.

From The Worcester Telegram.

This time it is the Arabic bound for the United States with Americans aboard that is torpedoed and sunk. More beautiful sentences will flow from Washington—Wilson, that's all. Then in time the German reply will again outclass Washington.

For some years the American Government has failed to be anything like a Government. It is chiefly a talking machine with fondness for spending billions, getting little therefor.

SPRINGFIELD

Widens the Gaping Breach.

From The Springfield Republican.

If the act was technically somewhat removed from the category described as "deliberately unfriendly," it was not because the German submarine commander so willed it, but because of the benign interposition of God Almighty.

It cannot be pretended, in the face of this event, that Germany has actually restrained her submarine commanders from deeds which in principle, if not in practice, rival the Lusitania massacre.

Because of its obvious intent and its underlying spirit, this latest submarine attack on a passenger ship widens the gaping breach in the relations between the warring German Empire and this peaceful Western Republic.

NEW HAVEN

Parallels Lusitania Case.

From The New Haven Journal-Courier.

The Arabic, according to an official announcement by the White Star Line, was torpedoed without warning. The sinking presents in this respect an exact parallel case to that of the Lusitania and may be taken as Germany's answer to our persistent protest against the sinking of passenger ships without first exercising the right of visit and search under international law.

BOSTON

No More Talking; Action Now.

From The Boston Globe.

If we assume that the Arabic was torpedoed without warning and American lives have been lost, then the country must decide the grave question of what must be done. It will be a question of doing, not talking.

President Wilson has exhausted all peaceful and usual means to protect American lives upon the seas. He cannot now repeat what he has already asserted three times.

Should investigation prove that it was the Germans who have again jettisoned international law, then they have torpedoed the good-will of the United States.

On the Face of the Returns.

From The Boston Herald.

Is this the answer?

When President Wilson dispatched to Berlin his last note on the Lusitania case, it was commonly observed that he would look to the Atlantic rather than to Berlin for his answer. It was written in such form as to make naval deeds rather than diplomats' words the natural vehicle of response.

Now that answer may have come in the loss of the Arabic, westbound and without notice, and in circumstances calculated to carry Americans to the bottom as well as other neutrals and noncombatants. On the face of the returns it looks as if the destruction of the Arabic was Germany's answer to the American note, and delivered in terms that could not be long misunderstood.

It is too early to discuss what the United States should do, but the "strict accountability" message with which our President opened the discussion will stare him and his fellow-countrymen in the face.

HARTFORD

Germany's Answer to Our Note.

From The Hartford Courant.

The Arabic has followed the Lusitania to the bottom of the sea, and the manner of her going was the same. Germany has put an end to our parley over the sinking of the Lusitania.

By sinking the Arabic in exactly the same barbarous and illegal way as she sank the Cunarder, Germany gave a more definite and decisive answer to our contention than could possibly be conveyed in the circumlocution of diplomatic correspondence.

What we have to say now must be equally definite and decisive. Our last note to Germany on the subject said that we should continue to contend for our rights on the sea at all costs, and so it must be.

PITTSBURGH

German Threats Verified.

From The Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

Unless early accounts of the Arabic affair are vitally modified by the facts authoritatively ascertained, Germany has committed a "deliberately unfriendly act." It has given "unpardonable offense" to a neutral nation, despite the most solemn protests and repeated warnings of the American people speaking through their President.

Reiterated unofficial assurances from Berlin that Germany would not alter her methods have simply been verified.

Duty to Wait on Wilson.

From The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

It will be well for popular opinion to await official inquiry and report by our Government before rushing to conclusions. That the vessel was leaving England and had no munitions on board is not a factor. Attacks on an enemy's commerce may include both exports and imports, as witness the blockade on German shipments.

Whatever the facts, it will be the duty of every American to wait for the President to indicate our course.

CLEVELAND

German Plea Worthless.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

After the great crime of the Lusitania German officialdom offered the excuse that the destroyed vessel carried war munitions which would have been used to kill German soldiers.

The sinking of the Arabic proves the worthlessness of the German pleading. It proves, also, the insincerity of German officialdom.

The destruction of a passenger liner, outward bound, is mere wantonness. There is no palliation possible.

American sentiment, despite the heated assertions of the hyphenated press, is unanimously against a nation which stands sponsor for the policy of stealthy murder. Sentiment which is not against such a policy is not American.

BOISE

The Answer in Arabic.

From The Boise Statesman.

President Wilson has received the answer to his note to Germany in "Arabic."

PHILADELPHIA

Must Act or Admit Bluffing.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Many days have gone by since the United States sent an ultimatum to Germany on this subject of murder. Surely every submarine commander has had his orders since then. Are we to assume from this Arabic incident that there is no intention on the part of Germany to respect the ultimatum? If so, then the days of friendly relations between the United States and Germany are limited.

The murder of one American must call for positive measures on our part. Either that or the confession that we are only bluffing.

Good Grounds for Caution.

From The Philadelphia Record.

It suffices to say that the position of the United States is unalterable, and the country will back up the President whole-heartedly in maintaining American rights on the seas, "from whatever quarter violated," without compromise, and at any cost." That this is clearly understood by Germany is good ground for a cautious attitude toward the presumption that she has repeated on a lesser scale in the case of the Arabic the Lusitania atrocity.

BALTIMORE

Up to the President.

From The Baltimore American.

If the sinking of the Arabic does not again raise the issue with Germany over the imperilment of the lives of its empty contraband, was torpedoed sue is pretty sure to arise sooner or later in its most acute form.

Germany has again proved that her submarines will sink an enemy's ship no matter who is aboard. It is up to President Wilson and his advisers to decide what they will do about it.

Patience Near Breaking Point.

From The Baltimore Sun.

If, as is reported in last night's cables, the White Star liner with many passengers aboard, including Americans, and bound westward and therefore empty of contraband, was tropedoed without warning, such an act would be so flagrant a violation of all international law as would strain the patience of America very near to, if not beyond, the breaking point. It would be especially dangerous if there happened to be any Americans among the murdered.

Perhaps Germany, elated with its recent victories over the Russians, has decided to reply to President Wilson's last note in this decisive way.

WASHINGTON

A Most Grave Situation.

From The Washington Post.

The details concerning the sinking of the Arabic are not known in full. If American citizens went down, Germany will have brought about a most grave situation, in the face of a solemn warning from the United States that it would regard such an act as deliberately unfriendly, and that it would maintain the rights of its citizens, "without compromise and at what ever cost."

CHARLESTON

Shows Germany's Contempt.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

The torpedoing of the Arabic proves that Germany either is convinced that this country will not defend its honor and its rights or that she does not care whether we break with her or not.

If Americans perished with the Arabic it is clear that Germany has committed a deliberately unfriendly act against the United States; that Ambassador Bernstorff should be handed his passports, and that Congress should be convened.

It is a question whether, even in the event that all the Americans on board were saved, the torpedoing of the Arabic, without warning and without provision for the safety of those on board, must not be regarded by this Government as a deliberately unfriendly act.

MONTGOMERY

Germany Seeks a Break.

From The Montgomery Advertiser.

The unwarranted sinking of the Arabic is another submarine assassination which hastens to a crisis the strain of the relations between America and Germany. The ultimate break can only be avoided by Germany, and Germany has laid her plans and staked her future on a policy which can only force a break. The President carries the hopes and confidence of the American people. He should understand, and doubtless does understand, that the people would not have him too patient and too long suffering, but that they would respond warmly to a call to a national spirit which wants the name America respected in the chancelleries of Europe.

CHICAGO

Well?

From The Chicago Herald.

Well?

"American citizens act within their indisputable rights in taking these ships and in traveling wherever their legitimate business calls them upon the high seas."—President Wilson to Germany, May 13, 1915.

"It (the American Government) must hold the Imperial German Government to a strict accountability for any infringement of their rights intentional or accidental. * * * The Imperial German Government will not expect the Government of the United States to omit any word or any act necessary to the performance of the sacred duty of maintaining the rights of the United States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment."—President Wilson to Germany, May 13, 1915.

"Friendship itself prompts it (the United States) to say to the Imperial Government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the Government of the United States, when they affect American citizens as deliberately unfriendly."—President Wilson to Germany, July 21, 1915.

"In particular the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board."—Official German note of July 9.

"LONDON, Aug. 19.—The steamship Arabic was torpedoed by a German submarine this morning. There were a number of Americans aboard."

Well?

CINCINNATI

Phrases Hardly Meet Situation.

From The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

The sinking of the Arabic, with American passengers aboard, adds little or nothing to the seriousness of a situation which already has reached a point where either this country or Germany, perforce, must retire from the position taken or adopt a more strenuous method of dealing with the matters at issue.

We cannot see why the fatuous gentlemen at Washington should be either surprised or disturbed at the sinking of prose to do about the matter? The making of strong and virile phrases hardly meets the situation.

INDIANAPOLIS

Will It Be Accountability?

From The Indianapolis Star.

President Wilson has never retracted his original contention in the first note to Germany, that the seas are free, and that American lives must be respected. Will it be a "strict accountability," or another note of protest from the humanitarian standpoint

CHATTANOOGA

Remains for Wilson to Act.

From The Chattanooga Times.

Unless later details shall place the affair in a different light, the relations between our Government and that of Germany have reached a climax from the consequences of which there is no possibility of retreat.

It remains for President Wilson to act in accordance with the policies he has laid down as covering any such incident as is now reported.

CHARLOTTE

"Deliberately Unfriendly Act."

From The Charlotte Observer.

If an American life was lost the torpedoing was a deliberately unfriendly act. About that there can be no controversy. The American Government has thus characterized it and classified it in advance.

In any event further correspondence with Germany on the subject of submarine warfare would appear to be a waste of time if not a squandering of dignity.

RALEIGH

If the "Dead Line" Has Been Crossed—

From The News and Observer.

If the "dead line" has been crossed by Germany in its acts as they affect our citizens, then we may well expect that the President will at all costs take such action as Americans will applaud. The case is safe in his hands.

BUTTE

Only Harsher Means Left

From The Butte Miner.

Diplomacy having failed to accomplish the desired end, the United States has no option left except to use harsher and stronger means to bring the Kaiser's Government to its senses.

ST. LOUIS

As Grave as When Maine Was Sunk.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

If any Americans were lost, then the situation is far graver than immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania, when so many lives were lost.

If American lives were lost, then the situation is as grave as that when the Maine was sunk in the Harbor of Havana. President Wilson has shown force and conservatism in his handling of German-American affairs. Let us hope he will prove equal to the present emergency.

ST. PAUL

Shows Willingness to Affront.

From The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

No one believes Germany means intentionally to affront the United States, but pursuance of her naval policy toward passenger ships, regardless of the fact that Americans may be among the sufferers, indicates to many that she cares little whether we are affronted or not.

LINCOLN

An Act of Hostility.

From The Nebraska State Journal.

To torpedo the Arabic without warning would be an act of hostility toward the United States. It looks on the face of the information received like a serious case. We all hope that later news will show that the German Government did not deliberately permit this act to be done, inviting consequences of the gravest character. Calm judgment must now await the official unfolding of the facts.

PORTLAND, ORE.

A Definite Challenge.

From The Portland Oregonian.

The destruction of the Arabic is an event of the most impressive gravity, for it is in fact, if not in form, Germany's reply to the latest American note.

The attack on the Arabic is a challenge, definite and defiant, to President Wilson to follow his words with deeds.

It is, or will be, incumbent upon the United States to stand by its own interpretation of neutral rights, whatever the cost, or to back out, whatever the cost.

RENO

Thinks Germany Wants War.

From The Nevada State Journal.

The State Journal's interpretation of Germany's well-conceived and well-executed course toward the United States from the first is that it has been and is calculated to force this nation to take the initiative in breaking off diplomatic relations and eventually to bring about war.

Germany's efforts have been and are being directed toward placing upon the United States the responsibility for bringing about a rupture between the countries, and thereby causing a stronger feeling and a closer tie between German-Americans and the Fatherland.

SALT LAKE

Further Discussion Useless.

From The Salt Lake Tribune.

It may turn out that no American lives were lost on the Arabic, but even if all were saved, the act must be considered as "deliberately unfriendly," and it cannot be explained away. We do not know what action will be taken, but we hold to the belief that it is worse than useless to continue discussion of submarine warfare with Berlin.

CHEYENNE

Calls for Protest.

From The Cheyenne Leader.

The torpedoing without warning of the Arabic, with Americans aboard, bound for home, without contraband, unless renounced by Germany, may not necessarily mean war; but it calls for protest, and it would seem that the breaking of diplomatic relations is inevitable.

PHOENIX

Brings Us to the Breaking Point.

From The Arizona Republican.

If the Arabic was torpedoed without warning, this country has been brought to the breaking point with Germany. In our latest note to Germany we took a stand from which we cannot recede without pitiful humiliation, such as would invite the contempt of the world.

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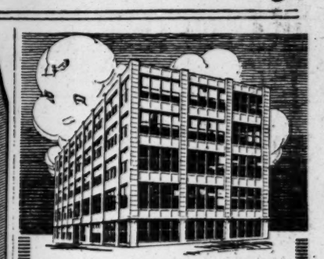

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LONDON PRESS ASKS WHAT WE WILL DO

Continued from Page 1.

the authors of such a policy as common enemies of mankind.

"President Wilson's warning at the end of last month is quite explicit. He told the German Government that 'Repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of neutral rights' would be regarded at Washington, when they affected American subjects, as deliberately unfriendly. The cup is overflowing."

"Intention Was Murder."

The Daily Telegraph says in an editorial article:

"The enemy's intention was wholesale murder, another colossal tragedy such as occurred when the Lusitania went down. It was plotted in the full knowledge that no extenuating circumstances could be pleaded.

"If the policy which is being followed by the Germans is permitted to crystallize into precedents, then there is no sea borne interest of the United States which will not be imperiled if at some future time the American people become involved in a war at sea. The new piracy means that in future should any naval power with ideals of frightfulness be engaged in hostilities, ocean navigation will be rendered impossible except at the gravest risk of life.

"The submarine is in its infancy. It will probably develop into a far more dangerous type of man-of-war. In that event, what will be the position of merchantmen when hostilities are in progress at sea? A declaration of war between two States with navies, determined, like the Germans to wage war ruthlessly, will result in anarchy at sea to the detriment not only of their own citizens, but of all persons traveling in their ships.

"The sympathy which will extend to those who were robbed yesterday of their loved ones by the assassin's foul blow will be mingled with a sense of horror at the suggestion of the dawn of a new, terrible era at sea, if by some means the enemy cannot be punished and restrained before he has dragged the civilized world down to his own level."

The Reply to Our Note.

The Daily Mail says:

"Americans have wondered why no answer has yet been returned to the note they sent to Germany on July 23. They know now. The reply was given yesterday, when a German submarine torpedoed the Arabic. Deeds in this, as in most cases, speak louder than words.

"The United States has been rightly reluctant to believe that Germany, in spite of all warnings and all appeals, would duplicate the Lusitania infamy, but with the sinking of the Arabic by the same means without warning and with complete indifference as to whether any American citizens were on board, Germany's determination to persevere in her piratical course can no longer be concealed. She has completely thrown off the mask. She is out simply and solely for murder."

The Times says in an editorial:

"It is not the fault of the gallant German sailors, on whose chivalry and humanity the late Baron Marschall bade the world rely, that the sinking of the Arabic has not been so murderous as that of the Lusitania.

"Full reports of this last proud feat of Germannood have not yet reached us, but we know that the great ship was destroyed with the same ruthlessness and the same reckless contempt for law and for human life as was the Cunarder. The German commander showed no symptom of human pity or of any other weakness which should disqualify him for the Iron Cross or for the popular admiration showered upon his forerunner in this Teutonic path to glory.

"It is to be particularly noted that the Arabic, like the Orduna, who avoided the torpedoes fired at her, was outward bound. That wipes away the whole web of falsehood and of sophistry with which the Wilhelmstrasse sought to darken counsel in its impudent and mendacious reply to the American protest against the sinking of the Lusitania. There can be no pretense that the Arabic was carrying ammunition on a voyage from Liverpool to New York.

"Sheer lust of blood, and nothing else, can explain this last exploit of the nation which claims to stand in the forefront of Christian civilization. It may, indeed, have been timed, like the late air raids and the destruction of other merchant ships which is announced today, to impress the Reichstag on its reassembling yesterday with the effectiveness of Germany's action against her most hated foe. That would only show that, in the view of the authorities, the Legislature and their constituents heartily approve of the indiscriminate slaughter of unarmed civilians, of women, and of children, even where no military result can possibly be attained.

"The authorities are doubtless right. They know their countrymen. What they do not know is the inevitable effect of such deeds upon their adversaries and upon neutrals."

The Standard says:

"It is not for us to anticipate the effect of the incident on American opinion or on the attitude of the United States Government. It would seem that President Wilson can hardly ignore the cool defiance of his 'deliberately unfriendly act 'note in this last exploit of submarine savagery."

The Daily Express, in an editorial headed "America Flouted," says:

"The torpedoing of the Arabic is, to quote President Wilson, a more flagrantly 'illegal and inhuman act' than the sinking of the Lusitania. She was outward bound from Liverpool, it is quite certain that she carried no munitions of war, she was unarmed, among her passengers were a number of American citizens.

"After the Lusitania tragedy the American Government advised Berlin that a repetition of these illegal acts would be regarded by America as 'deliberately unfriendly.' What will Washington say now?"

HOW SENATORS VIEW SINKING OF ARABIC

Thomas Calls It Germany's Answer to President's Note.

Views of Senators on the sinking of the Arabic, sent in response to the request of THE NEW YORK TIMES, follow:

Calls It Germany's Answer.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DENVER, Aug. 19.—If the Arabic's passenger list included American citizens the sinking of the ship should be accepted as Germany's answer to the President, who will doubtless act in harmony with his last declaration. I have every confidence in his wisdom, his patriotism and his courage.

C. S. THOMAS,
Senator from Colorado.

Wants No Aggressive Action.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SANTA FE, N. M., Aug. 19.—We should condemn in most unstinted terms the act of torpedoing the Arabic, carrying American passengers, without first giving warning and full time to disembark passengers, and should notify Germany that full reparation is expected, and take such steps as may be feasible to prevent a repetition and violation by Germany of international law in that way until Germany gives compliance with our demands. We should take no aggressive action. We do not want war with Germany, and could not reach her in an effective manner if we went to war.

THOMAS B. CATRON,
Senator from New Mexico.

Censures American Travelers.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 19.—It is idle for us to expect Germany to abandon the effective use of her only efficient naval instrument of warfare. Americans who have any regard for humanity or their country will stay off belligerent ships. The sinking of the Arabic with Americans aboard should not affect our relations with Germany unless it appears her action was directed against our people. The mere declaration that sinking a belligerent ship with Americans aboard is an unfriendly act will not make it such with the American people.

WESLEY L. JONES,
Senator from Washington.

REPORT BRITISH CRUISER AND DESTROYER SUNK

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—German torpedo boat destroyers have sunk a small British cruiser and a British destroyer by torpedoing them in an engagement off the west coast of Jutland, the German Admiralty announced today. The statement says:

"On Aug. 17 at 2 o'clock five boats of one of our torpedo boat flotillas attacked a small modern British cruiser and eight torpedo boat destroyers near Hornsriff Lightship on the west coast of Jutland, and sank the cruiser and one destroyer with torpedoes. Our forces had no losses."

INQUIRIES POUR IN ON LOCAL OFFICES

Relatives and Friends of the Arabic Passengers Seek Reassurance.

SHIP INSURED FOR $1,000,000

Risk Carried by Outside Companies —Believed to Have Carried No Specie in Her Cargo.

The first news of the torpedoing of the White Star liner Arabic was received by cable from the news agencies in London at 1:15 P. M. yesterday, but was not confirmed by the International Mercantile Marine Company at 9 Broadway until 2:10 o'clock. At 1:30 o'clock a cablegram was received saying that the Arabic had sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday night with 130 cabin and 45 steerage passengers, 2,382 bags of mail, and 136 baskets of parcel post packages, and 2,290 tons of cargo.

P. A. S. Franklin, Vice President and General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said that the first message received at 2:10 o'clock read:

Regret advise Arabic sunk by German submarine 9:15 this morning off south coast Ireland. Will cable further particulars earliest possible. Hopeful all passengers and crew saved as fifteen boatloads rescued.

At 3:15 the company received a copy of the following cablegram, which had been sent to the State Department from Lewis C. Thompson, American Vice Consul at Queenstown:

Arabic sunk at 9:30 today sixty miles from Queenstown. Sank in eleven minutes. Eleven boatloads of survivors being brought here.

In answer to Mr. Franklin's request for all particulars to be sent as quickly as possible, the second message from the White Star office in Liverpool came at 4:50 and read:

Three hundred and seventy-five survivors Arabic landed at Queenstown. Forty-eight still to be accounted for. Commander wires torpedoed without warning. Ship sunk in eleven minutes. Mr. de Lorrimer of Canada among those landed at Queenstown.

This was followed by another message, received through the State Department, to the effect that fifteen of the passengers on the Arabic were American citizens.

The third cablegram, received by Mr. Franklin at 6:30, read:

Further message advises 175 passengers saved, 216 of crew. Ship struck 100 feet from stern on the starboard side.

According to the dispatches from Liverpool this made a total of 391 saved and left thirty-two persons to be accounted for. These, it was hoped, would land later along the coast.

There were not many calls at the White Star office in the course of the afternoon, because the news of the sinking of the Arabic had not been circulated out of town; but toward night several messages were received by telephone and telegraph.

Mrs Marion Bruglère, who lives at Sherry's, telephoned regarding her sister, Josephine, who was a passenger on the Arabic, with the latter's ten-year-old son Louis.

Telegrams were also received from Worcester, Mass., requesting information about Mrs. Eliza Smith, who was on the passenger list of the Arabic as Mrs. E. Smith, and from Winston-Salem, N. C., regarding Frederick Martian.

The office was kept open all night to answer inquiries from relatives of passengers and send out the cablegrams to the newspapers as soon as they were received.

Mr. Franklin said last night that, as he judges from the messages received from Liverpool, the Arabic had 181 passengers and a crew of 242, making the total number on board 423. Up to midnight 391 had been saved, and there were six passengers and twenty-six of the crew to be accounted for.

Mr. Franklin said that the ship had been fully insured with an outside firm for about $1,000,000. He explained that at the beginning of the war the company dropped the practice of insuring its ships out of a special fund of its own and insured them all with the British Government and British marine insurance companies. The cargo was insured by the individual shippers. So far as it is known, no specie was shipped on the Arabic from Liverpool, nor any kind of cargo that could give the German Government an excuse for the torpedoing of the ship without warning.

4,150 OF US IN GERMANY.

Most Americans There in the Southeast, Near Swiss Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Aug. 14, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—The number of American citizens at present in Germany on business or holidays is estimated at 4,150. There are about 500 in Berlin, but most of the Americans are keeping close to Rhine towns or staying in the southeast of Germany so as to be able to cross the Swiss frontier as quickly as possible if events between the two countries take a serious turn.

Most of the important commercial men have been winding up their affairs, some from Basle. There are 128 Americans at Zurich, and twice this number in Geneva, many of whom have arrived recently from Germany.

Submarines Have Sunk 67 Ships Since Our Last Lusitania Note

Between Feb. 18, when the German "war zone" decree went into effect, and July 21, the date of the last American note to Germany, 218 vessels were destroyed by German submarines, with a loss of 1,652 lives.

Since then the losses have been as follows:

Date.	Name.	Class.	Nationality.	Loss.
July 24	Rubona	Ship	Russian	0
" 24	Star of Peace	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Danae	Steamer	French	0
" 22-25	Henry Charles	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Kathleen	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Activity	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Prosper	Trawler	British	0
" 22-25	Frith	Steamer	British	4
" 22-25	Perseus	Trawler	British	10
" 22-25	Briton	Trawler	British	6
" 25	Leelanaw	Steamer	American	0
" 26	Fimreite	Steamer	Norwegian	0
" 26	Grangewood	Steamer	British	0
" 25-27	Emma	Steamer	Swedish	0
" 25-27	Maria	Schooner	Danish	0
" 25-27	Neptunis	Schooner	Danish	0
" 25-27	Lena	Schooner	Danish	0
" 25-27	Mangara	Steamer	British	0
" 28	Icenic	Trawler	British	0
" 28	Salacia	Trawler	British	0
" 28	Tagnadelen	Bark	Swedish	0
" 28	Westward Ho	Trawler	British	0
" 29	Princess Marie Jose	Steamer	Belgian	0
" 29	Fortuna	Brig	Swedish	0
" 31	Iberian	Steamer	British	8
" 27-31	Quest	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Strive	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Achieve	Trawler	British	3
" 27-31	Athena	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Coriander	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Fitz Gerald	Trawler	British	0
" 27-31	Two unnamed	Trawler	British	0
Aug. 3	Ranza	Steamer	British	3
" 5	Grimbariat	Trawler	British	6
" 5	Portia	Trawler	British	0
" 5- 9	Mai	Steamer	Swedish	10
" 5- 9	Geiranger	Steamer	Norwegian	0
" 5- 9	Westminster	Trawler	British	0
" 5- 9	Harbor Wiper	Trawler	British	0
" 5- 9	Benardna	Trawler	British	2
" 5- 9	Jason	Schooner	Danish	0
" 10-11	Oakwood	Steamer	British	0
" 10-11	Morna	Bark	Norwegian	0
" 10-11	Francois	Bark	French	0
" 10-11	Baltzer	Bark	Russian	0
" 10-11	Young Admiral	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	George Crabbe	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Illustrious	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Calm	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Trevire	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Welcome	Trawler	British	0
" 10-11	Utopia	Trawler	British	0
" 11-13	Osprey	Steamer	British	0
" 11-13	Summerfield	Steamer	British	0
" 11-13	Jacona	Steamer	British	0
" 11-13	Aura	Steamer	Norwegian	3
" 14-18	Bonny	Trawler	British	0
" 14-18	Maggie	Trawler	British	0
" 14-18	Thornfield	Steamer	British	0
" 14-18	Isidoro	Steamer	Spanish	?
" 14-18	Rumuius	Steamer	Norwegian	0
" 14-18	Mineral	Steamer	Norwegian	0
" 18-19	Grodno	Steamer	British	0
" 18-19	Serbio	Steamer	British	0
" 18-19	Dunsley	Steamer	British	0
" 19	Arabic	Steamer	British	32

The total since July 21 is 67 ships and 84 lives lost, and since Feb. 18,285 ships and 1,736 lives lost.

THINKS THIS COUNTRY WILL FAVOR FORCE

Dr. J. W. White Cannot See How Relations with Germany Can Be Continued.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The Daily Mail publishes an interview concerning the Arabic with Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia, the well-known surgeon and author of "Text Book of the War for Americans Who Return From a Visit to the French and British Fronts."

"I cannot see how any self-respecting Government can continue for one more hour to maintain relations with Germany," he said. "If American lives have been lost I feel certain that the country will demand action commensurate with what President Wilson's last and still unanswered note described as a deliberately unfriendly act.

"In view of the President's past temporizing I hesitate to predict that he will now resort to extremes, but of this I am certain, the temper of the country will be in favor of the only step which pirates and murderers respect; namely, force."

SEES HUMILIATION FOR US.

A Canadian View of the Sinking of the Arabic.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 19.—The Mail and Empire will say editorially tomorrow:

"Had any American lives been lost by the sinking of the Arabic the United States Government must have broken off relations with Germany. President Wilson made it very plain to the Berlin Government that such another outrage as its pirates committed upon American citizens on the Lusitania would be made a casus belli.

"If further information shows that while no American lives were lost when the Arabic was torpedoed, the lives of Americans were imperiled by the attack, and that their escape was the result of their own exertions and of British seamanship rather than any warning given by the Germans, then war may yet result from the incident.

"If the Washington Government is convinced that in exercising their right to travel upon British vessels Americans are still exposed to German attacks, it may well ask itself why it should wait until lives are actually lost before resorting to arms against a nation that ignores its reasonable protests.

"Surely the sinking of the Arabic will fill to overflowing the cup of humiliation that Germany holds to the lips of the American Republic."

NO WARNING NEEDED.

Says Cincinnati Volksblatt, If the Arabic Was a Registered Auxiliary.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.—Commenting on the sinking of the Arabic, the Cincinnati Volksblatt says:

"It is too early to pass judgment on the sinking of the Arabic. The charge that the ship was sunk without warning requires substantiation from other than English sailors who have not established a reputation for credibility.

"Moreover, the other question has to be determined whether the Arabic was a registered English auxiliary man-of-war. If such was the case, no warning was needed.

"Only those who stand by England, whether right or wrong, will jump at conclusions. True Americans demand a thorough sifting of the case. We may also add that all difficulties with Germany could be easily averted if Americans would place themselves under the protection of their own and not of a foreign country."

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FRANK LYNCHING DUE TO SUSPICION AND PREJUDICE

New York Times Staff Correspondent on the Ground Analyzes the Causes.

AN ANTI-JEWISH FEELING

Did Not Exist Before Frank's Arrest, Says Gov. Harris, but Does Now.

"OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE"

Resented by Many Georgians—Slaton, Burns, and Watson as Factors.

From a Staff Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—Nothing is so incomprehensible to the Northern understanding as the state of mind that led to the murder ride of Tuesday morning, which culminated in the lynching of Leo M. Frank, or that justifies it. That state of mind is fairly clear to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, who has talked with all sorts and conditions of men, alike in nothing but being all in deadly earnest and in feeling and saying that the other States do not understand them, and have made no effort to understand them. It is a feeling which breeds another, and that other is a feeling of being alone against the world, which draws men in such a beleaguerment closer to each other. For Georgia understands perfectly what the outside world thinks of her, make no mistake about that, and she feels that a penalty will be exacted of her by that world. She feels helpless, and she knows that she is alone.

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has made an honest effort to get at what is in the minds of these people. Of the many to whom he has talked it is well to choose one for quotation—an old man with a gentle voice, a great deal of thin white hair, full and expressive blue eyes, and a winning and appealing manner. He was a Confederate soldier, and now he is the Governor of the State of Georgia. Nat E. Harris is his name.

"Tell me the news from New York," he said humorously. "How is Georgia's credit there?"

"I haven't been in New York for several days," said the correspondent. "The last I heard, Georgia could get money in New York cheaper than New York City could."

"That was true last week," said the Governor. "Is it true now?"

The reply was that there was unquestionably a feeling not only in New York but in other States that Georgia had shocked the Union.

When Women Are Concerned.

"I know it," said the Governor. "This awful horror hurts the State. But I don't think the North has had the right idea about the feeling against this dead man. It was not for the reasons that have been given for it. It was not because he was a Jew; there never was any anti-Jewish feeling in Georgia until now. It was because, in the first place, there is something that unbalances men here in the South where women are concerned. I won't call it chivalry, or call it anything; it is, if you like, something that destroys a man's ability and even willingness to do cold and exact justice. I have been a lawyer for over forty years, and have had many cases in the courts, and I have found that where a woman is the plaintiff she will get twice the damages a man would who had the same case.

"That is the way it is in the South; it cannot be argued against, and must be accepted as a fact. If a woman is the victim of a crime, a fury seizes upon our men. It is a feeling that never will pass away until we have woman suffrage, which I think we will soon have."

"Will woman suffrage do away with it?"

"Yes," said the Governor. "Not with the respect and admiration men have for women, but with the protective feeling that comes from their helplessness. Let a strong man make use of his strength to force a helpless woman to yield to him, and there is something that arouses the tiger in Southern men. Yet I won't restrict it to the South. I believe it is the same with your men in the North; it is the same everywhere; it is something that goes with this," and the old Governor touched his white cheek. "It goes with the white man's skin," and I have even seen it in some cases among niggers.

"I went through the State prison and a negro man came up to me and said: 'Boss, I'm dying of tuberculosis; won't you pardon me and let me go home and die with my people?' I said, 'What was your crime?' He said: 'Murder.' I said: 'I can't let you out of here, even though you are dying, if you committed such a crime as that. Did you really kill a man?,' He said: 'Yes, I killed a man who seduced my wife.' I said: 'Old man, you shall go home and die with your people.'

"No, Sir, we can't argue those things, they are too deep for reason to reach.

"Outside Interference."

"Now, that was the first thing. But there was another thing that roused bitterness against Frank, and it was outside interference. From all over the Union there came an attempt to govern Georgia's action. Detectives were sent here, petitions circulated, resolutions passed, attacks made upon the State. Whether it should have aroused resentment may be a question, but that it did there is no question whatever.

"These are two things that in the first place created anger against Frank."

"Not among the ignorant classes, surely," said the correspondent. "They don't read papers from other States."

"But they learned what those papers were saying," answered the Governor. "What was said outside of the State was commented on by the papers here, and Tom Watson in his weekly published parts of the original criticisms, whether correctly quoted or not, I do not know. All classes in Georgia knew what was being said and done, and knew of the organized efforts to set Frank free, and every one of these efforts deepened the feeling against him."

"You said a while ago that there had never been any anti-Jewish feeling in the State until now," said the correspondent. "Is there now?"

"I am afraid there is," said the Governor reluctantly. "But I hope it is only a flurry and will pass away. It is among the more thoughtless of our people. There has never been an atom, never a trace or a thought of it. The Jews have always been our friends; we have here the best class of Jews. For a man to be known as a Jew was actually an asset to him in a business way. But among the thoughtless elements there has grown up—temporarily, I hope—a feeling that the Jews banded themselves together as a race or a religion to save a criminal, and out of that has grown a feeling of hostility. You would not believe the tremendous extent of the influence that was exercised by a report that spread from one end of the State to the other, and was believed by thousands of people. It was that the Jews had said that no Jew had ever been hanged, and that none ever would be."

Danger to Ex-Governor Slaton.

The Governor was asked if there was any danger that ex-Governor Slaton would be assassinated if he attempted to return to the State. This question was asked because the air is full of rumors that he will be.

"I can't tell; I hope not," said the Governor, gravely. "I hope the time hasn't yet come in Georgia when one of her Governors cannot safely return to her soil."

But he would go no further than to hope; he would not say he believed it.

Governor Harris said he fully realized that the injury to Georgia's standing would continue for a long time.

"If I could bring Frank back to life I would," he said. "As it is, all I can do is to try to punish the men who killed him. To that end I shall offer a reward for their conviction, a reward of $500 each for the conviction of three of them. The law does not permit more than $500 to be offered in reward for the conviction of any one man, and there remains only $3,000 of the fund available for rewards."

There was some talk about the character of the men who killed Frank. The correspondent told the Governor that his investigations had convinced him that they were all men of high standing in the community and asked what could have induced men of such character to engage in a lynching.

"Do you not think," answered the Governor very slowly, "that there may have been in the minds of these men, of the character you describe, a belief that Frank was a convicted felon, that he had been condemned by a jury, and that all the appellate courts had affirmed his conviction; that after this was done the guilty and convicted felon was saved by an act of the Governor, who did not pardon him, but only commuted his sentence to life imprisonment; that this left the original sentence unexecuted but still left the convicted man as guilty as ever and the law unsatisfied, and that they may have believed they were executing the law?"

No Probability of Punishment.

This was only a question in form. In reality it was the answer the correspondent expected. But though Governor Harris set forth the situation correctly as far as he went, there was a good deal he left unsaid which is necessary to an understanding of the conditions. First, it should be said that there is not the remotest probability of any human being suffering any notable inconvenience, to say nothing of arrest or indictment, as a result of Tuesday's hanging. The Governor had a conference with the Prison Commission today, and though they all know very well that nothing can be done in Cobb County, some of the friends of order hope that something can be done in one of the other counties through which the murder procession passed, for it seems that there is a stringent mob law in this State overlooked by the lawyers who hold that the lynchers can only be indicted in Cobb County, and that under this statue they could be punished in any one of four counties.

Nevertheless, not one of those men will be held to answer in any way for what happened opposite Mary Phagan's house on Tuesday morning. And this is said without in the least impugning the sincerity of the Governor, the Prison Commission, or anybody else connected with the attempt to bring the murderers to justice. It is no more possible than it would have been possible to convict Wendell Phillips in Massachusetts under the fugitive slave law for aiding a slave to escape.

This said, it is necessary to explain the sentiment which makes otherwise good citizens unwilling to aid in the punishment of a great crime, which creates sympathy for Frank's murderers among law-abiding men to such an extent that they would go any length to protect them. Three main elements enter into the feeling which brought about the lynching:

Causes of the Lynching.

First—The thing to which Governor Harris referred—the unfounded belief that the Jews of the country, hitherto not the object of any hostility or dislike, had banded themselves together to save a criminal because he belonged to their race and religion and had thus ranged themselves in opposition to men of other races and religions. Against this belief no argument was effective, no denial was listened to.

Second—The bitter resentment over what everybody in Georgia to whom this correspondent has talked calls "outside interference"; and this does not mean only the "interference" of the New York newspapers by a long shot, though Tom Watson has done his evil best to make it appear that the New York newspapers are attempting to govern the State of Georgia. There is more resentment against Indianapolis, Chicago, and California than there is even against New York.

Third—And this is the thing which turned the smoldering fire into a raging flame and maddened men who were merely angry—it is believed from one end of the State to the other that Governor Slaton was Frank's lawyer and pardoned his client after every court had upheld that client's conviction. The ignorant believe Slaton was bribed, or that at best he received, as Frank's lawyer, a share of the fee paid to his firm; the more intelligent believe that he was merely influenced in his judgment by the fact that Frank was his firm's client.

Then there are lesser elements. One is of strong influence among the working classes. It made its appearance earlier than any of the other factors, and dates back to the time of Frank's trial. It was the belief that wealth weighed heavily in the balance of justice, and that a poor working girl's life was of no account compared with money.

Effect of Burns's Activity.

Another, and one of incalculable influence, was the appearance in the case of Detective William J. Burns. It is astonishing how that one thing brought things to a head; how it brought men hitherto incredulous of Frank's guilt, or doubtful, or indifferent, into the ranks of those clamoring for his blood; how it crystallized sentiment, and how it sharpened meré antagonism toward Frank into furious hatred. This was not due alone to Burns's employment by Frank's friends, which tended to increase both the feeling against "outside interference" and the belief that money was outweighing the life of a working girl; it was made tenfold more injurious to Frank by Burns's behavior here, every feature of which seemed expressly designed to foster and intensify a feeling already bitter enough because of his mere presence.

It is necessary to take these three main factors and the two lesser ones as the things that went to make up the original animosity toward Frank, already believed guilty of a vile crime and erroneously believed to have been guilty of others. It is necessary because every possible attempt to find other factors have failed, unless the extraordinary influence of Watson's violent publication be considered a separate factor. It is necessary to exclude the theory that anti-Jewish prejudice was responsible, because among the men questioned have been men, not only of high character and great intelligence, but friendly to the Jews and active in Frank's behalf.

It is undoubtedly true, though many of the men questioned deny it, that there is an anti-Jewish prejudice now in some parts of the State. It has not made its appearance in Atlanta yet, but it has in other cities, where it never existed prior to the Frank case. It is the Frank case that has created it; but it seems to be due, not to the fact that Frank was a Jew, but to the idea that Jews the country over were banded together to defeat justice. This hostility is manifest in small cities and even there is deplored by all the better men in the community. These express the hope and belief that it is only temporary, a part of the aftermath or the wake of the Frank case, and will die down when that case ceases to be the topic of conversation.

From men who hate Frank and are glad he is dead, from men who strove to save him, from men who believe him guilty but are angered and horrified at the method of his taking off, there comes one story, almost in the same words from each of them. It is that Frank died at the hands of friends who insisted on interfering with Georgia from the outside, and at the hands of Governor Slaton, who made anger uncontrollable by overruling the courts in behalf of a client; they lay Frank's death at these two doors.

Why There Was No Second Trial.

As for Burns, there are cool-headed and critical men here, utterly unsympathetic with the mob and deeply regretful over Frank's death, who would almost place him with these other two as responsible for that crime. One of the leading lawyers of Atlanta, a man of calm mind and strong intellect, said to THE TIMES correspondent today:

"At the time of Frank's conviction there was a widespread impression that he would get a second trial. It was believed by many to be practically certain. Then Burns was injected into the case, and instantly everything was changed. If there had been no more stir, if the case had been allowed to take its course without any exciting and irritating factor being thrust into it, I have not the least doubt in the world that there would have been another trial."

There is a general impression in the North that Burns merely went through a rather rough experience in Marietta and that his place was shaped. The North does not know what a deadly serious affair that was. It was the first real outbreak of violence in the whole case; the demonstrations in the courtroom were mere growls compared with it. A recital of what really happened will give an idea of the tumultuous feeling aroused by Burns, a feeling which hitherto had been kept in restraint and had even been nonexistent in many parts of the community which had now become furious.

Burns arrived in a community already touchy and sensitive over "outside interference," already convinced in its less educated circles that wealth was pitted against the honest poverty of an unavenged working girl. He was promptly photographed and interviewed, and he announced that it was a simple case and that he would have no trouble in getting to the bottom of it. This offhand manner of treating a case which all Georgia believed to be by no means simple, was not well received, and Burns's subsequent activities in his New York methods soon turned hostility into hate. When to this was added a belief in many quarters that Burns was getting false testimony to be used in Frank's behalf hate became fervent.

Burns's Narrow Escape.

He went to Marietta and encountered Howell, who on Tuesday stamped on Frank's dead face and tried to raise the mob to burn the body, and was foiled with great difficulty by Judge Newton A. Morris. Howell set upon him, slapped his face, and chased him to the Court House, with a rapidly growing mob at his heels, and at the Court House raised the lynching cry. In a short time there were a couple of thousand men shrieking for Burns's blood; it was court day and the town was full of strangers, many of them rough characters.

Some one telephoned for Morris, as people in Marietta usually do when there is anything to be done. The Judge came on the run, broke through the crowd, and ascertained that Burns was in the Whitlock House, about four blocks up the street. He made his way there with some friends and found that about 200 men had learned where Burns really was and had surrounded the house. Morris got through them, entered the house, and found Burns on an upper floor, guarded by some women guests of the place.

Howell and the larger crowd were still besieging the Court House. Morris saw that Burns must be got out of there before the crowd learned the truth, and Howell led his followers to the Whitlock House. His chief difficulty was with Burns.

Morris went out and made one of his anti-mob speeches, trained down to the size of an infantile understanding.

"Boys," he said, "this man Burns didn't kill Mary Phagan. Frank did. Are you going to hang Burns and leave Frank safe in jail? Besides, Burns is employed by the Federal Government. It always protects its people. If you kill him the Government will send United States marshals down here, and they'll arrest you and put you in Federal prisons, where you will never see your wives and children again; and you'll go through all that just for hanging the man who didn't kill Mary Phagan."

Won Promise From Mob.

The childlike nature of this argument illustrates better than anything else can the ignorance and simplicity of the natures Morris was seeking to influence. He knew, of course, the silliness of his own arguments, but he knows exactly what sort of talk will sway that kind of people. In a few minutes he had them under control, and he called on them to promise that they would let him get Burns into his machine and out of Marietta. They yelled a promise. Morris knew that in a minute their mood might change and they would be yelling for blood, and he dashed up the stairs and tried to get Burns to come. Burns refused.

But the women joined their entreaties to Morris's demands and the Judge and Deputy Sheriff Hicks led the detective through the crowd. As they got into the machine a rush was made toward them, and the air was full of yells of "Lynch him!" But Morris held the crowd off with another elemental appeal until the car was started, and then it went like lightning, with the crowd in pursuit.

Morris and Hicks leaned over Burns and protected him with their bodies from the flying missiles, and were hit by nothing worse than an egg, which struck Morris on the head; but the crowd was, as Morris had foreseen, in a changed mood and desperate for a lynching. They never stopped until they got over the county line. Neither Morris, Hicks, nor the women ever heard from Burns again.

This story is now told—it has never been told before—to explain the effect of Burns's appearance in the case. Bob Howell's hand, which slapped Burns in the face, struck fire out of all Georgia. In a dramatic way it focused attention on what was until then only a growing opinion—that money and "outside influence" were being used to save a rich man from punishment for the murder of a working girl. Frank, of course, was not rich, but it was impossible to make these people believe it, and such falsehoods as the one cited today by Governor Harris about the vow that no Jew should ever be hanged spread widely over the State and increased the tense suspicion.

Tom Watson's Part.

The part that Watson played has never been sufficiently appreciated in the North. It was enormous. One cannot talk to any Georgian about the case for five minutes without hearing Watson's name. He runs a hill-billy weekly at his home town of Thompson, seventy-five miles from here. It is something like what Brann's Iconoclast was fifteen years ago in Texas, or like what Jim Jam Jem's was to North Dakota when it was circulated by hand. It is largely made up of picturesque villification written with a practiced hand.

Watson undertook to have Frank's blood, and his attacks were written with none of the restraint which must bind even the most sensational of dailies. There were no more ropes on him than on a maverick. The conservative classes look on him and his weekly with abhorrence, but it was not to the conservatives that he appealed, and it was not they whom he influenced.

The conservatives were, however, as deeply affected by other things as the "red necks"—which is Georgia for hillbillies—were by Tom Watson. "Outside interference" was the thing that made them first hostile, and then angry, and then frantic. Of course the cry was exaggerated. There is no attempt here to make it appear that the charge was true, or even reasonably probable; the only attempt which this dispatch is making is to portray what was going on in the Georgia mind, so that the North can understand it.

Slaton's Law Partnership.

Then came Slaton's part. A year or more ago Judge Morris called on him to resign from the firm of Rosser, Brandon, Slaton & Phillips or else announce that he would leave Frank's case over for his successor. This and other things fostered the suspicion that Slaton intended to pardon Frank if the appeals to the various courts did not make it unnecessary. The last year of Slaton's term as Governor was spent with thousands of eyes watching him with deep suspicion to see if the belief was justified. When all the appeals failed and Slaton did pardon Frank, it was of no use to argue with the men who had been expecting just such an act and had assigned in their own minds an evil motive for it. It was then that the frenzy became homicidal madness.

Among the less educated the belief that Frank won free because of Slaton's partnership with Rosser was doubled by a conviction that he would escape anyhow. From the time of Frank's conviction the carpenter, the blacksmith, the cobbler, and the motorman had been saying: "He will never hang. He's rich, and Mary Phagan has no friends."

They had never wavered in that conviction. As for Slaton's partnership, they knew nothing of that until Tom Watson began to blaze it all over his paper. His paper was written for them, and they read it.

Now, this partnership of Slaton's was largely mythical. He had lent his name to the firm, which he intended to join actively on his retirement from the Governorship. But that was all. He took no part in its business dealings, and his object was merely to help the firm by advertising the fact that he had not left it and would return to it when his official duties were done, so that the firm might hold on to his clients. Nevertheless, even the most conservative and intelligent people in Atlanta resented his leaving his name on the office door, especially in view of the fact that Rosser had not been one of the partners during Slaton's former membership, and had only joined the firm on the eve of Slaton's becoming Governor. As for those who were not conservative and intelligent, they took the bald and brutal view that Rosser and Slaton were partners, and were to divide up the fee Rosser got if Frank was liberated. They hold to that view today, and with them it isn't a view, but a fact. Nothing will get it out of their heads.

Concern for Slaton's Safety.

When Slaton said, on pardoning Frank, that his political career was ended, he understated the truth. His career in Georgia was ended and his life was in danger, and it is yet. Everywhere you go in Georgia you hear the conscrvative expressing the earnest hope that Slaton will stay away from the State for a few weeks longer, until the excitement dies down. Last night the writer was talking to a responsible and representative Atlanta man who was pooh-poohing the idea that Slaton was in any danger. The writer asked him, "Do you mean to say that if Slaton came back today he would be as safe here as you are?"

"If he came back in a week or two," was the answer. "There wouldn't be any organized effort to kill him—none at all. He would be safe from anything like that. Of course, there are individuals like the man that stamped on Frank's face yesterday. One of them might shoot him."

"Wouldn't it hurt as much to be shot by an individual as by an organization?" asked the inquirer. The subject was changed.

That expression, "the individual who stamped on Frank's face," is suggestive. Nobody will utter nobody will print the name of the man who stamped on Frank's face, though everybody knows who it was. Both the men who were holding this conversation knew it perfectly well, but even in conversation the name was not to be mentioned. It is suggestive of the ease with which the Governor will find somebody to tell him who the lynchers were.

Alibi All Prepared.

There is little more to be told about the lynchers. They were mainly from Marietta, but not all. Two of them were from Atlanta. Every man in Marietta has accounted for his movements on Monday night to the satisfaction of the constituted authorities of Cobb County. These authorities have been convinced that the lynching party did not contain a single Marietta man, and have the evidence to prove it when the Governor's representatives go to Marietta to make inquiry, if he deems it worth while to send any.

If he sends any such representatives, they will be received in Marietta with courtesy. But he will not send any detectives. Marietta is a city of 6,500 people. It is a busy city. But the moment a stranger appears in the main square he is under observation, and before he has been there fifteen minutes his identity and mission are known. The surveillance is not obtrusive, but it is unmistakable.

Marietta is courtesy itself to strangers who have business not connected with the Frank case. It does not take Marietta twenty minutes to find out whether the strangers have business unconnected with the Frank case or not. It is quite an interesting experience to be a stranger in Marietta just now, one worth going through, although many persons of quiet tastes might not prefer it to other amusements. There is nothing coarse about it. No visiting stranger need object to the interest shown in him because it is shown by rude and uncultured persons, for it is not. It is shown by gentlemen well dressed and educated.

Georgia Off Her Balance.

This dispatch has sought to interpret to the puzzled Northern mind the mind of Georgia and the combination of different factors which bred in a gentle-mannered and civilized people a frenzy of suspicion and hate. There are among the thinking and far-sighted citizens of the State certain fears and forebodings which are not shared by the others. One of the fears, which is more a certainty than a fear, is that Georgia has fallen low in the estimation of other States, that she has received a heavy blow from which it will take her long to recover, and that her credit will be the first to suffer.

Another is that lawlessness will breed lawlessness, that the example set in the murder of Leo Frank will be followed again and again, until anarchy sets in. Some of these are already laying plans how to act in the next case of the kind, and there is talk of a meeting of leading citizens to take action that will check anarchy as soon as it begins to show its head.

But even such men as these share the feeling about "outside interference" and the feeling about Slaton's partnership with Rosser, and find it easier to condemn the lynching than to say anything very harsh about the lynchers. Georgia is temporarily off her balance. The attempt here is to diagnose her case and to show what were the things that bit by bit combined to bring about the fever.

GOVERNOR OFFERS REWARD OF $1,500

Will Be Paid for Conviction of First Three Participants in Frank Lynching.

ISSUES LONG STATEMENT

Says State Authorities Protect Prisoner to the Best of Their Limited Ability.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—Governor Harris tonight proclaimed a reward of $1,500 for the first three persons convicted of participation in the lynching of Leo M. Frank. At the same time he issued a statement declaring he would do all in his power to apprehend the perpetrators of the "unfortunate occurrence."

In defense of the State authorities the Governor pointed out that the prison farm, from which Frank was abducted, was not constructed to withstand attack from the outside, and declared that the complete secrecy with which the lynchers made their careful preparations made impossible any defense which might have saved the prisoner.

It is not believed any further action will be taken in the way of an investigation of the State Prison. The members of the State Prison Commission were on a visit to the institution when the attack occurred and have held that the prison officials were powerless to prevent the attacking party from carrying out its purpose.

Governor Harris's statement in part follows:

Was in State's Safest Place.

"In view of the great interest felt in all matters concerning the lynching of the prisoner, Frank, I have thought it well to make a statement to the public explaining as far as I can the facts that led up to the transaction and the situation that made it possible," says the Governor.

"When Mr. Frank's sentence was commuted by Governor Slaton to life imprisonment he was sent to the State farm for the purpose of being delivered to the Prison Commission at that point. He could have been sent by the commission to one of the county chain gangs of the State or put to work in the prison, in the discretion of the commission.

"The excitement which attended his entrance into the prison was such that no disposition that would send him away from it seemed safe or advisable, as after events have shown. There was really no gang in Georgia where he would have been secure. He was kept at work, therefore, in the prison, as other prisoners, awaiting any other disposition that might be found advisable.

"The State Penitentiary, as it is called, was never built with the idea of preventing an attack from the outside. Any determined body of men would be able to effect an entrance, if such an attempt was decided upon. The vast building was full of windows, both in the basement and main story. It was like a dormitory, one great sleeping apartment, the prisoners working out upon the farm in the daytime, and occupying the sleeping dormitory at night. The cots stood side by side, in easy proximity.

Feared Attack from Within.

"In my consultation with the Prison Commission over Mr. Frank, we felt and thought of the need of more guards, more Wardens, but the idea was that these were needed to prevent his fellow-prisoners from hurting him. I felt that there was too much exposure in letting the prisoners all sleep together in the same great room.

"But the outside attack was not considered in this. Such danger was thought to be small after the first month. It was believed that if a prison guard could hold an attacking party in check long enough to get word to the authorities, the prisoners could be protected. The county authorities were close at hand, and there was one of the best military companies in the State within two miles of the prison. This company, with the militia in Macon, had been directed by the Adjutant General to keep in readiness for immediate service, if called on.

"The complete secrecy of the movement, the careful preparation of every detail, the cutting of the telephone and telegraph wires, thus completely isolating the prison from the outside world, prevented any expected assistance, and enabled the attack to succeed.

"Some four weeks ago I received an alarm in the form of a secret message to the effect that a mob intended to storm the prison and lynch Frank on a certain night. I at once telephoned the authorities in charge, including the Prison Commission, the Warden at the State Farm, the Sheriff of Baldwin County, and Captain Ennis of the Baldwin Rifles. I secured the proper request from the civil authorities and immediately had General Nash get in readiness to handle any local situation that might arise, and Captain Ennis was directed to call his men to the Armory, prepared to go to the farm at once. The Macon Military was also put under arms. For this course I incurred considerable censure, for the alarm seemed to be entirely unfounded.

"It has come to light since the result of Monday night's work that my prompt action in this matter delayed the lynching of the prisoner for a month, as the mob, coming to within a few miles of Milledgeville and hearing of the preparation, decided to postpone the attack.

"On Monday night the militia would have been called out had the request been made in time.

Frank Was Still in Hospital.

"I have found on inquiry of the Prison Commission that Frank was still in the hospital, confined to the single room where he had been kept since the attempt upon his life by William Creen. He had not been taken into the common quarters, but was in confinement in the hospital, which, though under the same roof with the prison, is separated from it by partitions and passageways extending through the building.

"There is no man in the bounds of the State who regrets more deeply than I do this unfortunate occurrence. I shall do all in my power to discover and bring to justice the perpetrators, believing that the people at large do not justify the wave of lawlessness that seems to be spreading through the State. Mob law should never take the place of statute law. There will be no safety to life, liberty, or property until this is recognized by our people.

"It was especially distressing to me because the attack was made upon the State's own prison, built not to resist the violence of its citizens outside, but to keep in confinement the weak and helpless convicts who were unfit for service in the chain gang of the counties."

The Board of Directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce today unanimously adopted resolutions urging the Governor and other State officials to exert every effort to apprehend and convict the men who lynched Frank. The resolutions, which refer to the band as a "secret oathbound organization," say:

"The question now is, shall we have a State Government in fact, as well as in name, or shall we be ruled by an organized mob? What we are dealing with is anarchy in its most dangerous form. If it continues, no man's life will be safe. Let every man who is a man stand ready to actively aid the officers of the law in stamping out the mob spirit."

Has Frank's Wedding Ring.

O. B. Keeler, a newspaper man, employed in Atlanta, but residing in Marietta, in a published article today says that Frank's wedding ring was delivered to him at his home last night by a man unknown to him. Keeler says a note in an envelope with the ring read:

"Frank's dying request was that his wedding ring be given to his wife. Will you not see that this request is carried out? The note will be delivered to you by a man you do not know and who does not know you. Make no effort to find out his identity. You are expected to destroy this after reading it."

Keeler said he destroyed the note at once and quoted from memory.

Frank's ring was not on the body when it was discovered hanging near Marietta, Keeler said.

NEW REWARD FOR LYNCHERS.

New York Committee to Seek Punishment of Men Who Hanged Frank.

A committee of New York citizens was formed yesterday at a meeting in the chambers of Judge Edward Swann in the Criminal Court Building to co-operate with the State of Georgia in bringing to justice the men who lynched Leo M. Frank.

The following temporary officers were elected: Judge Edward Swann, Chairman; Isidore M. Levy, Vice Chairman, and Herman A. Metz, Treasurer. Among others at the meeting were ex-Congressman William S. Bennett, Allan Robinson, and Harry Schlacht. Mr. Levy, outlining what the committee hoped to accomplish after the meeting said:

"We do not propose to do anything that might antagonize the officers or the people of Georgia. Rather we hope to proffer our services and our money toward bringing to justice the murderers of Leo M. Frank.

"Governor Harris has said that $500 is all he is authorized by law to offer as a reward. That is a ridiculously small amount, so we propose to open a subscription and offer to Georgia through its Governor a part of this money to be put up as a reward. With the remainder of the money collected we will hire investigators to seek evidence and turn over to the State whatever they may discover pointing to the guilt of any individual.

"We do not anticipate that Georgia will receive our tender of services in any other spirit than that in which it is made.

"The committee is non-sectarian. Among those who will be asked to join will be the Rev. Dr. S. Howard Young, Judge Roger A. Pryor, Judge Scudder, and Bishop Greer. Its formation was suggested by a man who is not a Jew, and to avoid the appearance that the movement is one of any creed or religion some prominent Jewish citizens who would otherwise be asked to serve will not be asked."

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Metz at 122 Hudson Street. Mr. Levy said that probably a permanent organization for stamping out the spirit of lawlessness that made lynchings possible might grow out of the present temporary body.

The Medical Review of Reviews yesterday offered $500 toward a reward for the capture of the lynchers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Lester L. Bauer, who had charge of the Chicago committee working for the liberation of Leo M. Frank, declared today that business men had called him up and pledged $1,500 as a nucleus toward a reward fund to find the murderers of Frank. He said $25,000 would be raised in Chicago alone.

"We are planning to join in a big national reward for the discovery and conviction of the men who killed Frank," he said. "It is not at all certain that Frank died by hanging. Some of us believe that he died from blows struck in the prison."

A. Flower, President of a tailoring Company, said that his firm was ready to contribute $500 to any fund for the apprehension of the lynchers. He wrote: "In view of the events of the last few days we have decided to cancel all orders which we have now on hand for Georgia accounts and to refuse all further business from that State."

SUFFRAGE TO END LYNCHING.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Says Chivalry Has No Part in Violence.

President Anna Howard Shaw of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, employing the Frank case as a vehicle for an argument in favor of suffrage for women, issued a statement yesterday in which she called intolerable the attempt to excuse the lynching of Frank on the ground that chivalry for women prompted it.

She called attention to the fact that the men of Georgia had permitted a law to stand fixing ten years as the age at which a girl may be considered legally responsible for her acts, and thus making it impossible to prosecute severely a man who ruins a girl of that age, and asked:

"If Georgia men are really bent on protecting woman's honor why do they not follow the example of those States in which the age of consent has been raised to eighteen years, among them nine of the eleven States in which women have full suffrage?"

She cited the lack of child labor and education laws in Georgia and its high illiteracy as evidence of the need of woman suffrage, and declared:

"No thinking person can fail to see the connection between a system of laws which neglects the education of boyhood and girlhood, which does not protect child toilers, which refuses to punish those who violate young girls, and this horrible crime. No woman in that State has any voice in making these laws fit for the protection of women and children. Is there any one who can say her voice is not needed?"

LAWYERS CONDEMN LYNCHING.

Bar Association Pronounces It "a Willful and Deliberate Murder."

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 19.—A resolution on the Leo M. Frank lynching, presented to the American Bar Association today by Stephen S. Gregory of Illinois, was adopted unanimously. It pronounced the lynching "a willful and deliberate murder by mob violence, concerted and accomplished in a spirit of savage and remorseless cruelty unworthy of our age and time."

It expressed the hope of the association that the authorities will speedily punish the guilty parties.

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

FRANK'S BODY HERE, BURIAL HOUR SECRET

Painted Pine Coffin, with Flowers from Friends, Brought Home by Widow.

CROWDS BESIEGE HOUSE

But Coffin Is Rushed in Late at Night—Mother Forgives Slayers as Son Had Done.

The body of Leo M. Frank, accompanied by his widow, arrived at the Pennsylvania station at 6:20 A. M, yesterday. A small group of relatives, including the dead man's father, Rudolph Frank; his sister, Mrs. Otto Stern, and her husband, were at the station to receive it.

Because of disfigurements on the face made by the heel of a man in the mob that gathered about the body after it was discovered hanging and cut down, it was not taken at once to the Frank home, 152 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn, but to an undertaker's establishment near by to be prepared for burial. The mother did not see the body until late in the evening.

It was 11:14 o'clock when Frank's body, in a new black coffin with purple draping, was carried into the home of his parents. Until then it had lain in the shop of James Strauss at 503 Atlantic Avenue, with Detective Sergeant Barry and Detective McClum on guard to keep the curious from attempting to view it.

Around the Frank home an expectant throng had waited all the evening though Detective States made them remain at the corner of Park Place or of Sterling Place, each about half a block from the Frank home, but as the time passed this crowd began to thin out until, shortly before 11 o'clock, only a few men and women still loitered about the corners. It was decided then to have the body brought to the house and States, hoping the small throng remaining would take his departure as evidence that the body was not to be brought to the Frank home last night, went to the home of the undertaker at 327 Park Place.

The body was put in an automobile hearse, and with Barry and McClum accompanying it, the cortege left the undertaker's at 11:06 o'clock, stopped at Mr. Strauss' home where States and the undertaker joined the party and then sped to the Frank home. The three detectives pushed back the few curious ones who still waited there, and the coffin was hurried into the house.

The mother would not talk of the hanging. It was something of the past, but she said she could never forget the "relentless persecution" of her son "that did not end even after he was actually taken out and slain."

In a letter written by Frank to his aunt two days before the lynching and received by her one day after his death there is every evidence that Frank expected complete vindication. Referring to the devotion of his wife, Lucille, and his recovery from the wound inflicted by a fanatical prisoner at Milledgeville, Frank said he had been "snatched from the portals of the Great Beyond for the enjoyment here of that honor which is justly mine."

Last Letter to His Aunt.

The text of this letter follows:

Milledgeville Prison, Aug. 14, 1915.

Dear Aunt Sarah: Just a few lines to tell you how glad I was to receive your welcome letter of Aug. 6, 1915, and how much I appreciate the box of lovely fruit which you directed Herbert Schiff to send me.

Thank God, I am improving right along in health and strength. The wound has nearly healed up, though my neck will still be bandaged for another week or so. I am daily gaining in health and strength, the nurses have now gone, and I am attended by the State's doctors only. My dear Lucille is taking care of the nursing job, and doing remarkably well. To her tender care and ministration I attribute my rapid gaining in strength, as she gets up and prepares all that I have eaten.

In my battle with death, she has been to me a pillar of strength and encouragement, even as the good Lord has been my buckler and savior. Surely he has snatched me from the portals of the great beyond for the enjoyment here of that honor which is justly mine. I await patiently for the dawn of that brighter day. With much love to you and all dear ones, in which dear Lucille joins me, I am,

Your devoted nephew,
LEO M. FRANK.

P. S.—Greetings to inquiring friends.

"You see," exclaimed the mother yesterday, referring to that letter, "how far his thoughts were from death. And yet today he is brought to me dead."

When the train which brought the body arrived at the Pennsylvania Station there was a rush of baggage men and porters for the door of the express car. Several trunks were tumbled out first, after which four men carried a pine coffin, painted light green, to a platform truck. Upon the coffin were several boxes of flowers sent by friends in the South who believed in the dead man's innocence.

Facts of His Death.

Tacked to the centre of the coffin was a yellow envelope containing the death certificate, as required by law when a body is transferred from one State to another. The certificate indicated the main facts of Leo Frank's life to be as follows:

Name—Leo Moses Frank. Where born—Germany. Date of birth—July 4, 1885. Occupation—Superintendent of pencil factory. Mother's name—Judith Hirsch. Father's name—Rudolph Frank. Cause of death—Strangulation. Died—At Marietta, Ga. Destination of body—Brooklyn, N. Y.

Just as the body was taken from the train a man pushed his way forward in an effort to get nearer. A guard held him back, only to give him a free road, when the man, who proved to be Rudolph Frank, exclaimed in a choking voice:

"Let me— Let me— Can't you see— I'm that boy's father."

At the other end of the platform Frank's sister, Mrs. Otto Stern, with her husband and another man, received the widow, who alighted from the train heavily veiled. Mrs. Frank had not slept for many hours and was on the verge of collapse. She was hurried to a waiting automobile. "It's over. It's all over now," she sobbed.

Others who arrived with the body were Frank's brother-in-law, Alexander Marcus; Rabbi David Marx, Chaplain of the Milledgeville Prison, and Harry Alexander, one of Frank's lawyers.

Few to See Departure.

That the party might encounter no demonstration, the station was guarded by a dozen detectives and an extra detail of police under Sergeant Van Twistern of the Central Office. The precautions, however, proved unnecessary, because not more than 200 persons were gathered about the Thirty-first Street exit to see the departure.

At 6:30 A. M. two automobiles occupied, by the relatives swept out of the Thirty-first Street runway. The hearse followed, and close behind it Motor Cycle Policeman John H. Howe, who had been detailed to trail the body to its destination.

The hearse did not follow the Frank party, but sped down Fifth Avenue without attracting attention, except for the motor cycle policeman, who was never more than ten feet behind, crossed Manhattan Bridge, and made its way to the Brooklyn Casket Company, 503 Atlantic Avenue, where the body was to be prepared for burial.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank declined to make any statement in reference to funeral arrangements, their object being to avoid attention. From early morning until late at night hundreds of persons stood in the streets near the three-story home of the Franks. The blue shades were drawn, but many visitors passed in to offer condolences, among them County Judge Harry E. Lewis and Rabbi Alexander Lyons of the Eighth Avenue Temple. Many flowers were carried into the house.

The committee of women, Mrs. Belle Newman, Mrs. M. Loeb, Mrs. Max Steinert, Mrs. L. Kaplan, Mrs. Lewis Levy, Mrs. Charles Horwitz, Mrs. E. Fraad, and Mrs. M. Levine, visited every house in the block and in behalf of the Leo Frank Protest League requested the residents to hang out flags at half staff. Few acceeded to the request.

Mother Tells of Son's Love.

In

ESTIMATE 250 DEAD IN THE GULF STORM

Great Number of Missing Given Up for Lost Among Crews of Sunken Dredges.

A WIDE AREA DEVASTATED

Troops Patrol Galveston—Few Boats Only Means of Communication with the Mainland.

HOUSTON, Aug. 19.—There are 101 dead outside of Galveston from Monday night's West Indian hurricane, according to reports here tonight. The missing outside of Galveston total 264, and of the missing list it was feared more than half were dead.

Communication with Galveston and Texas City, a distance of sixty miles from here, continued to be a matter of many hours. It was known that Galveston's loss of life was comparatively light and the island city had not sent out any appeals for aid.

Remote points on Galveston Bay began to report today, some of them bringing small quotas of unidentified dead. At Anahuac the loss of the United States dredge boat No. 12 was confirmed, but there was no loss of life as reported from Beaumont. The loss of life at Anahuac was placed at five.

W. T. Miller, United States Engineering Department Inspector from Galveston, who was aboard the dredge, said it was moored with six-inch ropes, but the wind snapped them. One of the men volunteered to swim ashore and try to moor the vessel to a tree. He went overboard, but a gust of wind picked up the slack of the rope whipping it out of his hands. Next day, said Miller, this man regained the dredge party unhurt.

Miller had three ribs broken. Nevertheless, he rode a log down Trinity River, then rode a horse twenty-six miles and walked several miles through the woods until he reached rail connections with Houston. On his trip he found three dead at Wallisville and five missing at Moss Point.

Mayor Ben Campbell of Houston has asked that all power boats available here search the shores of Galveston Bay and inlet for persons marooned and starving.

Edwin Carter of Houston, caught in the storm near La Porte, at the head of this bay, was in the water from Monday night until early Thursday morning. When found he was delirious with his eyes swollen nearly shut.

5,000 in Galveston Station.

Refugees from Galveston today described the early hours of Thursday. Archie McDuffy of Waxahachie, Texas, said he spent the night in the terminal station at Galveston. He estimated there were 5,000 persons in the upper floors of that building. When the storm was at its height hundreds of negroes sang for hours the song, "Old Time Religion."

Nine of the refugees who had whisky in their possession were permitted to enter the building.

At daylight Blake Rose of Waxahachie swam across the street to get some fruit. He dragged two crates of cantaloupes to the station, where they furnished the only breakfast for many women.

General Franklin J. Bell of the Second Division at Texas City has asked contributions of clothing for soldiers of his command, and particularly their families.

At a meeting of Houston business men today resolutions were adopted offering a camp site for the Second Division at some point near Houston.

Governor James E. Ferguson of Texas, who is here to take charge of general relief work, issued the following statement:

I trust the papers of the country will be careful in their statements with reference to conditions in the storm-stricken areas. My information now is that the loss of life is not great, and the local authorities will be able to handle the situation without outside assistance. Everything possible is being done to relieve conditions.

Nineteen Lost with Lighthouse.

The destruction by the storm of the lighthouse at Surfside, Texas, about fifty miles below Galveston, was confirmed by couriers who said they knew positively that nineteen persons lost their lives in the lighthouse. It collapsed between midnight and 2 A. M. Tuesday.

Inland for 100 miles and over a zone reaching nearly 100 miles on each side of Houston, the vast flat South Texas prairies are dotted with crushed buildings. Many isolated trees have their branches whipped almost bare of foliage, and the whole country shows the effect of a rainfall of nearly seven inches which accompanied the hurricane.

For the first time since the storm, the intermittent rains, gales, and alarming black clouds disappeared and the sun shone brightly. During the hurricane the wind was so cold on the prairies that many hardy persons nearly perished from exposure incident to standing for hours in water after their houses had become unsafe. A young son of Henry Heilman, near Alvin, died from such exposure.

Freight cars lie on their sides along the railroads in these flats, and many miles of telegraph poles were snapped off or blown over.

Harris County, where Houston is situated, has provided large quantities of disinfectant materials to use about bodies of domestic animals which perished by hundreds along the edges of the bays.

The steamer Honduras, overdue at Freeport, Texas, with thirty-four persons aboard, reported her safe arrival here late today. Another relief train was due to leave Houston for Galveston tonight.

A sailor, believed to be a survivor of the wrecked dredger Sam Houston, drifted to the mainland between Clifton-by-the-Sea and San Leone late on Tuesday, clinging to a pole and a bit of wreckage. He was dazed and said that he "was the only one left of a party of friends on a dredge in the Gulf." It was believed here that virtually the entire crew of the Sam Houston had been lost.

Railroad officials promised by tomorrow to have trains running on regular schedule from here to Texas City and thence by barge about six miles across the bay to Galveston. One road sent two trains to Texas City today, both crowded with passengers, carrying permits from Mayor Ben Campbell of Houston explaining the nature of their business in Galveston, and asking city authorities there to admit them. It was said permits were necessary while the water supply was impaired.

The dead and missing lists outside of Galveston tonight as recorded here were:

DEAD.

Morgan Point, 6; Wallaceville, 3; Lynchburg, 5; Port Arthur, 5; Anahuac, 5; Texas City, 32; Surfside, 19; Houston, 4; Jennings Landing, 3; San Leon, 3; Seabrooke, 2; Cedar Bayou, 2; Freeport, 1; Sour Lake, 1; Orange, 1; Alvin, 1; San Jacinto Battleground, 1; Dickinson, 1; scattered on beaches, 6. Total, 101.

MISSING.

Dredge Sam Houston, 56; dredge San Jacinto, 50; Bolivar, said to be mostly on steamer, 30; dredge San Bernardo, 27; Virginia Point, 20; Patton, 10; Hitchcock, 7; Moss Bluff, 5; dredge Houston, 50; tug Helen Henderson, 9. Total, 264.

Galveston's first press report since Sunday was sent to the city tonight by courier from Houston.

Sea at Galveston Calm.

GALVESTON, Aug. 19, (via Boat to Houston.)—The sea has returned to its normal aspect here and the last rainstorm, following the hurricane, stopped this afternoon. The number of dead here was not known exactly, but was estimated at less than twenty.

Eight bodies were seen floating in the bay today, but it was not known whether they came from Galveston or were washed out from the mainland with the outflow of the tide.

The city is under military rule, with soldiers patroling the streets and on guard in hotels. Galveston appears to have suffered outwardly much more from wind than from water. The hurricane ripped loose all manner of material, scattering it everywhere.

The city's most serious loss was the partial destruction of the $2,000,000 causeway. Only small boats ran to the mainland, so the city temporarily is embarrassed by lack of an adequate ferry service.

There is no evidence that there was panic during the storm. In the Galvez Hotel, which stands practically on the sea wall, the guests the night of the hurricane danced until midnight. Then the lights failed, and the dancing stopped.

Some of the troops of the Fifth Brigade from Fort Crockett have been quartered on the army transport Buford.

TOLL AT SEA HEAVY.

Dredges and Barges Destroyed Along the Gulf.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Aug. 18 (delayed).—When all tales are told the loss of life in Galveston from the two-day hurricane will not reach a score of souls, for the heavy seas have lashed Galveston's sea wall without making an impression. Gigantic waves still (Wednesday) break over this bulwark but conditions improve with every hour that passes.

But while there was small loss of life in the city it is feared that loss of life at sea has been great. Fully two dozen boats known to have been within the radius of the storm are given up for lost with their crews. Gus Carlson, a sailor on a United States dredgeboat, was rescued in the surf, fifteen miles down the island last night, with a lifebelt about him and unconscious. He had been fifteen hours in the water, following the wreck of his boat. At noon today he regained consciousness and said that probably twenty-seven of the complement of the dredge were drowned. He said the deck house washed off the boat at 10 o'clock Monday morning, thirty-six miles south of here. The vessel sank immediately, and the crew took to the two barges. The barges soon were beaten to pieces and Carlson does not believe any but himself was saved. O. T. Larsen, her master, and several of the crew happened to be ashore.

The dredgeboats Sam Houston, San Jacinto, No. 1, and Galveston may be lost, and the Government tug San Luis. The dredge Mills is reported safe.

The Government launch Pastrop went to the causeway this morning, and reports fully two-thirds of that structure gone, meaning that rail communication with the mainland will not be established for weeks.

The most remarkable feature of the storm was the salvation of the crew of the four-masted schooner Dora Allison, en route from Progreso to Mobile with a cargo of lumber and jute. This ship, washed out of her course, was taken on the crest of a high wave and literally carried over the sea wall and deposited in the parade grounds at Fort Crockett. There she broke to pieces in less than ten minutes. Soldiers of the Fifth Brigade and coast guard saw the predicament of the schooner and rushed to the rescue with new. Ten of the men of the crew were taken off alive, one with both legs broken. Those most seriously injured were loaded into a hospital ambulance, and several squads of soldiers took turns about pushing this vehicle through the blinding storm and through mud and water that was sometimes over their heads from Crockett to St. Mary's Hospital, a distance of several miles.

Ten fishing smacks, with crews aggregating more than a hundred, are within known radius of the hurricane, and hope for them is practically abandoned. The steamship El Sud of the Morgan Line is ashore on the Galveston south jetty, in danger of breaking up. A Spanish steamship is ashore, in a dangerous predicament, as is the Campania, an interned Austrian vessel. The transport McClellan is aground, but not in danger.

The city is under martial law, and regular soldiers walk the street armed to prevent depredations. Yesterday (Tuesday) several jewelry stores, saloons, and other business houses were looted before the patrol was organized. No looters have been killed, but several have been stopped at gun point.

HEAVY LOSS TO ARMY.

General Bell Expected to Urge Abandonment of Texas City Site.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Additional reports to the War Department today from army officers at Galveston indicate that the soldiers encamped at Texas City, the Fifth Brigade, of about 8,000 men, narrowly escaped in the great storm. The brigade lost all its horses, supplies, and equipment. Twelve soldiers only are reported killed, but the dredge Dan Bernard was lost with thirty men, the parapets of the army fortifications were swept away, and the high water caused great loss of stores and property belonging to the army.

The transport McClellan is aground and damaged on Pelican Island, but the transports Buford, Kirkpatrick, Cushing, and Poe are safe.

Acting Secretary of War Henry Breckinridge today made public a series of official messages received from Major Gen. Funston and other army officers in or near Galveston reporting details of the situation.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, in command of the Texas City camp of the Fifth Brigade, has been asked to make a complete report on the situation, and until this is received the War Department will take no action.

It is believed that General Bell will recommend that the Fifth Brigade be removed from Texas City to a more desirable post on the mainland of Texas. High officials of the army have not been in favor of maintaining the camp at Texas City.

TRACE FUNDS TO CONSULS.

German Said to Have Given $246,500 for Supplies for Warships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Allegations that the Imperial German Consulate and A. Carnegie Ross, British Consul, at San Francisco, furnished a quarter of a million dollars, directly and indirectly, to men under indictment for violations of the neutrality of the United States were made in indictments made public today by John W. Preston, United States District Attorney.

It was alleged in the indictments returned on July 8, that the German Consulate placed $246,500 to the credit of Joseph L. Bley and H. Kaufman, who conveyed the same amount to C. D. Bunker & Co. of San Francisco, in September, 1914.

C. D. Bunker and the firm of C. D. Bunker & Co. were indicted in connection with the alleged delivery of supplies by the steamer Sacramento to German warships, off Valparaso, Chili, late in 1914.

It was alleged also that the Northern and Southern Steamship Company, of which some of the indicted men were officers, purchased the steamer Sacramento, formerly the Alexandria, paying $135,000 for her to the Hamburg-American Line.

A. Carnegie Ross, British Consul in San Francisco, was alleged in indictments returned against Ralph K. Blair and others, charging them with recruiting men for foreign service, to have paid $6,124.50 to Blair. It was alleged Blair paid out $4,635.00 principally for transportation to Thomas Cook & Son and the Southern Pacific Company.

POST OFFICE ORDERS RAISED

Government Swindled Twice in One Day by the Same Man.

Post Office Inspector W. A. Sommers has issued a bulletin telling how on two occasions on Aug. 11 a Post Office order for $2.10 was raised to $5 and collected. In the first case a man who gave the name of N. B. Cope of 231 West 132d Street got a money order for $2.10 at the station at the corner of West 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, payable to Percy F. Price of 123 West Forty-fourth Street. The amount was raised to $5 the name of the payee changed to Percy F. Preger and the order collected at the Post Office in the Grand Central Station, the man identifying himself by letters and a Providence Loan Company pawn ticket. It is believed that Cope and Preger are the same person.

Later in the afternoon another order for $2.10 was obtained in the name of A. C. Allen of 416 West Twenty-second Street, raised to $5 and presented for payment at the Hamilton Grange Station in the evening in the name of Percy F. Preger. Both transactions were evidently carried out by the one man.

ROOT WINS FIGHT FOR COURT REFORM

Constitutional Convention Indorses His Plea for Clarifying and Simplifying Procedure.

BLOW AT THE LAW'S DELAY

Plan to Check Legislative Tinkering—Eight Sections of New Judiciary Article Adopted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—President Elihu Root of the Constitutional Convention took the floor this afternoon and made a stirring appeal for action by the convention to obviate the law's delays and cut down the high cost of justice. Mr. Root didn't spare his censure of the members of his own profession, although a majority of the delegates who listened to him were lawyers. He spoke with especial resentment of the tendency on the part of lawyers to make a cult of their profession.

"We should discourage technicalities and subtleties which tangle justice in the net of form," Mr. Root exclaimed at one point. And again, "We ought to get back to the fundamental idea of our profession, which is that we should be priests in the administration of justice."

Mr. Root had taken a seat in the body of the convention at the opening of the afternoon session when the proposed omnibus amendment to the judiciary article presented by ex-Attorney General Wickersham as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee was under discussion. Mr. Root had followed the debate with close attention, but remained silent until ex-Senator E. T. Brackett of Saratoga had assailed Section 6 of the new article, which provides a method by which the Justices may assemble and prescribe rules of procedure for the courts with a view of obviating the constant meddling by the Legislature with court practice.

After Mr. Root had spoken, the section under debate was put to a vote at once by Senator R. F. Wagner, who occupied the rostrum while the convention sat in Committee of the Whole, and was adopted without amendment and by unanimous vote.

Mr. Root's speech was the feature of the convention's session today. In part he said:

"Under the old common law system practice had become so complicated and difficult that it was difficult for an honest man to get his rights. There is a good deal of human nature in it. It has been so since the laws of the Medes and Persians were formulated. It has been so since the days of Egypt's power. Wherever a special class of men have had intrusted to them the formulation and administration of laws, they tend to make it a mystery. They tend to become more and more subtle and refined in their discriminations, until ultimately they have got out of the field where they can be followed by plain honest people's minds, and some power must be exerted to bring them back.

"I believe there is no duty which is demanded from this convention more generally than the duty to do something to make our practice more simple, speedy, inexpensive and effective."

Mr. Root traced the history of the Civil Code and referred to the constant changes made by the Legislature. Continuing he said:

"I have heard other day a lawyer in New York boast that he could postpone any litigation for seven years, and I asked a lot of friends as I came along whether that was true, and they all said they did not doubt it. How? Why, by compelling the honest fellow that comes into court to redress a wrong or to secure a right, to litigate one after the other, statutory rights that have been created by the Legislature. Courts cannot ignore them because they are rights given by law. They must observe the law, and so the plain man who wants to get a wrong redressed has, bristling between his demand for redress and his judgment a dozen litigations that he has to fight out before he can get to the end of his judgment.

"We have been making our system of procedure here conform to the subtle, acute, highly-trained ideas of lawyers. That is not the true basis.

"The system of procedure, of course, cannot be simple, but as far as possible it ought to be made to conform to the plain man's inteligence and experience. It ought to be so that the farmer and the merchant and the laborer can understand it, and know why he is delayed in getting his rights; can understand that the processes to which he is subject have a reason and know what the reason is, otherwise you cannot have that respect for the law, that confidence in its justice, necessary for the maintenance of a system of just administration.

"Now, we ought to get back to the fundamental idea of our profession which is to be priests in the administration of justice. I am old enough at the bar to have the men who were my partners, my juniors, my clerks, sitting on the bench, and I look at them from a different angle from that that I can recall forty or fifty years ago when I looked up to those men—they are men like the rest of us. But, my friends, they are honest and just. They want to do justice if they can be permitted to. They will do justice if they are permitted to.

"This network of meticulous rules that are made by our Legislature with honest purpose prevents them from doing justice in the particular case; and the people of our State and of our country understand this. They may not know why, but they feel that the pathway of justice is obstructed. They feel that the honest man would better lose his claim than go into court and spend his time and money in the law's pursuit which seems to have no end. And they are indignant over it and restless and dissatisfied over it, and they look to us to do something."

There was a warm debate when the Convention took up the section which limits appeals. Some of the lawyer delegates opposed this section. This aroused Louis Marshall, who said:

"If in any case arising in an inferior court, there shall be a right of appeal, not only to any intermediate appellate tribunal, like the Appellate Term, but also to the Appellate Division, what answer can we make to the claim that we are not trying to prevent the law's delays, but that we are encouraging the law's delays?

"Are we to submit to the criticism, which would be a very natural one, that a convention consisting of a preponderance of lawyers, is framing a Constitution for the purpose of creating business for lawyers?"

Under Section 6 of the proposed judiciary article the Legislature would be compelled to act at its next session on the report of the Board of Statutory Consolidation of which Judge Adolph J. Rodenbeck of Rochester was Chairman and the late William B. Hornblower, John G. Milburn, Adelbert Moot of Buffalo, and Charles A. Collin of New York City, members. This board reported to the present Legislature, but no action was taken on the report.

Section 6, which in main follows the lines of that report, provides that the Legislature shall pass a short practice act and a set of rules of procedure. This done, the Legislature must not enact any amendments to either except on the recommendation of the Judges, except that every five years it may appoint a commission to investigate and recommend to the law-making body such changes in the code as experience suggests should be enacted. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Appellate Division receive power to amend the rules of procedure.

The convention spent all its three sessions today in debating the new judiciary article. The first eight sections of the article were adopted with some amendments relating to form rather than substance.

ROOT HONORED BY LAWYERS

Unanimously Elected President of American Bar Association.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 19.—Elihu Root, of New York, was unanimously elected President of the American Bar Association today.

REVISE HOME RULE PLAN.

Committee's Amended Proposal Reported to Albany Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—The Cities Committee of the Constitutional Convention tonight completed its work of revising the proposed home rule article, and Seth Low, Chairman of the committee, submitted it to the convention just before adjournment.

The new article gives each municipality the exclusive power "to manage, regulate, and control its property, affairs, and municipal government." The word "business," which occurred in the original article, has been eliminated in answer to the objection of Louis Marshall, who said that this would imply authority for municipalities to launch out in business ventures not essential to their government.

The power of regulating the salaries of all city officials and employes, including police and health officers, will rest with the city authorities.

Each city will have power to amend its own charter without submitting the amendments for Legislative approval when these apply to any functions coming within the above grant of power. Any amendments changing the framework of government must be sent to the Legislature before Feb. 16 next year and during the first week of Legislative sessions thereafter.

In New York City the Board of Aldermen, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and the Mayor, could enact charter amendments coming within the exclusive scope of the city authorities.

Under the revised article, also a city might receive from the Legislature power to enact legislation of State-wide concern in certain matters affecting its own government, but any such charter amendment must not embrace more than one subject. This provision was put in to take care of matters coming within that broad "twilight zone" of functions regarding which the courts have not decided whether they belong to the State or the municipality.

The Legislature is prohibited from passing any law affecting the property, affairs or municipal government of a city except by general laws applying alike to all cities. Under the original home rule article it would have required three years for a city to bring about a general amendment of its charter. Under the revised article the waiting period would be shortened by one year through a provision authorizing the election of the Charter Commissioners at the same election where the question of whether there shall be a general charter revision is submitted.

INTRENCH SERVICE BOARDS.

Convention Committee Again Urges Constitutional Recognition.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—In a revised article which was reported tonight by the Committee on Public Utilities of the Constitutional Convention, the Public Service Commissioners are continued as Constitutional officers, despite the criticism which that provision received in the debate before the article was sent back to the committee for revision.

The revised draft provides that the present Commissioners shall serve out their terms. Their successors will be removable by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, who must file a statement giving the grounds for asking their dismissal. This provision was contained in the original article and was sharply criticised on the ground that it was urged by public service corporations and curtailed the Governor's power.

Another feature transferred from the old article would prohibit the Legislature from undertaking any rate legislation, except after the Public Service Commission has been consulted and has submitted a report as to the reasonableness of the measure.

A new provision in the revised article would permit the Legislature to change the jurisdiction and number of Public Service Commissioners. The two commissions are continued.

SULZBERGER WILL FILED.

Packer Provided for the Division of His Estate Before His Death.

The will of Ferdinand Sulzberger, who was President of the packing house of Sulzberger & Sons Company at the time of his death at Lake Constance, Germany, on Aug. 6, was filed for probate yesterday. The petition accompanying the instrument gives no adequate estimate of the estate, reciting only that there is personal and real property in excess of $20,000.

The widow, Mrs. Stella L. Sulzberger of 21 East Sixty-seventh Street, receives only her husband's personal and household effects in the home, and the will recites that Mrs. Sulzberger understands this, as she has been amply provided for during the lifetime of the testator.

There is a trust fund of $90,000 set aside for the use of three sons, Nathan, Max J., and German F., and a nephew, Nathan Grabenheimer, who may at their discretion provide from this fund for the care of a brother of the testator, Simon, and a son of the decedent, Simon. Regarding the latter, who resides in Sydney, Australia, the will recites that the decedent advanced him large sums of money and:

"In no event shall he and his issue share in my estate except as above provided."

The residuary estate is bequeathed to the following children in equal shares: Nathan, Max J., German F., Arthur, Marion, Sheridan, Karl F., Mrs. Tilly Weinberg, Mrs. Bella Schrag, Mrs. Lilly Rothschild, and Miss Dulcie Sulzberger.

It is then recited in the instrument.

"I have made no specific provision for the distribution of any part of my estate either for charitable or eleemosynary purposes through no lack of interest, but rather because I have left instructions with the members of my family of my desires in that regard. I feel confident that in such respect they will faithfully and fully carry out my wishes."

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FACTIONS CAN AGREE, SAYS VILLA'S REPLY

His Own Party Willing to Do Everything to Carry Out Pan-American Peace Plan.

WOULD CALL AN ELECTION

Carranza Acknowledges Receipt of Appeal in Brief Note to His Washington Agent.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—General Francisco Villa's formal acceptance of the invitation of the United States, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala to participate in a peace conference with representatives of the other Mexican factions was laid before the State Department today by E. C. Llorente, the confidential agent of the Villista cause in Washington.

In his communication, which is addressed to Secretary Lansing and the Ambassadors and Ministers of the other Governments participating in the effort to adjust Mexico's troubles, Villa says that he accepts the invitation on his own part, and that of the subordinate officers of his Governments.

The Carranza agency here announced today that General Carranza had received the invitation of the seven American nations, and had made a formal acknowledgment of it in a cable message to Eliseo Arredondo, the chief confidential agent of the Carranzistas in Washington. General Carranza's cabled note to Mr. Arredondo was as follows:

Eliseo Arredondo, Washington:

The Department of Foreign Relations received today the note sent by the Secretary of State of the United States and the representatives of the South American republics through Mr. Silliman.

V. CARRANZA.

Carranza's curt acknowledgment does not cause surprise here. His attitude of opposition to the effort of the United States and the Latin-American countries to bring peace to Mexico through amicable means is well known. It is expected, however, that Carranza will make a fuller response to the invitation extended by the seven Governments, in which he will decline to participate in any peace conference and will insist that the Government he entitled to recognition as the de facto Central authority in Mexico.

General Villa's letter of acceptance is as follows:

I, as General in Chief of the Conventionist Army, have been informed with satisfaction of the friendly note which your Excellencies have advanced to me and which I received on the night of Aug. 5.

In replying, I have the honor to inform you that the Convention Government is strong enough through its own force and power to continue the fight defending the institutions belonging to the Mexican people, until such a time as the high ideals of the revolution, which guarantee a solid and stable peace, are realized; but taking into consideration the friendly and brotherly attitude of the United States of America and our sisters, the Latin-American republics of Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, with the end that peace in Mexico must be an immediate fact and constitutional order duly established, we are ready to accept and cordially do accept the good offices of your Excellencies toward calling a reunion of delegates of the contending parties recognized in Mexico. It will be possible for them to reach a satisfactory agreement, thus saving the national honor, well understanding that the Conventionist Government is willing to make all kinds of efforts to correspond to the good-will expressed by your Excellencies.

I want to state clearly that all military chiefs, as well as the civilians, attached to the Conventionist Army are willing to establish in Mexico a provisional government that will guarantee the elections to which people will be convocated to elect with liberty its officers, as we have no further desire except that the nomination will be in favor of a determined man.

I have the honor to reiterate to your Excellencies the sincerity of my highest esteem.

FRANCISCO VILLA,
General-in-Chief of Operations.

The Carranza agency announced on the authority of its consul at El Paso, that Generals Orestes, Pereyra, and Cenicenos, with a force of more than 3,000 men, occupying considerable part of the line between Torreon and Durango, have disavowed Villa. The consul said that this strenghtened the probability that the occupation of Torreon by General Obregon's forces has already been accomplished.

General Alvaro Obregon, the Constitutionalist commander, sends the following message regarding the Pan-American appeal to Mexican leaders to Roberto V. Pesqueira, a special representative of the Constitutionalist Government in New York:

Zacatecas, Aug. 18, 1915.

Referring to the pacifying conferences of the Pan-American countries, our enemies' intrigues should not modify our revolutionary ideals. We will always remain united until we see the realization of the national hopes of the Mexican people, which is incorporated in our revolutionary principles.

THREE AMERICANS PRISONERS.

Demand Made on Carranza Forces for Their Release.

NOGALES, Ariz., Aug. 19.—Frederick Simpich, American Consul at Nogales, Sonora, received information today that C. E. Cates, an Assistant Superintendent of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, and two other Americans had been made prisoners by Carranza forces which captured Imuris last Monday.

A demand was made for their release.

The men taken prisoners with Cates were a conductor named Hamm and an engineer named Miller.

With three Mexican railroad employes, according to the report made to Mr. Simpich, they were forced to gather up the dead on a battlefield on which Carranza troops defeated Villa forces. Afterward, lashed together, the prisoners were taken in the direction of Cananea.

These reports were brought to the border by Americans.

Carranza Revokes Oil Concession.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 19.—The concession of the Mexican Oil Company, owned in the United States, has been revoked and the deposit confiscated.

Carranza Generals Take Durango.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 19.—Panfilo Natera and the Arrieta brothers have captured Durango. This gives General Obregon a second railroad to advance on Torreon.

PLAN FOR PEACE MEETING.

"Friends of Peace" Perfect Plans for Two-Day Convention in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—Arrangements have been perfected by Dr. J. Tobias, Chancellor of the Midland University; John Brisben Walker of New York, National Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Friends of Peace, and Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh for the Peace Convention in this city at Medinah Temple and the Federal Baseball Park on Sunday, Sept. 5, and Monday, Sept. 6. The purpose of the convention is to propose the support of America in a world peace movement.

At the first session Miss Jane Addams and Miss Frances Stone, the latter Chairman of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Association of Commerce, are to preside. Delegates from many organizations will attend.

Ex-Secretary of State Knox, United States Senator Borah, and Judge Wilson of Peoria, Chairman of the National Grange, will address the delegates.

ANNOYED BY STREET NOISES

Author, Who Complains to Mayor, Starts Campaign for Quiet.

L. Francis Warren, an author, of 65 West 108th Street, said yesterday that he intends to begin a campaign to compel the suppression of unnecessary street noises. As a preliminary step Mr. Warren wrote a complaint to the Mayor's office. He received a reply yesterday stating that Health Commissioner Goldwater has been asked to take the matter up. These results are rather slow, so Mr. Warren intends to do something on his own account to see that New York is made a quieter place in which to live.

In his letter he pointed out that vegetable men, old clothes men, line-up men, scissors grinders with trumpets and bells, and many others go through the streets continually shouting their wares.

"Pandemonium reigns supreme in the streets of New York, excepting Fifth Avenue and like streets, the abodes of the rich and haughty," Mr. Warren wrote. "Reason teaches that it is only a step from noise to disorder, disorder to lawlessness, lawlessness to crime. Very much of the petty crime in this city can be directly traced to the license given the so-called peddlers. No policeman can suppress lawlessness among boys in the streets, when boys can hardly hear the officer's admonitions because of the yelling of old clothes men and others.

"It is a fact," continued Mr. Warren, "that many of the so-called line-up men that awaken one in the morning in the rear of our enforced homes are crooks or on the lookout for good things for crooks. It is no exaggeration to say that there is hardly a built-up block in the city that does not house sickness and distress, the sufferers being constantly awakened from needed sleep by yelling from the street."

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International Law and Relations			
Law and Usage of War	*T. Barclay*	$1.50	$1.34
War	*T. Baty and J. H. Morgan*	$3.50	$3.14
American and the New World State	*R. M. A. Lane*	$1.25	$1.12
Relation of International Law to the Law of England and of the U. S. of America	*C. M. Picciotto*	$1.75	$1.58
Collected Papers on Public International Law	*Edited by Oppenheim*	$5.50	$4.94
International Law—Part II.—War	*J. Westlake*	$2.25	$2.03
Woman Suffrage			
Short History of Women's Rights	*E. A. Hecker*	$1.50	$1.34
Common Sense Applied to Women Suffrage	*M. P. Jacobi*	$1.00	89c
Are Women People?	*A. D. Miller*	60c	54c
What Women Want	*B. F. R. Hale*	$1.25	$1.12
Awakening of Woman	*F. G. Tuttle*	$1.00	89c
Subjection of Women	*John Stuart Mill*	60c	54c
Women as World Builders	*Floyd Dell*	75c	68c
Tennis			
Tennis as I Play It	*M. E. McLoughlin*	$2.00	$1.79
Modern Tennis	*P. A. Vaile*	$2.00	$1.79
Tennis Tactics	*R. D. Little*	70c	63c
On the Court and Off	*A. F. Wilding*	$1.50	$1.34
How to Play Tennis	*J. Burns*	70c	63c

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Rear.

15,000 MACHINISTS GET STRIKE POWER

Union's Executive Board Authorizes Eight-Hour Fight in Four Eastern Cities.

ACTS ON KEPPLER'S ADVICE

Vice President Denies Knowing of Any Foreign Influence Promoting Walkouts.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Authorization to strike if necessary to gain an eight-hour day and improved working conditions was given today to 15,000 machinists in four New York and New England cities by the Executive Board of the International Association of Machinists in session here.

Names of the cities and of the industrial plants involved were withheld by the board. Action was taken on a recommendation by Vice President J. J. Keppler, who made a detailed report on working conditions in New York, New England and New Jersey shops.

"We do not wish to make public the names of the firms involved," said W. H. Johnston, President of the International Association, in announcing the step. "The firms are affiliated with the National Metal Trades Association, which is resisting the efforts of our organization."

Keppler explained to the board statements attributed to him in advocacy of a national strike of machinists for the eight-hour day in arms and munitions plants. He said he had been misquoted and that he favored the general campaign in all machine industries for the eight-hour day, without strikes, if possible.

"It has been said that I favored a national strike, and it has been insinuated that there are foreign influences in connection with our movement," said Keppler. "If there is any foreign influence, I do not know of it, and it has nothing to do with our efforts to improve the working conditions of our men. Of course, I am in sympathy with the general policy of the association and abide by its decision."

The Executive Board today received reports of reduction in working hours by the Automatic Machine Company, Baird Machine Company, American Chain Company and the Beiman Hard Rubber Company, all in Bridgeport, Conn.

1,000 MORE OPERATIVES OUT.

Strike in Salts Textile Mill, in Bridgeport, Spreads.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 19.—Approximately 1,500 operatives of the S. Salts Textile Company are on strike for an eight-hour day and increased wages. The walkout, which began with 500 men yesterday, affects the weaving, batting, and winding departments. The plant employs about 2,000 persons. Formal demands were prepared today for presentation to the company.

It is estimated that as a result of the labor agitation here during the past few weeks about 10,000 working men and women are now or will be soon on an eight-hour day schedule.

SOMEBODY SAID

In an article on the war recently somebody made the point that when you tie a stick of dynamite to a dog's tail, it is equally dangerous to let him go, or stop him!

Similarly, if you discover that you have hired the wrong contractor after the job is started, it will be dangerous to let him go on, but it will also be dangerous to stop him.

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ALLIED CALUMNIES, CHANCELLOR'S CRY

Bethmann-Hollweg Tells Reichstag Germany's Enemies Are Deceiving Their People.

NEW CHARGE AGAINST GREY

German Leader Says He Planned to Play a Weakened Germany Against a Victorious Russia.

FORCE FOR FREEDOM'S SAKE

Germany Will Deliver Europe 'from French Intrigues, Muscovite Lust of Conquest and British Tutelage.'

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via The Hague.)—Packed galleries and an apparently expectant diplomatic corps, including Ambassador Gerard, witnessed the impressive opening of the Reichstag session today. Color was lent by the presence of many members wearing field-gray uniforms and displaying numerous Iron Crosses. The address of Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg consumed practically the entire sitting.

The house was apparently most impressed by the direct attack by the Chancellor on the policies of the English Cabinet before and after the declaration of war. He gave his version of his attempt to reach an understanding between England and Germany, thereby preventing the possibility of a world conflict. He also asserted, and read a telegram to prove his assertion, that Sir Edward Grey willingly dropped his suggestion of a general diplomatic conference to prevent the conflict, preferring von Bethmann-Hollweg's formula of direct negotiation between Vienna and Petrograd.

He sought to refute charges that Germany had not brought pressure to bear on Austria by reading a telegram sent to Count von Berchtold, the Austrian Foreign Minister, through the German Ambassador at Vienna, containing the following sentence, which brought forth loud applause from all sides of the house: "We are ready to fulfill our treaty obligations, but we must refuse to be drawn into a world conflagration by the Austro-Hungarian Government's declining to pay attention to our advice."

Everything, he said, promised a settlement, but the Russian mobilization destroyed all hopes.

The Chancellor laid particular emphasis upon the last conversation between Sir Edward Grey and Ambassador von Lichnowsky on Aug. 4, which, he said, showed England's desire not to crush Germany so that England could obtain help from this source later against Russia.

He asserted that the press of the Allies had practically ignored the publication of the reports of Belgian diplomatic representatives in London, Paris and Berlin, recently found in Brussels. He reminded his hearers that no better proof of Germany's enemies' plans for war could be asked for than these very reports.

No reference to the American situation was made, although it was expected on all sides.

The Chancellor was twice interrupted by Dr. Karl Liebknecht.

BOASTS OF HIS FRANKNESS.

Bethmann-Hollweg Says He Never Conceals Anything from Reichstag.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Imperial Chancellor, in a speech today at the opening of the Reichstag after a recess since May 30, retraced the history of the European events leading up to the present war. He recited what he said were attempts made by the enemies of Germany to conceal the whole truth from the nations at large and from their own people. This, he said, was proved by the incompleteness of the information given by the diplomatists of the Entente allied countries to their own Parliaments.

"I never have concealed anything," he said, "from the representatives of the German nation. I never had anything to conceal."

Cryptic Saying Attributed to Grey.

The Chancellor quoted the words which he said Sir Edward Grey spoke to the German Ambassador to London when the latter took leave of the British Foreign Minister after the beginning of the war in August, 1914.

"Sir Edward Grey," said the Chancellor, "emphasizing his words, said that war between the two countries would make it possible that at the conclusion of peace he could render us more valuable services than had England remained neutral."

The Chancellor explained that he interpreted these words to mean that England desired the friendship of a beaten and weakened Germany as a counter influence against powerful Russia. England would be ready to use such a Germany as a weak country without industry and without a navy.

The Chancellor's report of this remark caused a profound sensation in the Reichstag.

The speech began with a review of the present military situation, the Chancellor saying:

"Since you assembled at the last session great things have happened. Again all French attempts to shatter our western front have failed, in spite of the contempt for death and the reckless waste of human lives of the French.

"Italy, our new enemy, who thought that she could easily take her neighbor's coveted goods, has been splendidly repulsed in spite of a numerical superiority, and has made an immense sacrifice in human lives.

"Unshaken and unshakable stands the Dardanelles front.

"We greet our faithful allies and extend special greetings to the exalted ruler of the Danube, the monarch who yesterday entered upon his eighty-sixth year.

"We ourselves have taken almost all Galicia and a large part of Poland, Lithuania, and Courland, and our lines everywhere, far advanced into the enemy's countries, stand like walls. We ourselves have strong armies free at our disposal for new enterprises.

"Proudly and without fear we look into the future!"

Allies' "Campaign of Calumny."

The Chancellor insisted that the nations at war with Germany were attempting to deceive their people regarding the present real situation, thus, as he declared, "incurring heavy blood guilt," and denounced what he declared to be a "campaign of calumnies" conducted against Germany.

"Our enemies," declared the Chancellor, "pretend that Germany was prepared for this war, since during its first year she was victorious, while her enemies, innocent and peaceful, were unprepared."

The Chancellor recalled newspaper articles published in the Spring of 1914, at what, he said, was the instigation of Russian War Ministers, in which it was declared that Russia was completely prepared for war. He recalled also the "proud language" used for years by France in connection with what he said was France's demand that Russia should use for strategical purposes a large part of the money loaned her, and the words of Sir Edward Grey in the British Parliament, stating that in the event of war Great Britain's war preparations would enable her to protect commerce to and from her shores, and Sir Edward's quoted declaration: "If we are engaged in war we shall suffer but little more than we shall suffer it we stand aside."

Neutrals' Commerce "Strangled."

The Chancellor arraigned what he declared was the English pretense that Great Britain was fighting in the interests of small neutral countries.

"The legitimate commerce of neutral countries," he said, "has been strangled by England, who forbids neutrals to transport merchandise coming from or going to Germany, even if the merchandise is not contraband. Neutral ships are forced to take English crews on board on the high seas and do as they command. England occupies Greek islands without explanation, because this is convenient for the liberty of the military operations of herself and her allies. She tried, together with her allies, to force neutral Greece to concede territory to Bulgaria because thus she desires to engage the latter nation on her side.

"In Poland, Russia, fighting, together with her allies, for the liberty of nations, destroys, before the retreat of her armies, the whole country evacuated, burns villages, despoils harvests, expels the entire population of villages and cities, Christians and Jews alike, turning them into desert countries, and lets them perish in the dirt of Russian roads or in tightly closed railroad cars, without windows.

"This is the liberty, this is the civilization for which our enemies are fighting."

Assails England.

The Chancellor enumerated alleged violations by England of the rights of small nations, citing the cases of the Boer republics, Egypt, and Persia. This, he said, was the same England which in 1914 declined a German guarantee of Belgian integrity in case of England's neutrality, replying that she could not traffic in Belgian neutrality. The Chancellor summed up this phase of his speech in these words:

"A country whose policy was and is such has no right to accuse of war lust or barbarism or of a desire for conquest a country that protected European peace for forty-four years; a country that only lived for peaceful evolution, while others went to war and conquered other countries; a country that now, menaced by half of the world, fights for its own life. Such an accusation is hypocrisy."

Commenting upon the recently published documents declared to be secret reports of Belgian diplomats, the Chancellor declared that they proved that Germany had been attacked after long and careful preparation by others for war. He reviewed an attempt to arrive at an understanding with England after the Moroccan crisis, asserting that England had declined Germany's suggestion for an unconditional mutual neutrality, but had offered to promise to make no attack upon Germany without provocation, and had given assurances that England had entered into no engagement to attack Germany and would not enter into one.

"I thought," said the Chancellor, "that it was not usual for civilized States to attack others without provocation or to join combinations which plan such attacks, and therefore I thought that a promise to abstain from such attacks or refrain from entering combinations which plan such attacks could not well be the object of a solemn treaty between civilized nations."

The Chancellor said he had thereupon suggested this form of words: "England therefore will obviously observe benevolent neutrality should war be forced upon Germany." This, he said, England flatly rejected, fearing that it "would have endangered her friendship with other nations." This fact, the Chancellor added, had never yet been communicated to the English nation. Premier Asquith, in his speech at Cardiff on Oct. 2, 1914, the Chancellor added, said he had scouted the last German suggestion, representing that Germany had asked England to remain neutral in the event of Germany being engaged in war. This version of the request was untrue, the Chancellor declared. Not if "engaged in war," he said, but "if war was forced upon Germany" was what Germany asked. The Chancellor expressed astonishment that Premier Asquith, who he characterized as an able statesman, was unable to see this difference.

"Who has spread and invented fairy tales?" asked the Chancellor in commenting on the Cardiff speech.

A short time afterward, the Chancellor continued, letters were exchanged transforming the Triple Entente into a defensive alliance, which, he declared, the British and French General Staffs and Admiralty had transformed into an offensive alliance, concealing the fact from the English public and Parliament until Aug. 3, 1914.

German Efforts to Avert War.

The Chancellor then recounted Germany's endeavors to maintain friendly relations with Russia, which, he said, were frustrated by pan-Slavists and French revanche politicians. He recalled that at the end of July, 1914, Germany was not simply opposed to the British suggestion for an international conference, but that she substituted a suggestion for a quieter form of working by direct conversations with Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The speaker affirmed that Germany advised Austria-Hungary to accept mediation in a form which, as he had previously said, "went as far as was barely compatible with the alliance."

The Chancellor then made the following statement regarding Poland's future:

"Geographical and political fate has forced Germans and Poles to fight against each other for centuries. Remembrance of this old antagonism has now diminished. I do not imitate the glittering promises of our enemies, but I hope that the present occupation of the eastern Polish frontier means the beginning of a new evolution which will abolish the old-time antagonism between Germans and Poles and lead Poland, freed from the Russian yoke, toward a brighter future in which she will be able to develop and cultivate her individual national character."

The Chancellor continued:

"Further German and Austrian victories will free the Balkan nations from Russian oppression and make possible a realization of the principle of the Balkans for the Balkan nations."

In closing his address Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg said:

"Germany has never aspired to a European hegemony. Her ambition was to excel others in the works of civilization amid the peaceful competition of large and small nations. This war has brought to light the greatness of the attainments made possible by our own moral strength. We cannot use this force except for freedom's sake. We do not hate the nations driven into war by their Governments, but we have forgotten our former sentimentality. We shall continue to fight until those nations ask peace from their own guilty Governments, and until the road is free for a new Europe, delivered from French intrigues, Muscovite lust of conquest, and British tutelage."

FOR LIMITED ANNEXATION.

Progressives in the Reichstag Reported to Favor Such a Policy.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says:

"The progressive faction in the Reichstag has decided that the time is not yet ripe to discuss peace conditions publicly. In principle it approves of the conquering of territory necessary to the safeguarding of the future interests and strength of the empire, but opposes unlimited annexationist ideas. It trusts that the Government, in common with the people's representatives, will at the proper time open the matter to discussion so that a decision as to what is necessary may be reached. Until that time the main object, the progressives believe, is to maintain, as has been done, the unshakable unity of all classes."

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BREST-LITOVSK NEAR CAPTURE

Austro-German Besiegers Penetrate Outer Defenses of Czar's Great Fortress.

NOVO GEORGIEVSK DOOMED

Two More Forts, with 125 Cannon, Taken by Storm on the North Front.

NEW LINE CANNOT BE HELD

Already Virtually Turned on North and South—Invaders Reach the Bialystok Railroad.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The continued German advance on the eastern front is seriously endangering a portion of the Russian Army and must soon have an effect on other fronts.

Berlin repeats the claim that the fortress of Kovno has fallen, compelling the Russians in the Kalwarya and Suwalki districts on the East Prussian frontier to fall back. In fact, the Russians now appear able to hold their own only in the Baltic provinces, where they are preventing the Germans from advancing.

Besides the capture of Kovno the Germans have taken additional Novo Georgievsk forts and, according to their account, have penetrated the outer positions of Brest-Litovsk, the great fortress which is the mainstay of what was expected to be the Russians' new line of defence.

There is no evidence yet of Grand Duke Nicholas's intentions, but military writers are of the opinion that the swiftness of the German advance has rendered it impossible for him to make a stand on the Brest-Litovsk line, which already virtually has been turned by Field Marshal von Mackensen in the south and by his colleagues in the north.

Investing Brest-Litovsk.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The continued advance of the German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the 18th in the movement to encircle Brest-Litovsk is described by the correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung at Austrian Press Headquarters. The desperate resistance of the Russians was broken at many points, and they were forced to retire to prepared defenses in the immediate vicinity of the fortress.

The right wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's forces pressed forward energetically from the south. An Austro-Hungarian army corps was pushed across the Bug east of Dobrynka. Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's troops advanced from Janow and narrowed the circle. Northwest of Brest-Litovsk the Germans forced a passage across the Bug at several points.

The Russian retreat from Poland is reported to be attended by unprecedented and indescribable misery among the civil population. German officers returning to headquarters report thousands upon thousands of Poles returning in utter want to destroyed villages. Thousands of wagons and refugees block the roads from the Vistula to the Bug, mothers with children vainly seeking food.

Reports from the Governments of Bessarabia, Kherson, Podolia, and South Volhynia indicate that the Russians are planning to evacuate this territory soon. Harvesting and thrashing are going ahead feverishly, but no efforts are being made to plant Winter crops.

WARSAW, Aug. 19, (via Berlin and London, Aug. 20.)—The Associated Press correspondent was received today by General von B—, commanding the army besieging Novo Georgievsk. This fortification, which now apparently is approaching its end, greatly resembles a second Vicksburg, because it effectively stops all communication on the Vistula River.

Three forts already have been taken and German and Austrian guns of the heaviest calibre are pounding away at the others. General von B— hopes to reduce the fortress within a few days.

Petrograd Thinks Kovel Safe.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.—Russian successes on the left bank of the River Bug, where the Germans have been pushed back southeast of Voldava, and in the region of Wladimir-Wolynsk, have allayed fears for Kovel, (on the main railroad line between Brest-Litovsk and Lutsk,) although Government institutions have already been withdrawn from the city.

SOME KOVNO FORTS HOLDING.

Mackensen Said to Have Met a Heavy Reverse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Kovno remains the centre of operations. One fort on the left bank of the Niemen has been taken by the enemy, who has managed to establish himself in several others westward of the Jesia. The danger of the position is gradually increasing, yet as long as the Russians continue to hold part of the angle formed by the lower Niemen and Jesia, whose deep banks offer them a convenient position allowing them to conceal numerous obstacles, such as barbed wire traps, there is still hope.

Experts say that until the enemy occupies the region between the right bank of the Jesia and the Niemen his hold on the left bank is not secure; therefore he is endeavoring to reach the right bank of the Jesia and is not attempting to cross the Niemen and attack the forts on the right bank, which are outside of his range of fire, and all remain in the hands of the Russians.

The enemy has gained his swift success at the cost of colossal losses. He stormed Kovno hurriedly, seeing that its fall would facilitate earlier reinforcement for his forces on the Baltic, which is of foremost importance to him at the present time. A hurricane of fire so swept and broke the armored turrets of the batteries, turning over the concrete platforms, that it was impossible for the garrison to hold out.

The Germans, chiefly from the northeast, continue to attack Novo Georgievsk, where the forts defend the railway from Mlawa, which is necessary to the Germans' right wing.

Mackensen's army has been frustrated and repulsed southwest of Vladova to the left bank of the Western Bug. Three German regiments were destroyed here, and the entire road of retreat is strewn with German bodies. It is expected that the result of this will be that all the German formations will move northward.

The new German arrivals expected here will probably barely cover the losses in the July fighting. The Prussian Guard is said to have lost 14,191 men.

OFFICIAL BULLETINS OF DAY'S OPERATIONS

Germans Continue to Report Successes All Along the Russian Battle Front.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—Following is the text of the statement dealing with the latest operations on the eastern front which was issued by the War Office today:

Army group of Field Marshal Von Hindenburg—On the occasion of capturing Kovno an additional 30 officers and 3,900 men were taken prisoners.

Under pressure of the loss of Kovno the Russians were obliged to evacuate their positions opposite Kalwarya and Suwalki. Our troops are pursuing them.

Further to the south German troops crossed the Narew west of Tykocin. They captured 800 Russians.

The army of General von Gallwitz has made progress in an easterly direction. North of Bielsk our troops reached the railway from Bialystok to Brest-Litovsk. Three thousand Russians were taken prisoners.

In the northeastern section of Novo Georgievsk our troops captured the Wkri crossing. Two forts on the north front were taken by storm, more than 1,000 prisoners and 125 cannon falling into our hands.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria—The left wing drove the enemy, continuously fighting, before it, and in the evening reached the district west and southwest of Nielejozyce. The right wing, breaking forward across the Bug at Melnik, drove the enemy out of his strong positions in the north of this section and is progressing further.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen—The crossing over the Bug between Niemirow and Janow has been taken possession of by allied troops.

Before Brest-Litovsk German troops penetrated into outer positions of the fortress near Rokitno, southeast of Janow.

South of Vladova our troops are pursuing the defeated enemy. Under pressure of our advance the enemy evacuated the eastern bank of the Bug above and below Vladova. He is being pursued.

BERLIN CELEBRATES VICTORY.

German, Austrian, and Turkish Flags Brighten the Capital.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—The popular celebration of the news yesterday of the capture of Kovno by the Germans is described as follows by the Overseas News Agency:

"Early in the morning flags, mostly Austrian, were hung out in honor of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. At about 11 o'clock rumors spread like wildfire that the Kovno forts had been captured by storm, with an immense amount of war material. Then extra editions of the newspapers appeared, confirming the reports.

"A great celebration began almost immediately. German and Turkish flags were flung out with the Austrian colors, until the city appeared like an ocean of waving bunting. The bright sunshine, after many days of heavy rain, added to the gayety of the scene. Troops of cavalry and artillery marched to the Lustgarten, and in front of the massive old Hohenzollern Castle, in the heart of the city, fired a salute. Men at the top of their voices shouted the news to their neighbors.

"Soon after this came the published report of a naval engagement and an airship raid. All these things combined to make the day most happy.

"Austrian officials attended service at the Catholic Cathedral and later were present at a reception. In an address Prince von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, acting German Ambassador to Turkey, said:

"'Since the month of May a series of magnificent victories has compelled the admiration of an unwilling world. Whether it be the Russian bear or a faithless former ally which attempts to grasp morsels of our country, neither will ever get one bit.'

"Berlin newspapers remind their readers that Kovno is the fourth Russian stronghold to be captured in the last fortnight. Since the fall of Warsaw, Ivangorod and Lomza have been reduced and Brest-Litovsk half encircled. The capture of Novo Georgievsk is a question of only a few days. Then there will be held a congress of all Poland, freed from the Russians.

"Moreover, Dunaburg and Riga are threatened. The Russian armies have been repulsed along the whole line, with heavy losses in officers, men, and materials."

ITALIAN SHELLS BATTER AUSTRIAN FORT

Defenders Forced from Works and Pursued—Foe Bombards a Town.

ROME, Aug. 19.—The following official statement was issued tonight at the headquarters of the Italian General staff:

In the Tonale zone, our artillery seriously damaged an enemy fort called Pozzi Alti. The defenders were obliged to evacuate the works, pursued by our line.

In the upper Cordevole Valley enemy batteries, after trying in vain to shell our troops out of their positions, directed their fire against the township and church of Piave di Livinallongo, causing an outbreak of fire.

In the upper fires we made considerable progress. We captured a redoubt on Monte Paterno and conquered a line of trenches near Dreiszinnen-Huette, making twenty-four prisoners.

In the Tolmino section the night of the 18th the enemy made violent counterattacks on positions gained by our troops but was completely repulsed.

On the Carso Plateau our line has been pushed forward slightly. We have made fifty-three prisoners and have taken one machine gun.

The enemy is making increasing use of aeroplanes both for reconnoissance and attack. Our aviators, whose continual bold exploits have contributed so greatly to the successful progress of our operations, together with anti-aerial artillery, constitute an effective means of defense against these enterprises of the enemy.

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ITALY IS READY TO STRIKE TURKEY

Big Army and Squadron of Fast Cruisers Are Ready to Sail.

FIVE CORPS TO BE SENT

Have Been Concentrated at Apulia to Enforce Ultimatum to the Porte.

MUST LET ITALIANS DEPART

Large Numbers Prevented from Leaving the Empire and Subjected to Tax on Foreigners.

TARANTO, Italy, Aug. 19.—A strong squadron of fast cruisers is being held in readiness to sail from here at a moment's notice.

It is expected that the warships will be sent against Turkey if that country declines to satisfy Italy's demands for the release of Italian subjects held in the Ottoman Empire.

BRINDISI, Italy, Aug. 19.—Five army corps, concentrated at Apulia, have been ordered to be prepared to leave for an unknown destination.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Dispatches from Saloniki received by the Giornale d' Italia and the Tribuna declare that the Turkish authorities in addition to prohibiting the departure of Italians from Smyrna have levied a heavy war tax which foreigners never before have been required to pay and which many Italians in Smyrna, being almost destitute, are quite unable to pay.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The forces of the Ottoman Empire, besides being closely pressed by the Anglo-French Allies on the Gallipoli peninsula, where a new British contingent has obtained a firm footing in the vicinity of Suvla Bay and by the Russians in the Caucasus, are threatened by a new enemy—Italy.

The Italian Government, angered by the disregard by the Porte of protests against the treatment of Italian subjects in Turkey, is reported to have issued an ultimatum demanding that Italians be allowed to leave the country how, when and where they desire, a privilege heretofore denied them.

MORE BRITISH LAND AT DARDANELLES

But New Troops at Suvla Bay Are Held by Turkish Reinforcements.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Additional troops have been landed by the British at Suvla Bay, Gallipoli Peninsula. This announcement was made here officially this afternoon.

The War Office admits that after heavy fighting, in which no satisfactory progress was made, the British advance halted. Losses on both sides were very large.

The text of the statement follows:

The recent operations on the Gallipoli Peninsula consisted of attacks on the enemy's positions along the southern and Anzac lines, and included the fresh landing of a strong force at Suvla Bay.

There is evidence from prisoners' statements that the Turks had been considerably reinforced, with a view to heavy attacks on us, and that ours forestalled the enemy's by about twenty-four hours. Consequently, the fighting was very severe and on both sides the casualties were very high.

The landing at Suvla Bay was well planned and carried out by the navy; but, in spite of the fact that the Turks developed their greatest strength in the Anzac region, our troops from Suvla could not make very satisfactory progress before the enemy was able to move up considerable forces from his reserves and bring our further advance at this point to a standstill.

Within the past week the positions won have been consolidated at all points. The spirit of the troops is excellent.

SERBIA SAID TO HAVE YIELDED TO ALLIES

Agrees to Cede Macedonio for Part of Dalmatian Coast and of Albania.

PARIS, Friday, Aug. 20.—A dispatch to the Havas Agency from Berne says:

"According to information from semi-official Serbian sources here, Serbia has accepted the conditions of the Allies and will consent to the occupation of Macedonia by the Allies in exchange for a section of the Dalmatian coast and adjacent islands, and the partition of Albania with Greece, except Avlona, which will remain Italian.

"When this is accomplished the Allies will transfer Macedonia to Bulgaria.

"The plan only awaits the adhesion of Italy."

VENIZELOS CONFERS WITH ALLIES' ENVOYS

King Constantine Also Receive the British and Russian Ministers.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—King Constantine yesterday received Sir F. E. H. Elliot, British Minister to Greece, according to a dispatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company, and also expressed a desire to see the Russian Minister, Prince Elim Demidoff.

M. Venizelos visited the Ministers of the Entente Powers and had a long conversation with each of them.

The Hestia says that Venizelos has asked permission to delay the formation of a new cabinet in order to investigate whether the policy of Gounaris, the former Prime Minister, had not rendered the international situation such that his own policy henceforward would be impossible of application.

MILAN, Aug. 19.—Commenting on the Balkan situation, the Secolo says:

"The only way to prevent the threatened Austro-German march through Serbia and Bulgaria with the consent of the latter, who thus would be enabled to conquer by force the territories she claims, is to return Macedonia to the Bulgarians.

"Bulgaria has behaved well in not augmenting her pretensions, although she holds in her hands the key to the Dardanelles. Greece should be satisfied, inasmuch as Bulgaria claims less than was granted to her after the first Balkan war; but if Greece still resists the Quadruple Entente cannot protect her interests against her will. They must abandon her to a Bulgarian attack."

A Constantinople dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung, under date of Aug. 1, says: "There has been spread throughout Greece a proclamation by the English Military Attaché in Athens which offers the most attractive conditions in the endeavor to enlist Greek reserve officers for the Dardanelles operations. Besides doubled pay for the war a higher rank is granted to the officers. The Government of Athens has had the proclamation suppressed and at the same time made an energetic protest to the English legation, with a demand that the illegal activity be discontinued."

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GERMAN FLEET AGAIN MENACES PORT OF RIGA

Russian Warships Protecting the Entrance to the Gulf Draws Closer In.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 19.—That German warships again are menacing Riga, the big Russian port on the Baltic, is indicated by an official communication issued here tonight. The communication says:

Our warships protecting the entrance to the Gulf of Riga yesterday drew closer in owing to the great superiority of the enemy's fleet.

Russia Calls Out Class of 1916.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Russian Embassy announces that by decree of the Emperor young men of the class of 1916 have been called to the colors, dating from the 20th of August. No exemptions whatever by reason of family connections or of study abroad will be allowed, the announcement states.

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Cut out this coupon. It is good for 50 (FIFTY) S.H. Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchase of $1 or more Today, Friday, Aug. 20.
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N. Y. T., 8-20-15. J. B. Greenhut Co. 72

We cannot guarantee to fill mail or telephone orders on these items.

Men's and Youths' Fall Suits
Today's Extraordinary Values
Men's $12.75 and $15 All-Wool Blue Serge Suits—at $8.45
Men's Suits of Fine Worsteds and Cassimeres—usual prices to $22.50; at $13.95
Men's $6 Genuine Panama Suits—at $2.95
Men's $7.50 Genuine Palm Beach Suits—at $4.95
Men's Auto Dusters—reduced to ..... $1.35, $1.95 and $2.95
Men's White and Striped Serge Trousers—at $2.95
NOTE—Youths of all sizes can also be fitted in these bargains.

$5, $6 and $7 Suits for Boys—popular styles in Summer and early Fall weight fabrics; many suits with 2 pairs of trousers; all sizes for boys of 7 to 17 years $3.45
Boys' Blue Serge Suits—splendid garments; faultlessly made $3.45
Boys' $1 Washable Suits—at 49c
Boys' 69c Washable Trousers—at 45c
Boys' 50c and 75c Washable Blouses—at 39c
Middy Blouses — popular styles; all white or with contrasting colored collars, cuffs and trimmings ..... 49c, 69c and $1
$2 to $6 Tailored and Dress Blouses—splendid variety of styles in cotton voile, crepe de chine and Georgette crepe; at ..... $1, $2.50 and $3.98
$6.75 to $11.50 Summer Dresses—for women or misses; of voile, net or lace; on sale at ..... $2.75 and $4.75
$2.95 and $3.95 Wash Skirts—for women and misses; materials are linen, gabardine and pique; belts 24 to 32; lengths 37 to 42 ..... $1.95
Children's 45c Gingham Dresses—sizes 2 to 6 years; at 29c
19c Printed Chiffon Voiles—36 to 40 in. wide; yd. 11c
2,500 Wash Goods Remnants—fabrics usually to 25c yd; 27 to 40 inches wide; 2 to 10 yard lengths; yd 8c
25c Worsted Finish Shepherd Check Suitings—36 inches wide; yd 15c
Women's $3 Low Shoes—all this season's footwear; popular styles and leathers; not every size in each style, but all sizes up to 6 in the lot $1
Women's $1 Boudoir Slippers—pink and white; sizes 2½ to 7; at 59c
Little Nemo $2.50 "Scout" Shoes—all sizes up to 2; at $1.49
$2.95 "Crex" Rugs—sizes 8x6 to 8x7.6; at $1.98
$4.75 "Crex" Rugs—sizes 8x8 to 8x9.6; at $3.69
$5.75 "Crex" Rugs—sizes 9x9 to 9x11.6; at $4.49
30c Rugs—size 18x36; at 18c
$3.95 Cut Glass Salad Bowls—8 inch size $2.29
$3.50 Cut Glass Water Pitchers—3 pint size; at $2.29
$3.95 Cut Glass Comports—8 inch size; at $2.29
25c to 50c Inverted Gas Globes—at 16c
59c to 75c Gas Globes—complete with burner, mantle and inner globe; at 39c
$10.95 Gas Domes—beautiful domes, made of 100 pieces of art glass, leaded in Mosaic effect; at $7.45
$4.95 to $7.50 Gas and Electric Lamps—at $3.29

Save 10 to 50 Per Cent. During Our Semi-Annual Sale of
Furniture
Not a flimsy piece in our whole stocks; which cover two entire floors in our Annex Building.
The very best productions from the leading makers are liberally represented.
From today's big list of specials we cite the following:

$2.00 Golden Oak or Fumed Oak Dining Room Chairs—wood seat, slat back; box construction; at $1.15
Arm Chairs to match the above—at $1.75
$7.50 White Enameled Chiffoniers—with five large drawers; gallery back; at $5.75
$15.00 Fumed Oak Chiffoniers—made of selected quartered oak; five large drawers; 16x20 French plate mirror; excellent construction; at $7.50
$12.50 White Enameled Bed Outfits—at $8.25
Consisting of two inch post white enamel bed; all regular sizes; ten year guaranteed Romelink spring and soft top mattress; covered in a good quality of ticking.
$7.00 Combination Mattresses—with layer felt top, bottom and sides; all regular sizes; at $3.50
$5.50 Crown Woven Wire Springs—with helical spring ends; all regular sizes; at $3.75
$8.00 Regis Woven Wire Springs—extra heavy weave; high risers; all regular sizes; at $5.25
$10.00 Simplex Iron Couch Beds—complete with mattresses; at $6.95
$4.75 Manhattan Oxidized Telescope Couches—with two mattresses; at $2.85
$9.00 "Greenhut Special" Roll-Edge Felt Mattresses—covered in fancy cretonne ticking; 50 lbs. to the full size; all regular sizes; at $6.95
$4.00 Soft Top and Bottom Mattresses—covered in a good quality ticking; all regular sizes; at $2.35
$3.00 Rome-Link Springs—10-year guarantee tag attached to each; high risers; all regular sizes

ALBERT DEFENDS HIS PROPAGANDA

Germany's Agent Says False Deductions Are Drawn from The World "Exposure."

DENIES VARIOUS CHARGES

Says Effort to Control Fatherland Was to Protect the President from Abuse.

GOT OFFERS FROM CRANKS

Insists His Work Was Above Board and He Did Nothing to Violate American Hospitality.

Dr. H. F. Albert, Imperial German Privy Councilor, who has been described in The World's exposure of German propaganda methods here as the chief financial agent of his Government in this country, issued a statement to the newspapers last evening from his office at 45 Broadway, denying as "false and unwarranted" many of the deductions drawn from "the documents and memoranda that were stolen from me" and presenting his own version of his activities here. Dr. Albert's statement in full follows:

Repudiates McLane's Strike Scheme.

In view of the wide publicity that has been given the documents and memoranda that were stolen from me and the wholly false and unwarranted deductions that are sought to be drawn from them as evidenced by news comments and editorials, I have concluded, in justice to the public and to the cause I represent, as well as to myself, to present a brief summary of the facts.

It is inevitable that all sorts of wild and irresponsible offers, proposals and suggestions should be addressed from every conceivable quarter to one holding the official position in which I am placed as an accredited agent of one of the great nations engaged in this unfortunate world-wide war. That is the character of most of the "documents" that were contained in the portfolio that was abstracted from me.

The published letter from a Mr. McLane to the effect that Mr. McLane "has a plan for precipitating a strike of automobile workers" and that "a strike could be brought about in the munitions factories of Detroit, Cleveland and Cincinnati for about $50,000" is a fair illustration of the worthless sort of "junk" on which the representatives of my country are charged with conspiring against the industrial peace of this community and are sought to be held up to public reprobation.

Letters and documents of this sort from strangers with whom we have had no dealings or communications and whose very identity is unknown to us, are paraded under blinding headlines, as though they constituted evidence of actual transactions with us or were matters of which we were cognizant or for which we are responsible. Is it anywhere suggested that the slightest attention was ever paid to that or any other letter of like import or that $50,000 or 50 cents was ever paid or agreed to be paid upon any such enterprise?

Appeals to American Fairness.

Yet it is upon that sort of "evidence" and that alone, that we find one of our leading metropolitan papers editorially indulges in the unspeakably false and reckless charge against the accredited agent of a friendly Government of "buying strikes and industrial turmoil, inciting sedition against the Government, and organizing treason." It seems that every crank who chooses to write a letter containing any sort of wild or disreputable proposal has the power to make his ridiculous proposals the basis of charging me with disloyalty to the country whose protection and hospitality I enjoy and deeply appreciate, and which I have in no way abused or infringed.

I have, however, lived here long enough to have learned that although your people are at times disposed to jump to hasty conclusions on insufficient evidence, there is too much of the spirit of fair play among them to permit of your forming your final judgments on such manifestly false and slender premises, when your attention is called to the facts. It is because of that conviction that I take the liberty of pointing out the flimsy and unreliable character of these publications and of the implied accusations on which they are based. They may be ranged under four heads:

1.—It is said that the documents indicate that the German Government has been engaged in the purchase of munitions factories and war materials, while at the same time it or its ally has been insisting upon and supporting a propaganda in favor of an embargo by this country against the exportation of arms and ammunition. This is charged to be an inconsistent attitude and as evidence of bad faith.

Not Buying Munitions Factories.

I insist that it is capable of no such construction, and that the two positions are entirely consistent, although in point of fact there has been as yet no purchase made, contracted for or arranged of any munition or other factory, and none is in contemplation.

While Germany and Austria-Hungary had hoped that there would be such an embargo and have been expecting that the action of Great Britain in seizing control of the seas against neutral countries and in destroying neutral commerce in violation of international law would result in prompt reprisals of that character, we have still considered it our right and duty, while Great Britain continues its piracy on the high seas, to endeavor to protect ourselves against this course of international brigandage by stopping the exportation of war materials to the Allies wherever it can be accomplished, whether by our purchase of factories or of war materials, even though we are not in a position at this time to make further use of them in our own defense.

I am unable to understand on what theory our action in that direction should be the subject of criticism. If we had the means and the opportunity we would buy every munitions factory in the United States, if in that way we could keep munitions from the enemy. We should, however, still earnestly urge and insist, as we do, that it is unjust to require us to protect ourselves in that way, if it were possible to do so, which it is not, and that your Government should protect its commerce with us and should not permit its citizens to be made the chief instruments of the wholesale slaughter that is now devastating Europe. If there is anything in the nature of bad faith or inconsistency in that attitude, I confess to being too obtuse to be able to appreciate it.

Offer to United States.

As further evidencing the utter worthlessness and misleading character of the publications of which I complain, I beg herewith to quote from an official document filed by the German Embassy with the State Department on June 13, 1915, from which you will note that so far from our then contemplated purchases of war materials having been secretly conducted, our intentions were fully explained to the State Department, accompanied by the offer to resell to the United States Government "any or all of the materials purchased."

If the German Government, during the course of the war, should consider it advisable to purchase arms, ammunition or other war material in the United States it could do so for no other purpose than to prevent it from falling in the hands of the Allies, her enemies. The right of Germany to effect such purchases could not be questioned. Such purchases could not form a danger to the United States, but would, to some extent, serve as a limitation upon the casualties of war, thus serving humanity; such purchases would, furthermore, serve the particular interests of the United States. For it must be remembered that if the German Government should ever consider it advisable to purchase war materials in the United States it would do so knowing that delivery in Germany could not be secured and that no use of the purchased material could be hoped for during the war.

It will readily be understood, therefore, that the German Government would at any time be willing and, indeed, glad, to sell and transfer to the United States Government any or all of the material it had purchased. Instead of depriving this country of any part of her resources, purchases by Germany would insure the retention within this country of any material it might purchase. From the German point of view, purchases at this time by the German Government of war material manufactured in the United States, while it would involve the sacrifice of large sums of money, would be justified alone by the consideration of the human effects such purchases might accomplish in the saving of the lives of the German soldiers, whom, in the hands of the Allies, this war material would wound and slay.

Americans Ruled by Britain.

This statement was prompted by the simultaneous appearance at the time of articles in leading newspapers in various parts of the country that were almost identical in language, in which they refer to an alleged "German plot to get possession of the plants making war materials, in order to embarrass the United States in the prosecution of its policies."

The articles were evidently part of the inspired press campaign to embarrass the German Government in its relations with your Government and were of course mischievous fabrications.

The criticisms directed against our negotiations looking to the prevention of exports of liquid chlorine to the Allies by buying the product seems strangely out of place, having regard to the fact that the British Government has from the beginning of the war concluded contracts in this country whereby

(a) Every American manufacturer of rubber goods and of woolen goods has been compelled, as a condition of securing the crude rubber or raw wool required in his business, to sell his entire product through a British agency and has been prevented from supplying any part of it to Germany or Austria-Hungary or from dealing with any neutral nation except through the British agency;

(b) The copper producers of the country have been required to deal with their output of copper in like manner;

(c) The great packing industries of America have likewise been compelled to withhold their product from neutral countries, as well as from the enemies of Great Britain, except to the extent to which Great Britain, through its own agents, may permit such sales;

(d) Efforts in the same direction are now being made to tie up the entire cotton crop.

Denies Fomenting Strikes.

Does The World regard this course of action on the part of Great Britain as "the meddling by a pretended friendly government with the domestic affairs of the United States?"

It would be difficult to conceive of more high-handed practices or more flagrant violations of the spirit and intent of your anti-trust laws than are embodied in these arrangements. Yet when the German Government endeavors to secure control of the output of a single factory, its entirely legitimate action is widely denounced as amounting to a propaganda "involving the United States in the complications of the European war."

Surely, no reasoning mind can be misled by such manifest evidences of blind partisanship, unfairness and insincerity. I doubt whether the world has ever witnessed a publicity campaign or a secret service bureau approaching the dimensions, influence and efficiency of that which is maintained in this country by our enemies.

2. In answer to the inference based on certain of the letters, that I or any one connected with the German Government has been concerned in fomenting or encouraging strikes in factories manufacturing war materials, I have only to say that there is no basis for any such assertion or insinuation. No such transaction or negotiation as is suggested by the above-mentioned letter from Mr. Dencken to Mr. Marlow or by the McLane letter ever occurred. While it is is true, as above stated, that all sorts of offers and proposals were and are being constantly made to me (as they are doubtless being made to the representatives of the Allies in this country) upon that and every other conceivable subject by people unknown to us, whom we never took the trouble to answer or investigate, and to whose proposals we paid not the slightest attention, no such transaction as has been sought to be adduced from the one-sided correspondence that has been printed ever took place.

Tried to Control Fatherland.

Our only offense, on the face of these letters, is that of having permitted unknown people to write letters to us, and of having tucked away the letters instead of consigning them to the waste basket.

For months past the newspapers have been filled with inspired romances of our attempts to foment labor troubles, which I am glad of the opportunity to set at rest. It is quite on a par with the baseless and ridiculous assertion that "the large transactions of Germany suggest a weekly expenditure of $2,000,000." These sensational falsehoods follow one another so thick and fast that it is impossible to deny them if one were disposed to do so.

3. As to The Fatherland:

No agent or representative of the German Government has or ever had, directly or indirectly, any control over or voice in the organization, promulgation, publication, management, policy, or affairs of The Fatherland. The paper was in existence, and had, I am told, a wide circulation as a publication of avowedly pro-German sympathies, long before Dr. Dernburg or I or any of us came to this country.

It so happens that the transaction referred to in Mr. Viereck's letter of July 1, 1915, (which was entirely legitimate and unobjectionable,) was never carried out, for the reason that Mr. Viereck refused to subscribe to the conditions set forth in that letter. I explained to him that we were not in sympathy with his attacks upon the Administration, and especially upon the President, and that we would lend no substantial support to the publication, notwithstanding any claim to which it might otherwise be entitled because of its pro-German attitude, unless we could have a sufficient control over its editorial policy to prevent such attacks.

Defends German News Service.

I did this notwithstanding our desire to assist a publication that would place the merits of the German point of view before the American public. Mr. Viereck declined to permit his policies to be in any way influenced by our wishes in much that he has said in his paper has been against our vigorous and persistent protest.

4. As to the so-called German Information Service and the alleged newspaper propaganda:

It is not true that an effort has at any time been secretly made to influence American public opinion. The existence of the German Information Service was publicly announced to all the leading newspapers of the country upon its inauguration, in October last, and has become well known to the public since. It was founded for the purpose, as then stated, of counteracting the partisan news service that up to that time had been coming via England, in which the happenings of the war and the conditions in European countries were being grossly misrepresented, to the injury of Germany.

The embassy, which has a natural and legitimate interest that reliable information regarding Germany should be made available to the press of this country, has always openly assisted that service by giving it access to authentic news items and official reports. Germany is and has been avowedly and assiduously seeking and will continue to seek for its cause the moral support of America and of the other neutral countries of the world. It believes in the justice of its cause and will leave no effort untried to place the merits of its cause before the world, notwithstanding the stupendous obstacles it will be required to overcome in order to secure a fair hearing at the bar of enlightened public opinion.

Charges Allies With Falsehoods.

With every means of cable and almost every other form of communication in the hands of its enemies, with all the powerful financial interests of the country arrayed against it, with a press bureau unequalled in the annals of history for efficiency and imagination working night and day, year in and year out, manufacturing the most revolting tales of atrocities to poison the public mind, I fail to see any thing reprehensible in the desire of Germany to get its case before the people whose friendship it has had in the past and whose good opinion and sympathetic interest it is anxious to retain.

This effort it has made in the open, and in this it will persevere, notwithstanding the discouragements put in its way by this latest attempt to distort its motives and to attribute malign purposes to legitimate and praiseworthy undertakings. For every dollar that it has expended in advancing that praiseworthy object, it is safe to say that thousands of dollars have been expended by our enemies in subsidizing the sources of information by means of garbled censored cable reports, and by the many subterraranean channels that are open to them, through their control of the news, their vast expenditures, and the far-reaching financial interests that are behind them. It is because we are frankly solicitous for the good opinion of your people and resentful of these baseless attacks upon our integrity and the use we have made of American hospitality that I have taken the liberty of trespassing to this extent upon public attention.

AGAIN ACCUSES DR. FRANK.

Providence Journal Insists He Sought Secrets of Our Warships.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 19.—In reply to the denial of Dr. K. G. Frank that he is a German agent and that he attempted to secure details of the fire control on some of the battleships at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, The Providence Journal tomorrow will say:

"Dr. K. G. Frank's visit to the Brooklyn Navy Yard on the date referred to was for the sole object of trying to discover certain details of the fire control system on our battleships, which up to that date he was not able to get. It is true also that Dr. Frank attempted, by offers of certain electrical appliances to the Navy Department, to get close enough to the system to ascertain the details for the German Government.

"Dr. Frank's position as a German agent has been well known in New York for years among all Germans in that city. His declaration that he had never tried to secure in an improper and underhand way any material concerning electrical installation is untrue.

"The Journal tomorrow morning will print a photograph of a letter signed by Dr. Frank on his own letterhead, to Richard Pfund, 111 Broadway, as follows:

Dear Sir:

Referring to our conversation over the phone today, I would ask you to buy for me one Vane frequency single winding relay as manufactured by the Union Switch and Signal Company, the price of which is about $40. You only will have to mention that you need it for your experiments and they will send it to you without difficulty.

It will be expedient, if, at the beginning, you do not ask for this special kind of relay, but ask for an alternating current relay in general, mentioning that you had been told such relays are installed at the New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Thanking you in advance, I am,

Very truly yours,

Dr. K. G. FRANK.

"Dr. Frank desired to secure the secret of this device for the German Government railways. The moment Mr. Pfund received the letter he telephoned to the Union Switch and Signal Company and warned its officers of the attempt that was being made, with the result that Dr. Frank did not secure the apparatus he sought.

"This is only one of many known cases of similar character."

SCHWEITZER'S PURCHASE.

Chemists Doubt if Carbolic Was Intended for Salutary Medicines.

Chemists and druggists expressed some surprise yesterday at the statement of Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, the chemist who contracted for 6,000 pounds of carbolic acid a day from the American Oil and Supply Company, which was getting it from Thomas A. Edison's plant, that he intended it only "to be converted into highly salutary medical remedies, such as salicylic acid, salicylate of soda, salol, and especially the universal medicine, aspirin." Dr. Schweitzer said that the carbolic acid for which he had contracted could be converted into 18,000 pounds of picric acid per day, and added:

"It needs no imagination to realize how many men would have been killed, wounded and maimed by the use of this enormous quantity of one of the highest explosives known. I made Mr. Edison especially happy by converting this carbolic acid into medicines, because, as he said to me, he would dislike very much that any of the merchandise manufactured by him should be used for killing people."

Now Dr. Schweitzer having specified how much picric acid could be made per day with the carbolic acid for which he has contracted. Chemists began to speculate how much of the "highly salutary medical remedies" could be made out of it—out of 6,000 pounds a day. Dr. Schweitzer's company practically controls the aspirin supply of the United States, it is said; but in the other drugs named it is dominant only in so far as they are manufactured from carbolic acid. The salicylic acid, salol, and salicylate of soda, which is produced synthetically in the United States are made from other substances and has nothing to do with carbolic acid. Only the Germans have made them satisfactorily with carbolic acid as a base. It was impossible to find Dr. Schweitzer yesterday to ascertain just how much of these salutary medicines he could make per day, or how much of the business done in them in this country his firm controls.

But some idea of how much alleviation he can bring to suffering was furnished by the computation of the amount of carbolic acid used in disinfecting solutions. The solution most used contains two and a half per cent. by weight of carbolic acid. So the 6,000 pounds which Dr. Schweitzer bought would make every day 240,000 pounds of the solution—It would equip 1,820,000 people with a two-ounce bottle of carbolic solution every day, and would give such a bottle to every man, woman and child in the United States once in seven weeks.

So it looks as if there will be no shortage of highly salutary medicines for some time to come.

Adjourn Spy's Hearing.

The hearing in the case of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, former member of the British Parliament and self-styled German spy, who is wanted in England to answer a charge of forgery, was adjourned until Aug. 31 yesterday by Judge Van Vechten Veeder, in the United States District Court in Brooklyn. The request for the delay was made by Charles Fox, attorney for the British Consul in New York, because papers mailed from England had not arrived.

FRENCH TROOPS WIN IMPORTANT SALIENT

Successful in Night Attack Upon Crossroads to the North of Arras.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—A night attack to the north of Arras has put French forces in possession of a German salient comprising the junction of highways communicating with Arras, Bethune, Ablain and Angres. This gain, which is characterized in the French night report as "very appreciable," is admitted, in part, in the bulletin from Berlin. Paris also reports the capture of a German trench on the Schratzmannele, in the Vosges. Fierce artillery exchanges are reported from the greater part of the Western front.

The following is the report issued by the French War Office tonight:

The artillery fighting continues intense on the greater part of the front, notably on both banks of the Oise, in the region of Plessis-de-Roye and at Vingre, where we hit an enemy train and convoy, and also in Champagne and in the Southern Woevre.

In the forest of the Argonne the Germans exploded near Hill 285 a mine which did not disturb our works.

In the Vosges the enemy confined himself to violent cannonading on the positions of Linge and Schratzmannele.

During an action yesterday which enabled us to realize in Artois a very appreciable gain, we took prisoners and captured five machine guns.

Yesterday's operations are thus described in the afternoon bulletin:

There was much activity last night on the Artois front. An attack by our forces made us masters of the junction of the highroads between Bethune and Arras and between Ablain and Angres, where the German position constituted a salient into our advanced line. Several counter attacks on the part of the enemy were repulsed.

To the north of Carleul we were successful in repulsing certain attacks made with hand grenades and bombs. These attacks were preceded by a bombardment at close range and supported by infantry fire.

In the region of Berles and Adinfer, in the Department of Pas de Calais, violent infantry firing was continued yesterday. There was also cannonading between the Oise and the Aisne; in the sector of Bailly, as well as on the plateaus of Quennevières and Nouvron.

In the Argonne our artillery put an end to the activities of the enemy batteries and bomb-throwers in the vicinity of Fontaine-aux-Charmes, as well as in the region of Marie Thérèse.

In the Vosges there was yesterday a violent and continued engagement on the summit of Lingekopf. We took possession of another German trench on the crest of the Schratzmannele and made several prisoners.

The text of the German official report is as follows:

Between Angres and Souchez the enemy carried out an attack last night for which he prepared during the entire day with artillery fire. At certain places our opponents penetrated our outermost trenches, and still hold that part of them which occupies the centre of the attacked section. On the remainder of the front, however, they have already been driven back.

In the Vosges the enemy renewed attacks yesterday north of Münster against our postions on Lingekopf and Schratzmannele. After a temporary advance into some of our trenches on Lingekopf, the opposing forces nearly everywhere were dislodged from the positions won. On Schratzmannele the fighting continues.

France and Italy Trade War Mail.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—An agreement has been signed between France and Italy by which letters and postal cards from the soldiers of one country to correspondents in another shall be carried postage free, while letters to soldiers from civilians living in either country shall bear domestic postage only.

GERMAN SPIES ACTIVE IN THE NETHERLANDS

Agents Get Military Information, Influence Papers, and Watch Belgians Who "Escape."

THE HAGUE, Aug. 19.—A series of articles containing what are alleged to be details of a German espionage system in the Netherlands is being printed by the Amsterdam Telegraaf, which declares that the agents engaged are working with three ends in view—to obtain military and naval information, to influence the Dutch press, and to watch the large Belgian colonies residing in the Netherlands in order to learn along what roads Belgians continue to escape from their own country.

The Telegraaf charges that this system centres at The Hague, where some sixty agents are scattered among hotels of all classes, under the direct control of the German Minister, who has accomplished the task of gaining the good-will of the press in Constantinople and Stockholm since the beginning of the war.

The Minister, the newspaper alleges, personally introduced the man suspected of being the head of the espionage system to the Chief of Police at The Hague recommending him as "a German who is desirous of propagating a better understanding between Holland and Germany." Some of the agents are said to be women.

The Telegraaf asserts that Dutch papers are being influenced by apparently neutral news stories written by three unofficial attachés of the German Legation and sent gratuitously to the provincial press.

CONTRACT OF ALLIES "REVEALED" IN BERLIN

Russia to Get Dardanelles, but Rumania Mustn't Know, German Paper Says.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—Clauses of an alleged contract entered into by Great Britain, France, and Russia regarding the future of Constantinople and the Dardanelles are printed by the Vienna Algemeine Zeitung. The provisions of the agreement as printed by the newspaper were:

"First.—England and France will do everything possible to force the Dardanelles, open a way to Constantinople, and take the Turkish capital.

"Second.—Russia will, where possible, support the British and French from the Bosporus.

"Third.—Constantinople and the Dardanelles will go to Russia.

"Fourth.—This contract is to be kept a secret from Rumania, since its publication might influence Rumania's attitude unfavorably.

"Fifth.—Russia contracts to press forward to Berlin by the end of March at the latest."

BURN 1,000 ARMENIANS.

Turks Lock Them in a Wooden Building and Then Apply the Torch.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd says:

"Almost unbelievable details of Turkish massacres of Armenians in Bitlis have reached Petrograd.

"In one village 1,000 men, women and children are reported to have been locked in a wooden building and burned to death.

"In another large village only thirty-six persons, it is said, escaped massacre.

"In still another instance, it is asserted, several scores of men and women were tied together by chains and thrown into Lake Van."

SOLVE EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

British Bankers Agree on Plan of Paying American Debts.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A meeting of bankers was held yesterday to discuss the exchange rate problem, but no announcement was made except that "the proposals previously put forward by a sub-committee were unanimously approved."

The Morning Post strongly indorses the plan to send a committee of London bankers to New York, recommending that the delegation be headed by Sir Edward Holden, who is widely known in the United States and who played a leading part in London's offers of assistance at the time of the Wall Street crisis in 1907, when the situation was greatly relieved by shipments of gold from England. The paper hopes the bankers' committee will be supported by representatives of the treasury or the Government.

If such a committee takes up the question it is believed the actual details of a plan for establishing suitable credits in America will not be decided until after conferences have been completed between the committee and American financial interests.

FRYE NOTE IS TAKEN UP.

Budget Committee in Berlin Discusses Latest American Message.

BERLIN, Aug. 19, (via London.)—The last American note to Germany concerning the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye was the subject of discussion in the Budget Committee yesterday.

The discussion was confidential, and it has been impossible to obtain information concerning what was said or what action was taken.

TAKES MUNITION PLANTS.

Great Britain Now Controls Operations in 535 Factories.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, announced today that his department had taken over 190 more establishments for the production of war munitions. The total number of these plants now under the control of the ministry is 535.

PRGPAGANDA INSIDE LAW.

Department of Justice Finds Nothing to Warrant Federal Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Attorney General Gregory had an interview with President Wilson today, at which the newspaper charges concerning the activity of pro-German propagandists in the United States was discussed. Afterward the Attorney General said that his talk with the President related mainly to matters of patronage, but he admitted that the allegations in regard to the pro-German propaganda had been mentioned.

Without indicating what conclusion had been reached by the President and hidmself concerning the newspaper charges, the Attorney General said that, while he had not had the opportunity of reading the newspaper statements in full, he had been informed by officials of the Department of Justice, who had followed them closely, that there was nothing in them that would justify criminal prosecution against any person named, or give the Department of Justice jurisdiction in the matter under any Federal statute.

Mr. Gregory added that the department was constantly making investigations to determine whether the neutrality laws were being violated and would continue to do so, but nothing had been developed that would warrant Grand Jury proceedings at this time.

It was evident from what was said by the Attorney General that the Administration did not contemplate taking any action involving those who have been active in furthering the German cause in this country.

DEFENDS CONSUL GAFFNEY.

Munich Paper Says He Has to Declare Himself Against England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 20.—The Morning Post reproduces an article from the Munich Neueste Nachrichten strongly denying The Post's allegation that T. St. John Gaffney, the American Consul at Munich, showed strong pro-German sympathies. Neueste Nachrichten says:

"The English seem to expect and demand that the Consular officials of neutral countries shall be enthusiastic only about England. This is really no part of the duty of such officials. On the contrary, the American Consul, who represents with complete independence the interests of his country that are intrusted to his charge, is at times simply compelled to express himself publicly against England, which damages American trade in the most ruthless manner.

"In doing this the American Consul acts in complete agreement with his countrymen, as is most clearly proved by the very unfavorable reception accorded by America to the last English note.

"The statement that Americans in Munich have been offended by Mr. Gaffney's remarks is, therefore, absolutely untrue."

HONORS MRS. VANDERBILT.

French Foreign Ministry to Confer Its Gold Medal on Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 19.—Mme. Catulle Mendès of Paris, who will sail for France on Saturday, and who left here today for New York, received before her departure the following cablegram from the General Secretary of the Vestiaire des Blessés in Paris:

"I beg of you to announce to Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt that the French Minister of War has addressed to her a letter of gratitude for the work of the American Committee of the Vestiaire des Blessés, and that she is proposed for the gold medal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to offer to her the high testimony of the French Government for her active and useful sympathy toward the French cause."

This will be the first time that an American woman has received such a distinction from the French Government.

"That's no rent roll, it's a directory"

A visitor to the Equitable Building, on seeing in the foyer the list of Equitable tenants, exclaimed: *"That's no rent roll, it's a Directory!"*

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(A Two Column Review from The Evening Post.)

CANADA BLACKIE, A "LIFER," SAVED

Chance Meeting With a Woman Visitor Arouses Convict's Memory of His Mother—Influence Which His Life Has on Prison Reform

UNCLE TOM, the slave, product of a woman's imagination so forceful that, though merely a character of fiction, he made articulate the despair of some millions of blacks bent down in servitude, immortalized himself and his creator, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Yet, in the last analysis, he must ever remain what he really is, a character of fiction.

Not so Canada Blackie, the Uncle Tom of a prison servitude which in economic fallacy, savagery, and general inhumanity makes the slavery of a past generation almost a jest. Should this sound to the reader like literary hyperbole, he is advised to read this book. He can do so at one sitting, for it is not a long book, and he will find that the straightforward narrative of a convict's life, told for the most part in the prisoner's letters to his friends, gives expression both to the horror of the present prison régime, and the spirit of the great movement so recently launched in this State and elsewhere for its reform.

Critics of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" could have said at the time that book was written that it exaggerated conditions, that all the troubles which befell Uncle Tom never happened to any one slave; that, in short, this great character in fiction had been overdrawn. And they at least have had grounds for such argument and could have demanded proofs that the conditions were as bad as painted.

In the case of Mrs. Field's book, should similar critics call for proof, it can be given in the following irrefutable facts, all of which are brought out in the book: Canada Blackie was a real convict who served some twelve years in the three great prisons of the Empire State; he died early this year from tuberculosis contracted in prison; before his death he developed blindness caused by twenty continuous months of solitary confinement in the practically utter darkness of an isolation cell at Dannemora; at the time of his death he still carried on both wrists the scars of steel handcuffs by which he had been suspended for hours at a time, his toes barely touching the ground, while serving a term in the Reformatory at Joliet, Ill., twenty years before.

THE STORY OF CANADA BLACKIE
By Anne P. L. Field
Introduction by Thomas Mott Osborne
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3 Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce without Pork	30 Pickled Walnuts
4 Baked Red Kidney Beans	31 Queen Olives
5 Cream of Tomato Soup	32 Manzanilla Olives
6 Cream of Pea Soup	33 Stuffed Olives
7 Cream of Celery Soup	34 Pure Olive Oil
8 Mince Meat	35 Tomato Ketchup
9 Plum Pudding	36 Tomato Chutney
10 Cooked Sauer Kraut with Pork	37 Chili Sauce
11 Peanut Butter	38 Tomato Relish
12 Spaghetti (a L'Italienne)	39 Mushroom Ketchup
13 Fruit Preserves	40 Walnut Ketchup
14 Fruit Jellies	41 Mustard Ketchup
15 Apple Butter	42 Mustard Dressing
16 Peach Butter	43 Pepper Sauce
17 Plum Butter	44 Mandalay Sauce
18 Grapefruit Marmalade	45 Worcestershire Sauce
19 Euchred Figs	46 Prepared Mustard
20 Cranberry Sauce	47 Powdered Mustard
21 Preserved Sweet Gherkins	48 India Relish
22 Preserved Sweet Mixed Pickles	49 East Indian Chutney
23 Sour Gherkin Pickles	50 Evaporated Horseradish
24 Sour Mixed Pickles	51 Sweet Red Peppers
25 Chow Chow Pickle	52 Pure Malt Vinegar
26 Dill Pickles	53 Pure Cider Vinegar
27 Euchred Pickle	54 White Pickling and Table Vinegar
	55 Spiced Salad Vinegar
	56 Dill Vinegar
	57 Tarragon Vinegar

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GIANTS DROP GAME TO REDS—DODGERS BEAT CUBS—McNAMARA WINS WESTERN GOLF TITLE

GIANTS HUMBLED BY CINCINNATI

No Match for Advancing Reds, Who Win Second Game by 6 to 1.

When Charley Herzog brought his hustling Reds to this city he made the prediction that Cincinnati would take three straight from the Giants, and, preposterous as such word may have seemed then, it appears now as if his proud boast would be fulfilled. He said the Giants were weak. How did you happen to guess it, Charley? Of course, the Giants are weak. They tottered about yesterday in a way that was pitiful and the Reds won their second victory at the Polo Grounds by a score of 6 to 1.

With the Giants acting like a lot of invalids, Cincinnati didn't have to work over hard for the game. The McGrawites couldn't hit, the fielding was slow and then along in the sixth inning Davey Robertson made a bonehead play that takes rank with any of the leaders in that line. Cincinnati had already won the game, and Davey evidently thought another run could do no particular harm. With Joe Wagner on third and Mollwitz on second, Henie Groh lifted what proved to be a sacrifice fly to right field. Robertson made the catch, but his thoughts must have been playing tag with some visionary possibility, for to the surprise of every one he hurled the sphere to Lobert instead of speeding it to Meyers in an effort to nip off Rodgers, who was running for Wagner. Hans was so surprised that he nearly missed the ball.

Just before, Schauer tried to pitch the ball through Wagner's head, and he almost succeeded. Mollwitz hit a sacrifice to the Giants' pitcher and Schauer threw to second to catch Wagner. It was a great shot for the latter's head and he dropped beside the bag. There was just one wiggle left after he went down, and he threw his feet on the bag and was safe. Wagner knows Schauer has a lot of speed now. He was in doubt before.

The Northwestern League was quite a factor in yesterday's game. Cincinnati had three players from there and the Giants one, two of whom played his first full game for McGraw. The real star, however, was Frank McKenery, who used to be a teammate of Kelly's on the Victoria Club. He pitched for the Herzog men, and accomplished his task in such convincing manner that the defeat the Giants now suffer is attributed to his efforts. Just five hits was the total he allowed, and there was never better than one in any inning, though two were for extra bases. When you grasp that, it isn't hard to understand how the Giants lose.

There was a time in the first inning when the Giants were considering how much punishment it would be fair to hand out to this new recruit. After that they wondered how much he would humiliate them. The incident let the Giants to a false appreciation of his pitching come when two were out in the first inning. Larry Doyle whipped the bat into one that pleased him and sent the sphere hurtling to the right-field grand stand for a pass around the trail. That home run marked the limit of the Giants' scoring capacity.

For all that McKenery proved himself a capable pitcher, there was another factor that entered into the game to rob the Giants of singles. It was the Reds infield. A mouse couldn't have sneaked through it yesterday. The men played more than good baseball, they played brilliantly. Herzog, Groh, Wagner, and Mollwitz made a combination that scooped in everything, no matter how hard it might be hit. Some of the chances that Charley made good on would have gone for hits with lesser lights, and his throwing, even after making a difficult stop, was as true as a bullet. But even if it hadn't been, Mollwitz was tall enough and active enough to corral anything that was within a reasonable distance. He made a great catch of one of Groh's heaves that was ballooning over his head.

The Giants used three pitchers, and each one failed to stop the heavy-hitting Reds. Stroud started, and lasted for three innings. In that time he was pounded for eight hits, two of them three-baggers, and four runs were scored. That record sent him to the bench. Schauer did fairly well for five innings, when he made way for a pinch hitter. Only one Red crossed the plate in that time. Schuppe, who succeeded him, allowed another run in the ninth. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b..4	2	2	0	6	
H'zog, ss.3	1	1	3	2	
W'ms, lf..5	0	4	1	2	0
K'fer, cf...4	0	1	2	0	
G'ths, rf..4	1	2	1	0	
Wingo, c..4	0	1	3	1	
Wag'r, 2b..4	0	1	2	3	
R'g's, 2b..1	1	0	1	2	
M'w'z, 1b.3	1	1	16	0	
McK'y, p..3	0	0	0	2	
Total..34	6	12	27	15	

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.4	0	0	1	1	
R'tson, rf.4	0	2	1	0	
Doyle, 2b.4	0	0	2	4	
F'ch'r, ss.4	0	0	1	2	
M'kle, cf..4	0	0	1	1	
Kelly, 1b..3	0	0	10	2	
Holt, 3b..3	0	0	1	3	
Meyers, c..3	0	0	7	0	
Stroud, p.0	0	0	0	0	
*Grant ..1	0	0	0	0	
Sch'r, p..1	0	0	0	0	
†Brain'd ..1	0	0	0	0	
Schupp, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Total..32	1	5	27	17	

Error—Schauer.
*Batted for Stroud in third inning.
†Batted for Schauer in eighth inning.

Cincinnati	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—6
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Doyle, Griffiths, Williams. Three-base hits—Griffiths, Williams. Home run—Doyle. Stolen base—Mollwitz. Earned runs—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Sacrifice hits—Killifer, Mollwitz, McKenery, Herzog. Sacrifice fly—Groh. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 7. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Stroud, 1; Hits—Off Stroud, 3 in three innings; off Schauer, 2 in five innings; off Schupp, 2 in one inning. Struck out—By Stroud, 2; by Schauer, 4; by McKenery, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

Red Ames Subdues Braves.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Ames pitched well today, and St. Louis won from Boston, 4 to 1. The Cardinals hit both Ragan and Tyler for scores, assisted by the former's passes. Bescher had a big day at the bat. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b..3	2	1	3	4	
Butler, ss.4	1	2	1	4	
B'cher, lf.5	1	4	2	0	
Dolan, cf..3	0	0	1	0	
Wilson, rf.3	0	1	1	0	
Miller, 1b.4	0	0	12	0	
Betzel, 3b.4	0	0	1	0	
Snyder, c.4	0	0	6	1	
Ames, p...4	1	0	0	3	
Total..33	4	8	27	18	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, rf.4	0	0	0	0	
Evers, 2b.4	0	1	4	1	
Magee, lf..3	0	0	3	0	
[illegible] cf..3	0	0	3	0	
Smith, 3b.2	0	1	1	3	
M'v'le, ss.3	0	0	1	1	
Gowdy, c.2	0	0	5	1	
Wh'g, c.0	0	0	2	0	
*P'pat'k ..1	0	0	0	0	
Ragan, p.1	0	0	0	0	
†Con'ly ..1	0	1	0	0	
Hughes, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Tyler, p..2	0	0	0	0	
Total..31	1	4	27	8	

*Batted for Whaling in ninth inning.
†Batted for Ragan in fifth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Evers.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Magee, Evers. Three-base hit—Bescher. Sacrifice fly—Wilson. Sacrifice hit—Butler. Double play—Gowdy and Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Boston, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 6; off Ragan, 3; off Tyler, 1. Hits—Off Ragan, 5 in five innings; off Hughes, none in two innings; off Tyler, 4 in two innings. Struck out—By Ames, 4; by Ragan, 4; by Tyler, 2. Wild pitch—Ames. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT ROCHESTER.

			R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	3	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	1

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	1—6	13	1
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	8	1

Batteries—Cadore and Howley; Huenke and Wanamaker.

AT RICHMOND.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	4	2
Richmond	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2	4	1

Batteries—Eayres and Haley; Rubbell and Sweeney.

AT BUFFALO.
FIRST GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0—3	10	3
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1—5	9	0

Batteries—Manning and Kocher; Fullenwelder and Lalonge.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	12	3
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3	7	0	

Batteries—McTigue and Kelly; Gaw and Onslow.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati, 6; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 6; Chicago, 5.
Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis, (rain.)
Washington, 11; Cleveland, 6.
Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 1.
Chicago, 2; Boston, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Newark, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.
Kansas City, 6; Baltimore, 1.
Buffalo, 5; Chicago, 0.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Richmond, 2; Providence, 1.
Montreal, 6; Rochester, 2.
Buffalo, 5; Toronto, 3.
Toronto, 4; Bpffalo, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	56	48	.538
Brooklyn	59	51	.536
Chicago	55	53	.509
Pittsburgh	56	55	.505
Boston	53	54	.495
New York	50	54	.481
St. Louis	52	59	.468
Cincinnati	51	58	.468

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	69	37	.651
Detroit	72	39	.649
Chicago	66	42	.611
Washington	55	53	.509
New York	51	51	.500
Cleveland	42	67	.386
St. Louis	41	68	.376
Philadelphia	34	73	.318

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Newark	61	48	.560
Chicago	62	49	.559
Pittsburgh	60	48	.556
Kansas City	62	50	.554
St. Louis	59	51	.536
Buffalo	53	64	.453
Brooklyn	50	64	.438
Baltimore	39	72	.351

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L	PC.
Providence	69	37	.651
Buffalo	61	39	.610
Montreal	56	50	.528
Harrisburg	51	52	.495
Toronto	53	56	.457
Rochester	45	57	.441
Richmond	46	60	.434
Jersey City	39	63	.382

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Newark.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Chicago at Buffalo.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Providence at Richmond.
Montreal at Rochester.
Toronto at Buffalo.

LEAGUE RACES TIGHTENING.

National and American Teams Are Practically Tied for Honors.

With Brooklyn within two points of the Phillies for the leadership in the National League, and with Detroit within two points of the Red Sox for the honors in the American League, the pennant races on both circuits present a situation which is unprecedented in the history of the national pastime.

At no time in the past have both leagues presented such thrilling races at the same time. With the fans the interest is about equally divided, because in both leagues the exciting fight for first place is commanding widespread attention.

This morning finds Pat Moran's Philadelphia club with a percentage of .538 and Brooklyn with .536. This difference of less than a game puts the Dodgers practically in a tie for first place as far as games won and lost is concerned. The Phillies have found it hard sledding against Cincinnati and Pittsburgh and appear to be slipping. On the other hand, Brooklyn is coming strong, and if the Phillies lose again today and Brooklyn is able to wrest another game from Chicago, the Dodgers will have a clear title to the League leadership.

There is only a difference of eight games between the first and last teams in the National League, a situation unheard of in the league with the end of the season only a little over a month away. The sudden and unexpected spurt of Cincinnati is the latest sensation of the pennant fight and today's standing finds them tied with St. Louis for seventh position. Cincinnati has won eight out of their last nine games and there is no sign of their weakening.

The American League race is also furnishing much excitement. Boston leads Detroit this morning with a scant two points, the same margin which features the National League race. Boston's standing is .651 and Detroit is .649. The Chicago White Sox are but a few points behind and are still within easy reach of first honors. Detroit's chances look bright for the leadership, as they are playing the Athletics again today, while the Red Sox have another tough game on with the White Sox. It is very likely that as a result of today's games, both leagues will see new leaders setting the pace tomorrow. Never in the history of baseball have the races in both leagues been so close and exciting at this stage of the season, as they are at the present time.

Pirates Make It Three Straight.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Pittsburgh again hit Philadelphia's pitchers hard today and won the game, 8 to 3. Demaree was knocked off the rubber in the third inning, and the visitors also got after Tincup in this session and in the sixth inning. Harmon was effective and had good team support. Hinchman led in the hitting with three singles and a sacrifice in five times at bat. Score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cost'o, lf.5	1	1	1	0	
C'lins, cf..4	2	2	4	0	
J'stun, 1b.5	1	1	10	0	
H'man, rf.4	1	3	2	0	
Wag'r, ss.4	1	2	4	2	
Viox, 2b..4	0	2	0	5	
Baird, 3b.3	0	2	1	1	
Gibson, c..3	1	1	5	0	
H'mon, p..4	1	1	0	1	
Total..36	8	15	27	9	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b.4	0	0	1	1	
B'ff, ss..3	1	2	2	3	
P'kert, cf.4	0	1	2	1	
C'vath, rf.4	0	0	2	0	
Lud's, 1b.4	1	2	11	0	
W'ted, lf..4	0	0	2	0	
N'leh'f, 2b.4	0	2	3	8	
K'fer, c...2	1	1	3	0	
Adams, c..1	0	0	1	2	
Dem'e, p..0	0	0	0	1	
Tincup, p.3	0	0	0	1	
*Becker ..1	0	0	0	0	
†Stock ...1	0	0	0	0	
Total..35	3	8	27	17	

*Batted for Adams in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Tincup in the ninth inning.
Errors—Viox, Bancroft, (2.)

Pittsburgh	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Luderus, Niehoff. Three-base hit—Harmon. Home run—Gibson. Stolen bases—Wagner, Viox, Baird. Earned runs—Pittsburgh, 8; Philadelphia, 2. Sacrifice hit—Hinchman. Sacrifice fly—Wagner. Double play—Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Harmon, 2; off Demaree, 1; off Tincup, 2. Hits—Off Demaree, 7 in two and one-third innings; off Tincup, 8 in six and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Harmon, 3; by Tincup, 3. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Stockdale. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

DODGERS' AMBITION ALMOST REALIZED

Brooklyn Beats Cubs and Are Within Two Points of First Place Honors.

Should it come to pass that Brooklyn wins all this torrid National League agitation—and take it straight from Squire Ebbets, they'll just about do that—the least that the Dodgers should do would be to send a box of good cigars to Larry Cheney of the Chicago Cubs. While under ordinary conditions Larry works for the Chicago club, he won the game for Brooklyn yesterday by a score of 6 to 5.

A whimsical wild pitch by Cheney in the eighth inning at Ebbets Field hopped out of Jimmy Archer's reach, while George Cutshaw galloped home with the run which shattered the 5 to 5 tie and gave Brooklyn the verdict. The more you think about it, the Dodgers should give Larry something more than a package of stogies. They ought to give him a house and lot in Flatbush.

Yesterday's win over Chicago, while the Pirates were jumping all over the Phillies, put Brooklyn within two points of the lead. The present generation cannot remember the time when the Dodgers have been so high in the race at this stage of the strife.

In all the excitement about the Brooklyn's climb, everybody seems to have forgotten to slap Wilbert Robinson on the back and give him a nickname. Any man who can lift Brooklyn as high in the race as Robbie has isn't a manager. He's a magician. Robbie could probably take your old straw hat and extract a rabbit or two from it any time.

He has the Dodgers making themselves believe that they are really good. For a time they doubted it, but now they will believe anything about themselves. The only trouble is that if they should happen to vault into the lead today they may become surcharged with old confidence and run right out of the league.

It was no easy task for Brooklyn to pull yesterday's game out of the fire. The Cubs threatened them dangerously all the time, but the Dodgers got the "breaks" which usually go with a winner.

Jeff Pfeffer started the game, but his moist ball was stripped of all its mystery by the hammering Cubs, and Napoleon Rucker's justly famous wet ball didn't turn out loose. There was so much difference between Pfeffer's fast one and Rucker's slow one that, to the Cubs, Rucker's slow ball didn't seem to move at all. It just hung, as it were, between the pitcher and the batsman in mid-air, and the ball never arrived at the batter's mitt until several seconds after they had swung at it.

It was rather a fortunate thing that Rucker's slow ball was slower than usual, because in the eighth inning Cy Williams thought the ball had passed him on its journey to the catcher's mitt, as a matter of fact, it hadn't reached there at all. As a result, Cy got in the path of the ball and it hit him on the cheek and he dropped in his tracks. Now if that was a speedy sling instead of a slow one, Cy Williams would have been knocked cold. As it was, he received a bad bruise on the cheek which may keep him out of the game for a while.

Roger Bresnahan, manager of the Cubs, worked himself up to 110 in the shade over the game and got it into his head that the umpires were playing on the Brooklyn team. Roger just failed to bring himself to realize the fact that Brooklyn can play ball. He went so far yesterday as to outrageously charge Nap Rucker with making a balk. Roger swears he saw the balk, stalking out there in the pitcher's box as big as life. Nobody else saw it.

James Lavender, a pitcher of various talents, was slammed right and left by the Dodgers in the second inning. First, Fisher muffed Wheat's pop fly and Cutshaw skied to right. Stengel was passed and Getz singled to right, the ball going through Good, while Wheat and Stengel scored and Getz went to third. McCarty singled and scored Getz. Pfeffer flied to Schulte. Myers singled to centre and sent McCarty to third. To stop a double steal, James Archer threw the ball into centre field and McCarty scored.

In the next inning, with one gone, Wheat singled and stole second. Cutshaw beat out an infield tap, and Wheat went to third. While the Cub infield was engaged in running Cutshaw down between first and second, Wheat scored.

The Cubs got a run in the second, when, with one gone, Phelps singled and went to second on a passed ball. Archer's single sent him home. Zimmerman singled in the fourth, and he made the trip home ahead of Vic Saier, who punched a home run to the centre field stockade. In the fifth inning Good doubled through Daubert, and scored on Fisher's single. Pfeffer resigned in favor of Rucker, and the Cub enthusiasm was quelled.

Chicago tied the score in the eighth. After Zimmerman had been thrown out at first, Saier singled to right, and Williams was hit in the face by a pitched ball and was forced to retire, Zabel running for him. Saier and Zabel worked a double steal, and Phenlan's single scored Saier.

Cheney, who had succeeded Lavender in the fourth inning, gave the game to the Dodgers in the eighth. Cutshaw singled, and went to third when Stengel planted a Texas Leaguer out of everybody's reach in short centre field. Larry then made his lurid toss, and Cutshaw raced home with the winning run. Getz was thrown out at first, and McCarty flied to Pete Knisely in centre. Stengel tried to score after the catch, but Knisely's rifle-ball peg to the plate beat him home and he was doubled. In the practice before the game Otto Miller was hit under the left eye with the ball, and he may be out of the game for a while. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..4	0	1	1	0	
O'M'ra, ss.4	0	0	2	1	
D'bert, 1b.4	0	0	8	1	
Wheat, lf.4	2	1	3	0	
C'sh'w, 2b.4	1	2	4	1	
St'ngel, rf.3	1	1	1	0	
Getz, 3b..4	1	2	1	4	
McC'ty, c..3	1	1	4	0	
Pfeffer, p.2	0	0	0	0	
Rucker, p.1	0	0	0	1	
Total...33	6	10	27	9	

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..3	1	1	2	1	0
Fisher, ss.5	0	1	0	2	
Sch'lte, lf.4	0	1	5	0	
Z'man, 2b.5	1	1	0	1	
Saier, 1b..4	1	2	8	1	
W'ms, cf..3	0	1	3	0	
*Zabel 0	0	0	0	0	
K'sely, cf..0	0	0	0	1	
P'elan, 3b.4	1	2	0	3	
Archer, c..4	0	0	5	3	
L'v'der, p.1	0	0	0	1	
†McLarry..1	0	0	0	0	
Cheney, p.1	0	0	0	1	
‡Bres'han..1	0	0	0	0	
Total...37	5	12	24	13	

Errors—Fisher, Saier.
*Ran for Williams in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Lavender in the fourth inning.
‡Batted for Cheney in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—6
Chicago	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1	0—5

Two-base hit—Good. Three-base hit—Getz. Home run—Saier. Stolen bases—Good, Murray, Saier, Zabel, Myers, Wheat, (2.) Earned runs—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 4. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, McCarty. Double play—Knisely and Archer. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Lavender, 1; off Rucker, 1. Hits—Off Lavender, 6 in 3 innings; off Cheney, 4 in 5 innings; off Pfeffer, 8 in 4 1-3 innings; off Rucker, 4 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Rucker, (Williams.) Struck out—By Lavender, 2; by Cheney, 1; by Pfeffer, 2. Wild pitches—Pfeffer, 1; Cheney, 1. Passed ball—McCarty. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

Cullop Puzzles the Terrapins.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Cullop was too much for Baltimore this afternoon, and as a result Kansas City won the opening game of the series, 6 to 1. The visitors bunched their hits to advantage and were never in danger of being headed. The score:

									R.	H.	E.
Kansas City	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	2	0—6	12	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	9	3

Batteries—Cullop and Easterly; Johnson and Jacklitsch.

Buffeds Whitewash Chicago.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The Buffeds opened the series with Chicago today by shutting them out, 5 to 0. Five of the ten hits off Prendergast were made in the seventh inning, and these, with fast work on the bases, netted four runs. Chicago got a man past second base only once during the game. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	5	1
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	—5	10	3

Batteries—Prendergast and Fischer; Krapp and Blair.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Defeats Athletics and Climb to Within Two Points of Red Sox.

DETROIT, Aug. 19.—Detroit hammered Wyckoff hard and often today, and, aided by Coveleskie's superb pitching, defeated Philadelphia 6 to 1. Detroit's defense sparkled with fielding features, Young and Vitt playing leading rôles.

The game was a merry struggle until the eighth when the Tigers bunched five hits, two of which were safe bunts, and scored four tallies. Cobb stole second in the third inning, while McAvoy was holding the ball and took third when the catcher's throw went to centre field. The score:

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Vitt, 3b...3	1	2	1	4	
Bush, ss..4	1	1	1	3	
Cobb, cf..3	1	1	0	0	
C'wf'd, rf.4	1	2	3	0	
Veach, lf.3	1	1	1	0	
Burns, 1b.4	1	1	11	1	
Y'ung, 2b.3	0	1	4	2	
Stan'ge, c.4	0	2	6	0	
Covel'e, p.4	0	0	0	2	
Total..32	6	11	27	13	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Kopf, ss..4	0	0	1	3	
L.D'es, cf.3	0	0	2	2	
Str'nk, 1b.4	1	2	13	0	
Lajoie, 2b.4	0	3	3	4	
Walsh, rf.4	0	0	1	0	
Oldr'g, lf.4	0	0	1	0	
Meyers, 3b.3	0	0	1	2	
M'Avoy, c.2	0	0	2	1	
Wyck'f, p.3	0	0	0	4	
Total..31	1	5	24	14	

Errors—McAvoy, Wyckoff.

Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Vitt. Stolen base—Cobb. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Detroit, 4. Double plays—Lajoie and Strunk; Vitt, Young, and Burns; Wyckoff, Kopf, and Strunk. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Detroit, 6. Bases on balls—Off Wyckoff, 4; off Coveleskie, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, (Davies.) Struck out—By Wyckoff, 1; by Coveleskie, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Wallace. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

Gandil Pounds the Ball.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 19.—Washington hit two Cleveland pitchers hard and won, 11 to 6. Gandil featured the stickwork with two singles and two triples in five times at bat. Boehling was wild, but Cleveland threw away chances to score by bad base running. Washington's three double plays also held the Cleveland count down. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mo'ller, lf.5	1	2	2	0	
Foster, 2b.5	1	2	1	0	
Milan, cf..5	1	1	1	0	
Sha'ks, 3b.5	1	1	3	4	
Gandil, 1b.5	3	4	3	1	
Acosta, rf.2	1	1	1	0	
Barber, rf.1	1	0	0	0	
Henry, c..5	1	3	4	4	
McB'de, ss.4	0	0	0	0	
B'ling, p..2	1	1	0	0	
Total..39	11	15	27	24	

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, cf..5	2	2	4	0	
Turner, 3b.2	1	2	0	0	
C'man, ss.3	2	1	2	5	
J'kson, rf.5	0	3	1	0	
Kirke, 1b..5	0	1	12	0	
Smith, lf..5	0	0	0	0	
W'm's, 2b.4	0	1	2	1	
O'Neill, c.2	0	0	4	2	
Ha'orth, c.2	0	0	2	0	
Jones, p..0	0	0	0	0	
H'man, p.0	0	0	0	0	
Cou'be, p..1	0	0	0	0	
*Paschel .1	0	0	0	0	
†Evans ...1	1	0	0	0	
Total...34	6	11	27	14	

*Batted for Hagerman in fifth inning.
†Batted for Coumbe in ninth inning.
Errors—Wille, Milan, Gandil, McBride.

Washington	4	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	—11
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 10. Two-base hits—Henry, 2. Three-base hits—Moeller, Milan, Gandil, 2. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Boehling. Sacrifice fly—Acosta. Double plays—Henry, Shanks, McBride, and Shanks; McBride, Foster, and Gandil; McBride, Shanks, and Foster. Hits—Off Jones, 4 in 1 inning; off Hagerman, 3 in 4 innings; off Coumbe, 3 in 4 innings. Bases on balls—Off Hagerman, 2; off Coumbe, 1; off Boehling, 7. Struck out—By Hagerman, 3; by Coumbe, 2; by Boehling, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Washington, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

Close Game at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The Chicago White Sox won a splendid fielding game from the Boston Red Sox, 2 to 1, here today. The visitors were unable to fathom Faber's delivery. John Collins walked in the sixth inning, stole second, took third on Thomas's wild throw, and scored the winning run on Leibold's single to left. Sensational fielding by Eddie Collins, Jack Barry, and Felsch was a feature. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf..4	0	1	2	0	
W'ver, ss.4	0	0	4	1	
E. C's, 2b.5	0	0	3	2	
J. C's, 1b..3	1	0	6	0	
Leib'd, lf.4	1	2	3	1	
Felsch, cf.3	0	0	3	0	
Schalk, c..2	0	1	8	1	
Bl'b'e, 3b.3	0	0	0	2	
Faber, p..3	0	0	0	3	
Total..29	2	8	27	10	

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf..4	0	0	2	1	
Scott, ss..4	0	0	2	3	
Sp'ker, cf.4	1	2	3	0	
Myers, 1b.4	2

TENNIS STARS IN NEWPORT SEMI-FINALS—SARATOGA RACES—TROTTING—BOXING—MOTOR CYCLING

TENNIS STARS IN SEMI-FINAL ROUND

Williams and McLoughlin Play Extra Sets on Newport Courts —Quick Doubles Results.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—By a coincidence which afforded ample proof of the somewhat careless way in which they have been playing of late, R. Norris Williams, 2d, and Maurice E. McLoughlin, rated the greatest of American lawn tennis players, each lost a set before they emerged triumphant to their places in the semi-final round of the cup singles here. Williams, the national champion, defeated William M. Johnston, the young Californian, at 3—6, 10—8, 6—1, 6—3. It was the first time that the great Harvard player had held the stretch of turf before the grand stand since his memorable battle of a year ago when he wrested the crown of the courts from his rival, McLoughlin. To the credit of the champion it must be said that he put all he had into his match today. He made a mediocre beginning, which only served to display the strength of Johnston's game with its beautifully controlled drives for the full length of the court. Gradually Williams lifted his game. It was as a great tidal wave gathering momentum and force as it neared the beach. It was a game that, like its tidal counterpart, swept with its irresistible force upon Johnston in the fourth set.

McLoughlin, who holds the position of vantage in the lower section of the draw opposite Williams, had three sets of more or less comedy tennis before he pulled himself together in the fourth to finish with a flash of his old-time form. The cause of McLoughlin's difficulties was that he was called upon to play against the chop and cut stroke game of Wallace F. Johnson, former intercollegiate champion of the University of Pennsylvania, a past master of the art. Three years ago when they played it was the sort of game that came near to depriving the Comet of his first all-comers honors.

Throughout three sets Johnson had McLoughlin hopping around the court like a hen on a hot griddle. In the first set the great Californian made a mess of stroking the low ball. Then he took more time about playing the ball, always meeting it with his racquet as if he was afraid he would break it. Throwing caution to the winds in the fourth set, McLoughlin moved into the rallies with his old-time abandon. He smashed and volleyed, took all kinds of chances at being passed, so that by the power of his game he finished in wonderful form to the score of 5—7, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

McLoughlin always used his heavy artillery service and he depended upon it more than he has done in any of his recent matches. He won twenty of his service games and lost two; as compared with seventeen service games won for Johnson and five lost. The difference in service was most apparent in the fourth set. In the fourth game of this set McLoughlin toed the line and served four consecutive service aces. The difference in the total number of points was not great for four sets, as the Comet scored 141 to 125 for the Pennsylvanian. It was even less in the match in which Williams defeated William Johnston, as the respective totals for the contest stood at 144 to 134, as an indication of the desperately even fight by which the top class men came through.

The forces of the East and of the Pacific Coast remained numerically alike as the successful players drew into the semi-finals. Clarence J. Griffin, one of the Pacific Coast doubles pair, coupled with Williams for the final round. Griffin again wore his heavy woolen cap, his pet mascot, and was the only wielder of the racquet who came through in straight sets. He proved that at least one of the Californians knows how to deal with the chop strokes. Griffin faced Irving C. Wright, but after the first set he was always blocking Wright's returns or by fine and fast driving, holding him on the defensive, so that he won at 7—5, 6—2, 6—4.

Niles defeated Harry C. Johnson of Boston by the old style of deep driving mixed with shorter returns at the net and crossing shots for a victory at 4—6, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3. Niles's dogged persistency, his courage, and his ability to outstay Harry Johnson helped him to win. Altogether the day was one of disaster for players of the Johnson clan, with representatives from California, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, all falling into the defeated column.

After all of the flash and fire of the singles, the doubles failed to develop any remarkable tennis in the afternoon. The team work of Griffin and Johnston, the Pacific Coast champions, who stand as the challengers of Maurice E. McLoughlin and Thomas C. Bundy for the national championship title, easily excelled that of Irving C. Wright and Wallace F. Johnson, who opposed them. It was a match that was rapidly scored, at 6—4, 6—3. Griffin's overhand shots, which he whipped through the openings, helped along by the remarkably steady driving and volleying on the part of Johnston, always held the games well in hand.

R. Norris Williams and Watson M. Washburn, the Eastern champions, and Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the Davis Cup veterans, also came through winners, all of the successful pairs landing in the semi-final round.

Williams had lapsed into a happy-go-lucky streak again in the doubles. T. R. Pell and Frederick C. Inman were erratic at all stages, however, and the Eastern pair was not hard pressed to win at 6—4, 6—3.

Williams gets the place of honor on the grandstand court again tomorrow. The semi-finals promise only practice gallops, however, as a prelude to the great battle between the East and the West for the cup as a fitting finale for the tournament here. Point score and summary:

Williams vs. Johnston.

FIRST SET.

Williams.....	0	2	1	6	5	5	2	2	2—25	3
Johnston.....	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	4—34	6

SECOND SET.

Williams—	1	0	8	4	2	5	4	1	4	1	4	0	4	0	4	1	4	4	5	1	—51	10
Johnston—	4	4	6	2	4	3	0	4	1	4	2	4	1	4	0	4	1	2	—50	8		

THIRD SET.

Williams.....	4	5	4	1	4	4	7—29	6		
Johnston.....	2	3	2	4	2	2	5—20	1		

FOURTH SET.

Williams.....	4	4	4	5	2	5	4	6	4—38	6
Johnston.....	6	0	2	3	4	3	6	4	2—30	3

McLoughlin vs. Johnson.

FIRST SET.

McLoughlin..	2	4	2	5	1	4	0	4	1	4	0	3—30	5
Johnson.....	4	2	4	3	4	2	4	2	4	1	4	5—39	7

SECOND SET.

McLoughlin.....	1	5	2	4	5	4	1	4	0	4	—30	6										
Johnson.....	4	3	4	2	3	1	4	1	4	2	—28	4										

THIRD SET.

McLoughlin..	1	4	6	6	5	3	1	4	2	4	1	4	4	4	—49	8						
Johnson.....	4	0	4	4	7	5	4	1	4	2	4	0	0	1	—40	6						

FOURTH SET.

McLoughlin.....	5	4	7	4	2	4	2	4	—32	6
Johnson.....	3	0	5	0	4	1	4	1	—18	2

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—C. J. Griffin, San Francisco, beat I. C. Wright, Boston, 7—5, 6—2, 6—4; R. Norris Williams, 2d, Philadelphia, beat William M. Johnston, San Francisco, 3—6, 10—8, 6—1, 6—3; M. E. McLoughlin, San Francisco, beat Wallace F. Johnson, Philadelphia, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6, 6—2; N. M. Niles, Boston, beat H. C. Johnson, Boston, 6—1, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Third Round—R. Norris Williams, 2d, and W. M. Washburn, Philadelphia, and New York, defeated T. R. Pell and F. C. Inman, New York, 6—4, 6—3; C. J. Griffin and W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated I. C. Wright and W. F. Johnson, Boston and Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—3; R. D. Little and F. B. Alexander, New York, defeated F. C. Dixon and Craig Biddle, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—2.

Mrs. J. J. Astor Beats Her Sister.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 19.—The semi-final round of the mixed doubles tournament brought out the best tennis of the tournament, and left Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Edgar Scott to play Miss Eleanor Cary and Richard Harte tomorrow in the finals. Mrs. Astor and Mr. Scott defeated Miss Katherine Force and Joseph T. Bowen, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2, while Miss Cary and Mr. Harte won from Miss Bissell and B. N. Dell at 6—4, 4—6, 6—4.

Schoolboy Takes Maplewood Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

MAPLEWOOD, N. H., Aug. 19.—Herbert L. Bowman, the New York schoolboy, defeated Dr. Hildreth of New York in the tennis finals of Maplewood's second open tournament today. The veteran tired quickly and succumbed to Bowman's superior speed and staying qualities, 7—9, 6—0, 6—4, 6—3. Miss Elizabeth Wemple of Staten Island won the women's singles, defeating the Vassar champion, Miss Gertrude Woodruff of Joliet, Ill., 6—2, 4—6, 6—0.

Harbor Hill Steeplechase Entries.

Entries for the Harbor Hill Steeplechase, the big 3-year-old cross-country feature of the season, to be decided at the Locust Valley course of the Piping Rock Racing Association in October, promise a notable race. This race was first a feature of the Westchester Racing Association Fall meeting. Clarence Mackay annually donates the $3,000 prize, as well as plate to the value of $500. In the list of nominators this year are found the names of several sportsmen who never before have figured in the cross-country sport, and the entries thus far received are already in excess of those in other years. The following entries have been received: Superhuman, Garter Buckle, Allode, White Metal, Vifir, Dolly Madison, Hydroplane, Al Reeves, Ptolemy, Chivalry, Bill Dudley, Florida, Carl, Etesuian, Hustler, Welsh King, Four Aces, Malabar, Ruffo, My King, Arcturus, Flying Peep, Amans, Ben Dale, Texas Star, Gammon, Fakir, Bull Moose, Rupica.

Today's Saratoga Entries.

First Race—For two-year-olds; handicap; five and a half furlongs. Startling, 105; Whimsy, 99; Peaceful Star, 108; Pesky, 106; Fanny Dodge, 98; Miss Puzzle, 106; Prince Harry, 115; Hidden Star, 110; Rochester, 100; Soeony, 97; Poppee, 112; Ingot, 100; Friar Rock, 120; Fernrock, 107; Hands Off, 106; Blume, 100; Cosmic, 114.

Second Race—For mares of all ages; handicap; seven furlongs. One Step, 115; Light Wing, 98; Capra, 103; Hester Prynne, 112; Pomette Blue, 100; Filigree, 98; Bayberry Candle, 114; Kaskaskia, 105; Blume, 90; Charter Maid, 95; Water Witch, 108.

Third Race—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and three-sixteenths. Carlton G., 100; Napier, 111; G. M. Miller, 115; Marshon, 112; Easter Star, 97; O'Sullivan, 115.

Fourth Race—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Holiday, 107; Reybourn, 104; Conning Tower, 112; Pullux, 100; Thornhill, 115; Charter Maid, 92; The Grader, 100.

Fifth Race—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Broomvale, 109; Miss Philbin, 101; Walloon, 111; Maifou, 105; Helen Marie, 94; Important, 105; Fernrock, 112; Sal Vanity, 104; Dolina, 103.

Sixth Race—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Silica, 107; Pan Maid, 107; Becker Bill, 118; Reliance, 115; Rupica, 109; Stir Up, 112; Hanovia, 113; Iron Duke, 118; Grumpy, 115; Hauberk, 115; Figinny, 121.

ROLY EASY WINNER OF MOHAWK STAKES

English-Bred Colt Chicle Scores Hollow Victory in Two-Year-Old Race at Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Roly, the useful and handsome son of Golden Maxim-Lotawanna, was an easy winner of the Mohawk Selling Stakes, the feature of today's racing card. He made nearly all the pace, with Lady Rotha as his nearest attendant, and although he permitted her to show in front in the further turn for a few strides, he shook her off easily in the stretch and won as he pleased. Lady Rotha was a poor second, and Lady Teresa third.

The final race of the day for maiden two-year-olds proved an easy thing for L. S. Thompson's English-bred colt Chicle, by Spearmint, English Derby winner, out of Lady Hamburg II. This is another splendid two-year-old turned out by Trainer James Rowe, making three in a row for the Thompson stable in as many days.

A high weight handicap saw Hanson, from the stable of Schuyler L. Parsons, a handy winner over Andrew Miller's Lady Rotha, and the steeplechase of the day went to M. Daly's Garter. In this running Astute fell at the water jump with Haynes, and after being caught and remounted, refused at the next fence.

After Mars Cassidy was returned winner of the mile for selling platers, Johnny McTaggart, who rode Spearhead, lodged a claim of foul when the winner had ridden him very close in the run through the stretch, but the claim was not allowed.

It was definitely decided today that the Saratoga racing season would come to a close Aug. 29. An effort was under way to have the association use up its full quota of dates, which would extend the meeting up to Aug. 31.

Roy Rainey made his first appearance today, and other arrivals were John J. McCafferty, old-time jockey, owner and trainer; Charles F. Gainger, President of the new Louisville Jockey Club and a member of the Kentucky State Racing Commission, and William McCombs, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

In the third race David Gideon's three-year-old Polarius broke down so badly in the stretch that later it was found necessary to destroy him. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Ilaria, W. F. Presgrave's ch. f., by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, 110 pounds, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (McAtee).....11½
Good Counsel, 103, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, and 3 to 1, (Carrington).....2½
Edna Kenna, 100, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Allen).....3
Servia, Tralee, Black Beauty, Mollie Elliott, Little Alta, and Sivan also ran. High Horse and Miss Philbin scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; selling; $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:33.

Garter, M. Daly's ch. g., by Golden Garter-Fair Empress, 141 pounds, 6 to 5, 1 to 3, and out, (O'Connor).....1
Handsallround, 143, 9 to 5, 1 to 2, and out, (Tuckey).....2
Dixon Park, 134, 6 to 1, 6 to 5, and out, (H. Williams).....3
Astute also ran.

THIRD RACE.—High-Weight Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; by subscription; $500 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13 4-5.

Hanson, S. L. Parson's ch. g., by Odd Fellow-Jane Eyre, 130 pounds, 18 to 5, 7 to 5, and 7 to 10, (Loftus).....1
Leo Skolny, 127, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 7 to 5, (Borell).....2
Luke, 134, 2 to 1, even, and 1 to 2, (Garner).....3
Superintendent, Bac, Huguenot, Aldebaran, Badinage, Sir John Johnson, and Polarius also ran. Fenmouse scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mohawk; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $1,200; one mile. Time—1:39 3-5.

Roly, D. J. Leary's b. c., by Golden Maxim-Letawanna, 108 pounds, 9 to 20, and out, (Turner).....1½
Lady Rotha, 100, 7 to 2, 11 to 20, and out, (Garner).....2
Lady Teresa, 90, 12 to 1, 13 to 5, and out, (McCahey).....3½
Sea Shell also ran. Distant Shore, Mars Cassidy, and Pixy scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; selling; $500 added; one mile. Time—1:41.

Mars Cassidy, J. F. Schorr's b. g., by Ogden-Ivory Bells, 104 pounds, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (Kederis).....1
Reybourn, 111, 2 to 1, 9 to 10, and 2 to 5, (Buxton).....2
Spearhead, 107, 4 to 1, 3 to 2, and 7 to 10, (J. McTaggart).....3½
Donald McDonald, Lahore, Shyness, Ahara, and Wordsworth Wonder also ran. Hedge, Chance, and Easter Star scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Two-year-old maidens; $400 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

Chicle, L. S. Thompson's b. c., by Spearmint-Lady Hamburg II., 112 pounds, 9 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (T. McTaggart)..1
Crimero, 112, 8 to 5, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Martin).....2
Favour, 106, 10 to 4, 4 to 1, and 8 to 5, (J. McTaggart).....3
Polroma, Smoothbore, Belgian Trooper, Saturn, Lovedale, Watercress II., Jacobus, Birdland, and Mme. Herrmann also ran. Trend, Indian Chant, and Plaintiff scratched.

May Call Off Juarez Race Meet.

EL PASO, Texas, Aug. 19.—The Juarez Jockey Club may call off the races this Winter, as General Villa demands too heavy a tribute, and refuses to close the pool rooms.

VOLLMER WINS FAST SWIM.

New York A. C. Star Comes Close to 1,000-Yard Record.

The American swimming record for 1,000 yards of 13:20 3-5, made eight years ago by Charles M. Daniels, stood the test of competition again last night, when Herbert Vollmer, Columbia University and New York A. C. star, defeated Joseph Wheatley, another Mercury Footer, who captured three places in the recent national championships, in a scratch race held under the auspices of the Glenmore A. C. at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island. Vollmer, holder of all intercollegiate titles from 100 yards to 440 yards, won by about seven yards from Wheatley in the good time of 13:59 3-5. The mark is a new American record for an eighty-yard tank. Daniels's figures were established in a twenty-yard tank, which gave him an advantage over Vollmer, but his performance in general was better than that of the Columbia man's last night.

Vollmer could have done better had he extended himself to the limit, but he was content for the greater part of the race to keep close to Wheatley, and made no effort until the final lap to draw away. In the last circuit he easily pulled away from his clubmate. Alexander Palenscar of the Hungarian-American A. C., the only other starter in this event, was never in the running. In a 100-yard handicap, Harold Soss of the City Athletic Club was the victor from the twenty-two second mark. John Curran of the New York A. C., with 14 seconds, was the runner-up, with J. Charles Lee, Jr., of Columbia University, virtual scratch man, finishing third from a 18-second handicap.

Boy Beats Richards's Record.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Henry Miren, a boy of 18 years, today bettered all records for the difficult swim from Charlestown Bridge to Boston Light. He breasted his way through the eddying currents of the harbor in 4 hours 54 minutes 30 seconds. The best previous performance was 5 hours 15 minutes 40 seconds, by Sam Richards. Both Miren and Richards are members of the L Street Swimming Club of this city.

To Purchase English Thoroughbreds

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—Charles T. Patterson left today for New York and Saturday will sail for England with a commission to purchase $50,000 worth of thoroughbreds to be raced in this country by Frederick Johnson and C. K. G. Billings.

AMERICAN PACERS ON MONTREAL TRACK

Judge Ormonde Wins Queen Mary Stakes of $5,000 in Best Time of Meet.

MONTREAL, Aug. 19.—Grand Circuit racing was inaugurated in the Province of Quebec at Dorval track today. The Queen Mary Stakes for 2:06 pacers, with a purse of $5,000, was won by Judge Ormonde, C. A. Valentine's black stallion, driven by the owner. Judge Ormonde won the third and fourth heats, and finished second in the second heat. Judge Ormonde's time was 2:04½ in the third heat, this being the best time made during the afternoon on a track that was very fast.

Hal S., winner of the 2:13 pace, the opening event, won his first heat in 2:07¾ and repeated in the next heat, his third and final heat time being 2:08.

Todd Temple, with Snow up, won the 2:14 trot, after Deroche, driven by Ed. Geers, had won the second and third heats. Summaries:

2:13 Pace.—Three in five; $1,000.

Hal S., ro. s., by Halchafti, (Murphy).1 1 1
Camelix, br. m., (Cox).....3 2 2
Thistle Patch, blk. g., (Snow).....2 3 4
Patrick M., blk. g., (Stokes).....4 4 3
Hal Connor, br. g., (Geers).....dis
Time—2:07¾; 2:07¾—2:08.

Queen Mary Stakes, 2:06 Pace.—Purse $5,000.

Judge Ormonde, blk. s., (Valentine).....7 2 1 1 4
Halboy, b. g., (M. Childs).....6 1 8 5 1
Baron A., b. h., (Cox).....1 8 3 3 3
Leilla Patchen, blk. m., (Snow)..3 4 2 2 2
Rastus, b. g., (McDonald).....2 3 3 4 5
Russell Boy, b. s., (Geers).....8 7 7 ro
Peter Farren, b. h., (Murphy)..5 6 4 ro
Lustrious McKinney, b. g., (Rodney).....4 5 5 dr
Time—2:06¾; 2:06; 2:04½; 2:06; 2:06¼.

2:14 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Todd Temple, br. g., (Snow).....1 2 3 1 1
Deroche, ch. s., (Geers).....2 1 1 2 2
Loe Blossom, ch. m., (Wall).....3 5 2 3 3
Todd McGregor, ch. s., (Rodney)..5 3 4 4 4
Hino Feather, br. s., (Cox).....4 4 5 dr
Sadie S., b. m., (Murphy).....dis
Time—2:09½; 2:11½; 2:11¼; 2:09¼; 2:09½.

SEVEN TIED IN SHOOT.

Big Entry List Prevented Finish of Grand American Handicap.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—The fact that 827 trap shooters tried to win the grand American Handicap made it impossible to finish the contest, the big event of the Interstate Association's annual meet, in one day. When darkness stopped the sport, however, each of the contestants had shot eighty times, leaving a string of twenty targets for tomorrow's competition.

At the end of the day seven men were tied for the lead with scores of 78, six had 77, and seven had 76. The fifty high guns at the end of the contest will share in the purse of $7,813. The winner will receive 10 per cent. of this, the second man 9 per cent., the third best 8 per cent., and others in proportion.

Freebooters Beat Rumson Four.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 19.—By a quarter of a point the Rumson Freebooters defeated the Rumson four in a fast polo match played today on the Rumson Field. Each team scored five goals, but Rumson was penalized one-half on a foul against Hugh J. Barrett, while the Freebooters lost one-quarter of a point on a safety by George Henry, making the final score 4¾ goals to 4½ in favor of the Freebooters. Howard S. Borden made two fine goals, but received poor support. Barrett E. Pfizer and Peter Hauck, Jr., made the other goals for Rumson. G. Jason Waters made three goals for the Freebooters, while George Henry and H. W. Barbour made the other two goals.

Dismantle Miss Detroit.

John Milot, the pilot of the victorious Miss Detroit in the power boat races for the Gold Challenge Cup on Manhasset Bay, said yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin, where he is staying with C. C. Smith, the owner of the boat, that after the first race he was confident that Miss Detroit would win. The hydroplane is now being dismantled and will shortly be shipped to Chicago, where it is entered in races to be held on Aug. 28, 29, and 30. Milot said he had never traveled more than five or six miles in any power boat prior to the cup races.

Clark Barred from Roque Tourney.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 19.—The Committee of Arrangements of the National Roque Association ruled today that former Champion Eddie Clark of Springfield, Mass., was ineligible to contest for the championship this year owing to late entry. Clark did not arrive until last night, and the by-laws provide that his entry should have been in by noon yesterday. Clark will, however, defend his title to the Van Wickle Medal.

CHAPPLE FAILS TO MAKE NEW RECORD

Motor Cyclist Comes Within a Second of Mark at Brighton Beach—Time Was 1:17.

Arthur Chapple came within a second of the track record last night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome, when he rode two miles against time on a motor cycle in 1:17. Chapple made two attempts against the course figures. He could not get his machine working in good order on the first trial and was forced to retire while another race was put on. His second effort was more successful and he was cheered when his time was announced.

George Hamilton of Montclair defeated Stephano Quaccinelli of Italy, in the two-mile special match race. The New Jersey rider won two out of three heats. He won each time by only a few feet. This was the most exciting event of the program and the result was enthusiastically received by the large crowd of spectators.

The feature of the evening was the riding of George Sperl, who won the five-mile handicap in straight heats, with a lap start on Freddie Luther at scratch. George Mercier, the other entrant, finished a close third. He also captured the first heat of the six-mile open professional race. There were four starters, Hamilton and Henderson coming in second and third respectively, with Quaccinelli bringing up the rear.

As the riders were coming onto the track from the paddock for the second heat, Sperl's motor cycle caught fire, and it took the efforts of many assistants to get the flames under control. Several of the fire fighters made matters worse by trying to smother the flames with their wearing apparel. Finally a number of buckets of sand were brought from the inclosure, and the burning gasoline was put out. This put Sperl out of the race. The event was won by George Hamilton, who took the third heat, with a total score of thirteen points.

Arthur Chapple won the five-mile Metropolitan Special from a field of four other riders. He was on scratch, giving the other riders two laps each. His time was 3:33 4-5.

GRIFFITHS BEATS CROSS.

Dentist Beaten in Fast Bout at Ebbets Field by Westerner.

It was a fast, interesting ten-round bout that 8,000 boxing fans witnessed at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, last night, when Johnny Griffiths of Akron, Ohio, defeated Leach Cross. And it was a real beating that Griffiths handed out to the east side veteran. Leach was in the best of condition, he boxed as hard, if not harder, than he ever boxed before, but he was pitted against a much better man, who lowered the dentist's colors much more decisively than they have been lowered in many a year.

It was a sturdy youngster, clever and strong, who came out of the West to defeat the veteran. Griffith is 21 years old, knows how to box, has a vicious left swing and jab, and is ever cautious and shifty in the ring. Last night when Leach swung that famous right for Griffith's jaw he missed—missed pitiably—because the young Westerner had been warned about that wallop, and moved, and moved quickly when he saw it coming.

Cross tried to hoodwink the youngster into an opening in the fifth. Griffith had landed on the stomach and Leach doubled up and dropped to the floor in evident distress. The Westerner, like a frightened rabbit scurried to the other side of the ring. When Leach saw that Griffiths was not to be caught napping he jumped up smiling and buried the Akron boy under a whirlwind attack and earned an even break in that round. This round and the eighth were the only ones in which honors were even and the rest went to the Ohio boy.

Millrose A. A. Athletes Return.

Melvin Sheppard, trainer of the Millrose Athletic Association, brought several members of his team who competed in the national championships back to New York last night. With him came Joe Higgins, the Boston Irish-American Athletic Club athlete, who finished third in the half-mile championship; John Cahill, the weight thrower, and Willie Kyromen, who was an unsuccessful candidate for the five-mile title. Charles Poree and Nick Gianakouros, the Millrose distance runners, are remaining in San Francisco for the Olympic Marathon, which is scheduled for Aug. 25. The Millrose boys had little success in the title meeting, Poree alone showing his real form, being placed second in the junior five-mile championship. Practically all the Eastern athletes have now returned from the Coast. Sheppard reported that Bernie Wefers, trainer of the New York Athletic Club, had decided to remain in San Francisco until the contesting of the Marathon to look after the interests of Hugh Honehan.

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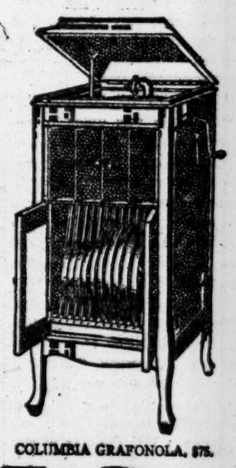

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 20, 1915.

THE SINKING OF THE ARABIC.

The British steamship Arabic, bound from Liverpool for New York, with American passengers on board, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine. It was the purpose of the German commander to destroy the ship and the lives of all her company. It was an act, as we have repeatedly protested to Germany, in violation of the laws of nations and of civilized warfare. We have told her that it would be difficult to regard such acts, perpetrated against the rights of American citizens and endangering their lives, in any other light than as evidence of an unfriendly disposition. We need not inquire whether they are deliberately unfriendly, perpetrated with intent to exhaust our patience and sunder the amicable relations of the two nations, or whether they proceed from a rough and brutal disregard alike of our rights and other warnings. It is hard to accept either theory. But facts and not theories confront us. We have seen these murderous attacks committed again and again, and to our protests and demands for disclaimers and reparation and for assurances that they will not be repeated Germany has made no satisfactory reply.

Our latest note remained unanswered, and, just as from an apparent lull in the operations of Germany's submarines, we had begun to hope that she would conform in acts and fact to our representations, comes this new offense distinguished by no saving principle from others that preceded it. That the loss of life was not very much greater is attributable not to the humanity of the German commander, but only to the preparedness and celerity of the ship's passengers and crew.

We cannot conceal from ourselves the gravity of the situation to which this fresh attack gives rise. The rights of our citizens, in defense of which we have warned Germany that we should omit no word or act, have been stripped from them. The terror of death at the hands of the German submarine commanders closes to us the seas upon which we have the right to travel. Our citizens will be deterred from going in a lawful manner about their lawful concerns. They will look to our Government for that protection and assurance of safety which it has pledged itself to give them.

The sinking of the Arabic will have the most serious consideration of the Government at Washington. The sending of notes in the friendly tone which has characterized all of our dispatches to Berlin has proved futile. We reason, we appeal, we protest, we remonstrate. The written answer is evasive and irrelevant; the actual answer is a defiant persistence in the provocation. While Germany's agents plot against our peace, our policies and our industries, upon our own soil, German ships of war assail and sink the merchant ships that bear our fellow-countrymen upon the seas. It should be plain even to the most warmad Germans that friendly relations between the two countries cannot continue to be maintained if these intolerable wrongs continue to be perpetrated.

DECLINE AND FALL-OFF OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PROGRESSIVES.

A candidate for State office in Massachusetts must get 250 signatures in at least four counties or his name will not be put on the official ballot and only the poor consolation of the "sticker" or "paster" remains to him. From the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth comes news chilling to the bosoms of the too few surviving ardent Progressives. Only NELSON B. CLARK, Progressive candidate for Governor, got signatures enough. The five Progressive candidates for the five other State offices failed by about fifty votes. WILLIAM SHAW, Prohibition candidate for Governor, yearned for the Progressive nomination, too. With industry he collected 247 names.

In 1912 Mr. ROOSEVELT had 142,228 Massachusetts supporters at the polls. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, candidate for Governor, the cheeriest, loudest, and one of the most forehanded of Progressives, had 122,602. In 1913 Mr. BIRD got 127,755 votes, beating the Republican candidate, Representative AUGUSTUS P. GARDNER, by more than 12,000. Mr. BIRD knows when to stop. In 1914 JOE WALKER, inheritor of the Progressive mantle, had 32,145 votes, and SAMUEL WALKER MCCALL, Republican, 198,267; WALSH, Democrat, winning as usual. In 1915—but why go on? These dwindlings, these poor ashes of that Bay State sacred fire, move to sympathy, to pity:

Massachusetts, God forgive her, she's
a-turnin' with the rest,
Ef you're huntin' fer Progressives,
yeou must finetoothcomb the West.

Observing the disject members of the Massachusetts Progressive Party, we wonder if next Fall is not the time to put Mr. MCCALL, the ablest man in political life in that State, one of the ablest men that ever went to Congress from Massachusetts, into the State House, monument of BULFINCH and the Tutelar Codfish.

THE PRESIDENCY AND THE SUPREME COURT.

Justice HUGHES disappoints the hopes of many progressive Republicans, and all but the rump of the Progressives, by his refusal, strong as words can make it, to be the Republican candidate for President in 1916. He will not take the nomination even if it is offered and given to him. A resolution impossible to keep, a self-denial beyond human capacity, a virtue impracticable and temporary, a woman's "No," cynics might say with some show of reason in the case of many men. Who will wave away such an honor and opportunity? Justice HUGHES's character, his inflexible honesty and sincerity, which impressed even his Republican opponents in the bitter fight between spoilsmen and reformers, hunkers and liberals, during his administrations at Albany, guarantee the finality of his determination. One great promise of Republican union must be dismissed.

It would be a waste of time to dwell upon Justice HUGHES's unshaken strength among those who wish to see public life and party policies responsive to noble aims and illustrated by fine talents and lofty moral traits. He flung away political ambition when he accepted his appointment to the Supreme Court. He deserves well of his country in declining to allow any suspicion of political hope or fear or bias to intrude into that tribunal, where the Constitution and the laws find their ultimate interpretation. The shows and decorations of authority may dupe the thoughtless. The Supreme Court of the United States, oracle of the Constitution, judge of legislation, exercises in its quiet chamber a vast and multifarious power.

Men have gone, and go, to that court, clothed with the dust and heat of politics. So JOHN MARSHALL and ROGER B. TANEY and Justice HUGHES himself went. There their active partisanship should stop. To keep up political intrigue and dally with political operations, as SALMON P. CHASE did with such melancholy futility, and DAVID DAVIS with a futility almost grotesque: so to do is to lower public confidence in the court. There have been indiscreet Justices whose speeches to popular audiences have been taken, correctly or erroneously, as bids for a Presidential nomination. But the tradition, if not continuous, has grown strong that the Supreme Court should not be a training ground of candidates for President. It is neither difficult nor pleasant to speculate on the kind of law or dissenting opinion that might be expected from Judges, if such should ever be appointed, playing to the party galleries and looking forward to a national convention.

There is no law, it may be there is no irrefutable reason, against nominating the Chief Justice or an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for President. There is, we think, a general if undefined objection. Justice HUGHES apparently shares, and his example should do much to strengthen, that objection.

THE VALUATION OF BAGGAGE.

Senator CUMMINS was quick to repudiate responsibility for the nuisance to railways and passengers resulting from the attempt to cheapen rates by compelling railways to carry valuable goods at the same rate as cheap goods. The Senator declared that it was another Senator's amendment which muddled his bill, which was not designed to apply to baggage at all. There was published yesterday a similar repudiation of responsibility by the Interstate Commerce Commission. In its own words:

> There is no provision in the act to regulate commerce, including the Cummins amendment, that requires declaration as to value of property shipped in interstate commerce, nor has the Commission issued any ruling that requires such declaration.

That is, neither shippers nor passengers are compelled to declare the value of shipments or of baggage by any requirement of law or ruling of the Commission. It appears that in order that the law shall be applied at all there must be rates graded according to value—baggage rates have customarily been graded according to weight—and the carrier must elect to require the shipper to state the value of the goods which cannot be examined. The penalty of the law applies only when there is an attempt to evade the rates based on value.

That seems to throw the matter back to the railways. They can carry costly goods at the same rate as cheap ones if they want to, and can allow their graded rates to be nullified either by not examining the shipments or by allowing shippers to evade the law. The system of rates graded by value would seem to be more of a joke than checkers of baggage have thought it. Shippers desiring to evade just charges, and railways complacent toward the attempt, will appreciate better the surprises of the Cummins amendment.

AN ELECTIVE JUDICIARY.

Six Supreme Court Justices are to be elected in this district next Fall. Mr. CHARLES F. MURPHY, with his cabinet of Tammany big chiefs, has been pondering whether six candidates should be selected by him on a straight Tammany ticket or whether Democrats and Republicans should unite in approving the renomination of four of the present incumbents. It is always good to see in action the elective judiciary system, so much praised by many, which has undeniably yielded many excellent Judges, and some not so excellent. The appointive system is "monarchical" and all that. What sort of "elective" system is there now?

Mr. MURPHY chooses. The Republican bosses choose. Divers persons supposed to control a goodly batch of votes get a Judge or Judges. The Judges are really appointed. Primary and November elections simply ratify or reject the appointment. Irresponsible appointment, whose actual nature is not altered, even if it is obscured, by the parade of "election."

PROOF OF FRANK'S INNOCENCE.

Men of light and leading in Georgia can render their State the highest service in their power to give by establishing in the sight of all the world the innocence of LEO M. FRANK and the right and justice of Governor SLATON'S act in commuting the sentence of death to life imprisonment. There should be a rigid and comprehensive inquiry into all the evidence concerning the murder of MARY PHAGAN, and this work should be undertaken with the support and co-operation of those members of the Georgia Bar and those citizens of Georgia who urged the commutation of sentence. After his review of the court testimony and examination into facts not put before the trial jury, Governor SLATON was convinced that the guilt of FRANK was not proved beyond reasonable doubt; it is very evident from his written decision that he believed that FRANK was not the murderer. To establish now the innocence of FRANK would be a supreme service to the State of Georgia. It would be the most effective possible check upon that lawless spirit which, in Georgia and other States, too often prompts mobs to that act of criminal violence which they call taking the law into their own hands.

The establishing of FRANK'S innocence would visit upon each and every one of his murderers a punishment more terrible than any court could decree or any Sheriff execute. One and all they would then have upon their consciences the proved and torturing guilt of having taken the life of an innocent man. The penalty of the law, if it should ever be visited upon them, they might accept with bravado, insisting even upon the scaffold itself that they had done a work of justified vengeance and had vindicated the laws of their State. Repentance can come to them only through the terror that haunts the minds of guilty men. Then, even though left unwhipped of justice, they would go through their lives bowed down under the weight of remorse and the ceaseless reproofs of conscience, an example to all their fellow-men against the terrible risks and wrong of the lynching practice. The exemplary effect would be enormous throughout the South.

For the State of Georgia and its people the demonstration of FRANK'S innocence would be a deliverance. There would be a change of spirit, an instant revulsion to wholesome respect for law which would make condemnation of the lynchers universal. In that way the State would free itself from the reproach which the murderers of FRANK have brought upon it. With the process of investigation set on foot to discover the identity of the lynchers the hundreds of thousands of persons outside the State of Georgia who have believed in FRANK'S innocence have nothing to do. Any attempt to interfere with aid or promptings should be opposed and suppressed. That is the exclusive concern of Georgia, whose law-abiding people have the sympathy of their fellow-countrymen in their present efforts to deal with the complex and terribly difficult matter. The calm-minded, reasonable men of Georgia, sensitive to imputations that do harm to the good repute of its people, would deplore the failure of the process. That should be guarded against. The sure bulwark, the certain vindication, would be had through an inquiry that, by bringing conviction of FRANK'S innocence, would at once change the public temper of the people in Georgia. The State would be redeemed and freed from reproach.

By such an investigation the way would be opened to demonstrate the soundness of Governor SLATON'S conclusion that FRANK'S sentence should be commuted. There are men in Atlanta familiar with the details of the case. They know the sources in which evidence should be sought, they know at once the strength and the weakness of the case presented by the prosecution. The work of inquiry would have the aid and co-operation, we are confident, of men of great prominence at the Georgia Bar, of many leading citizens in Atlanta, and it is altogether probable that new and convincing evidence would be discovered. It is a duty to be performed in the interest of justice and of the people of Georgia who have been wronged and outraged by the few among them, participants in the act of lynching, whom nobody would hold to be representative of the public spirit and opinion of the State.

CHINA.

Those who regard the republican form of government on earth not as a means of living toward something further, but as an end in itself, first were over-enthusiastic at the laying of a foundation in China for "the greatest republic," three and one-half years ago, and will perhaps now be unnecessarily pessimistic over the news that its President, YUAN SHIH-KAI, thinks of turning monarch. They will be pained, besides, to know that the change is recommended by an American adviser of the good republican name of FRANK JOHNSON GOODNOW of Johns Hopkins University, U. S. A.

Explanations suggest themselves. One is that YUAN SHIH-KAI and his counselors may have been influenced by the observation that popular governments are slow and vacillating with the sword. A monarchical government in China probably could meet Japan's aggressions in a much more efficient manner. There may be something in that view, though less perhaps than one should like to think. The true explanation is that a majority of the people of China do not insist upon being governed in the republican manner.

The President of the Chinese Republic had become, in fact, a dictator, and to be governed by a dictator is worse than to be ruled by an Emperor, not ethically perhaps, not intrinsically either, but emotionally. People are somehow responsible for a dictator. They may have to depose him or cut off his head. But Emperors, by divine arrangement, can go on succeeding each other, or intending to do so, leaving the people to do likewise. That is China. That is the temperament of any very old people, preferring to take life as it is and all for granted.

The Chinese Republic came of a popular revolt in the South against the Manchu dynasty. But when the republic was at last to be realized, people were so distrustful of what they had done, the radicals themselves included, that for President they accepted the man whom the Manchu dynasty had employed to put down the revolution. That was YUAN SHIH-KAI himself. But he was never a republican at heart. Dr. SUN YAT-SEN was the great republican of China, the leader of the revolutionary movement; he stepped aside in the hour of his triumph and thrust upon YUAN SHIH-KAI the honor in his stead. Thus the embraces of the republic were forced upon its enemy. In the meantime the institution of monarchy was not dispatched. The infant Emperor has continued to live at Peking and receive a kind of homage. YUAN SHIH-KAI is a very shrewd man. He is in a position to say that his mandate to form a republican government came not from the people but from the Emperor, and that, therefore, he is responsible not to the people for their republic but to their Emperor, who allowed them to have it as an experiment. That would cancel the republic.

His succession to the throne would follow almost inevitably, and be no doubt a great relief to millions of Northern Chinese who do not want the bother of belonging to a republican government. The radicals in the South would be heard from again. So it is. People who are old in racial feeling cling tightly to a habit of being governed and shrink from the thought of change. People who are young, who are beginning to live again, will sometimes make the first great sacrifice for the ideal of self-government. The leaven of racial youth is working in China. That is the trouble. It began working half a century ago in Japan. It did not produce a republican government there. Youth became absorbed not in ideals of political liberty but in the vision of empire. If China to that dream should come wide awake, the world might have to pay a heavy debt in Asia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Has Prevented Prevention?

There is no difficulty in explaining why it is that in all parts of the city mosquitos are now more abundant than they have been for years past. The Summer has been one of frequent rains, continuing well into the season usually marked by rarely interrupted drought; thus the water for innumerable small breeding places has been supplied, and the great amount of earth disturbance for the subways and other like purposes has created the necessary depressions for just the sort of pools required for the production of other than salt marsh mosquitos.

The effects, too, of the mosquito campaigns conducted in recent years were so good that both officials and the private property owner, thinking the pests gone for good, may have become careless about puddles and stopped-up gutters and old cans and bottles in vacant lots, any one of which can in a few days give hundreds of thousands of the insects a chance to pass through and emerge from the brief period of life in water through which every one of them must pass.

To explain a thing, however, is not to justify or excuse it, and the present mosquito plague is not made the less serious or reprehensible by being understandable. Wherever mosquitos exist it is because well-known, easily applied, and not very expensive measures for their extermination have not been taken. In other words, in New York, as in every other city and in every town and village anywhere, the presence of mosquitos proves either that the inhabitants are ignorant of what everybody ought to know, nowadays, or else that they have intrusted the protection of their life and health to officials who are either negligent or without the power and money needed for doing what they are well aware ought to be done.

New York's Board of Health is, of course, perfectly competent to handle the mosquito problem properly—to exterminate the mosquitos, that is—and it has frequently demonstrated, in other matters, both the possession of great power and the inclination to use it vigorously for the public's benefit. Yet New York is now bitten and bothered almost as badly as it was in the old days when mosquitos were viewed as something between an irritating joke and an inevitable evil. Why? The mystery is a dark one, but Commissioner GOLDWATER presumably could throw some light on it. If he will tell New York who or what has prevented him from protecting it from these extremely dangerous little beasts, New York will attend to that person or thing with speed and efficiency.

An Appalling Strike Is Threatened.

Nothing so irritates the suffrage orator — which comes pretty near to being the same thing as saying nothing so irritates the suffragist, for they are all rather distinctly oratorical—as to tell her that "woman's place is in the home."

It is only fair to admit, perhaps, before going further, that resentment of this particular psittacism is neither unnatural nor unreasonable. To have made known to one in a reproving and informative way what one knews even better than the reprover and informer is notably trying to masculine as well as feminine tempers, and the suffragist not only knows as well as anybody else that woman's place, or one of them, is in the home, but she has said so innumerable times and never said anything else except that there are other places not a few that are also woman's, either by innocent choice or more or less peremptory compulsion. Wise "antis," therefore, refrain from uttering the sorry platitude and devote their energies to the more promising task of arguing that there are some places, among them polling places, out of which women had better keep—or be kept.

All too many antis, however, lack this discretion, and now a consequence threatens which is—well, it is hard to decide at first thought whether it is a cause for amusement or for deep apprehension. A suffragist of local and other eminence has proposed in seeming seriousness that on a day in the near future all women in this city shall go on a new sort of strike—shall do nothing more or less than remain for twenty-four uninterrupted hours in whatever home, near-home, or substitute for home they happen to have!

Should this plan, at once so simple and so astonishing, come to execution, there is no doubt that the woman's-place-is-home folk will get a lesson not soon to be forgotten. On that dreadful day, woman's absence from the innumerable places other than the home where she has made herself useful or necessary will more or less trouble most businesses and cause the almost complete suspension of dozens far from the least importance. What, for instance, would become of the telephone service, upon which we have all become so slavishly dependent? The big shopkeepers, too, would moan as men forever undone if for a day they lost not only the larger part of their "help," but an equally large part of their customers. The lugubrious list could be extended almost infinitely.

No, the prospect is not amusing, it is deeply alarming. A promise by everybody never to say again that woman's place is home would be a small price to pay for escape from the effects of such a strike. Let's make it!

THE RIGHTEOUS WAR.

It is not well to give Man too much Pow'r;
King, Priest, Director, all misuse Might's Dow'r.
Robed in the Toga of Authority,
The Puppet dreams he's Sovran of the Hour.

Can there be a war that is just and right,
A righteous reason for men to fight,
To kill or cripple their human kin?
Can war be aught else than folly and sin?

Yea, there be times when the red game's fair,
The pack not crooked, the deal dead square.
When 'tis played to win, in the last resort,
The liberties, erst blood alone has bought:—
The rights of a people by king denied,
The will of a nation by fool defied;
When Freedom is fettered, still born, or lost;
When humanity's gain is worth the cost;
When the weak by the strong are dispossessed;
When the world-wide kin are by wrong oppressed;
When homeland's invaded or home-folk slain;
When lawful demand for redress is vain;
When Justice palters on land or sea;
When autocrat poniards democracy.

Such war will be duty while force is crowned,
While knave, thug, or thief rules a race craft-bound;
While fraud, lust, and fear 'gainst mankind combine;
While tyranny poses as "Right Divine."
But warfare of conquest, aggression, greed,
The conflict of trade and the war of creed,
Are dastardly murder and swine-like crime,
And blood-feud against them, fair, just, sublime.

Then thresh war's wheat with the sword's red flail,
Till tyrants are humbled, till despots quail—
Ay, stand to the guns and shoot straight to kill,
Till the sceptre sways by the people's will,
Till power is tool of the nations' meed,
Till slavery's dead and great Freedom freed,
Till the fear of death shall have brought surcease
Of ambition's crimes—till we win World Peace!

W. E. P. FRENCH.

MR. BARNES'S ISSUE.

Let the People Say Whether the Incompetents Shall Be Endowed.

Albany, Aug. 18, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the editorial in THE TIMES of this morning, I have this to say:

I have not opposed in the convention the short ballot or responsible State Government. I am much in doubt as to what State officers should be elected by the people and what State officers should be appointed by the Governor. I do not consider that the people of this State are incompetent to elect their State officers. Whom they should elect and whom the Governor should appoint is a matter which is before the convention and shortly will be taken up. I think you will agree with me that the length of the ballot is hardly a constitutional question as such.

In favoring today a State budget to be initiated by the Governor of the State, I have simply expressed a position which I have taken many times on this subject.

The amendment to the Constitution which the convention defeated, which was proposed by the Committee on Legislative Powers and Limitations, was as follows:

> The Legislature shall not pass any bill: Granting hereafter to any class of individuals any privilege or immunity not granted equally to all the members of the State.

That amendment would not, as you say, serve as "a blockade to humanitarian legislation," except such legislation as granted privilege or immunity to any class of individuals, which would include taxing the people to pay money to incompetents or unfortunates of both sexes in what might be termed fee simple. In other words, to make dependents independents by public money. Care by the State for dependents—Yes. Benevolence through cash contribution to dependents so as to make them independents—No.

This proposal could not have interfered with the exercise of the police power for regulation, but would have prevented the Legislature from crossing that line into benevolence and privilege.

Furthermore, I advocated that this proposed amendment to the Constitution be submitted to the electorate in 1917, which may then include women, in order that a clean-cut expression on the part of the voters of the State, after a two years' debate, might be had on this important question.

We have had so much discussion of "Judge-made law" that the public mind is not clear that first of all the Constitution is "people-made law." The court protects the will of the people as expressed in the Constitution against a legislative act that violates the Constitution.

As we have a written Constitution, and as the legislative halls are crowded every year with representatives of all classes demanding from the Legislature privilege, corporate, individual and humanitarian, in the sense of benevolence, there should be written into the basic law the principle that privilege and immunity should not be granted to any class by the Legislature, but if any class desires such privilege or immunity, it would under this proposed amendment to the Constitution be compelled to appeal to the entire electorate of the State.

There is nothing worse for a people than confusion. There is no way to find out what Mr. Justice Holmes in the Oklahoma Bank case calls "Preponderant Public Opinion" except at the ballot box. There I had hoped my contention might receive sanction or disapproval at the hands of the voters, but the convention has ruled otherwise. Thus the matter rests until it is raised again, and it will be raised in my judgment because the issue is one that cannot disappear.

The voter is not a coward. He is responsible to himself. A member of the Legislature fears the most active and punitive group of the people whom he represents.

WILLIAM BARNES.

To Mr. Villard et Al.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If THE TIMES has heard of the movement on foot to address a memorial to the President asking for a hearing against any increase in our national armament and if it cares to see the answer which one citizen has made to a request to sign the memorial if in sympathy with it, the inclosed is at its service:

Dell Brook Farm, Aug. 15, 1915.

Messrs. Oswald Garrison Villard and Others:

In answer to your circular of date Aug. 10, just received, I regret that at this writing I do not find myself in sympathy with the proposal to address President Wilson in the manner you indicate.

I have, up till recently, been opposed to all the talk of increasing our armament at the present time. But in view of Germany's treatment of President Wilson's messages in re the Lusitania crime, and of her military successes and growing arrogance, I am being reluctantly forced to the conclusion that there will be no peace on earth or good-will among nations until she gets an overwhelming drubbing; and, as the Allies do not seem able to do it, America—all America, both North and South—must get ready as allies to keep her in her place under the sun, so that she shall stop her attempts to put other peoples out of their places. I have, therefore, no mind to embarrass our President by any such address as you propose.

JOHN BROOKS LEAVITT.

New York, Aug. 14, 1915.

A Detour Sign.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reply by "M. T.," who says he is engineer in charge of the State road under construction, is most annoying. Whoever wrote the letter of complaint as to the posting of the new detour from Ossining to Croton was quite justified. I passed over the road Thursday morning of last week and can agree with "M. T." in that the signs turning one off the State road at each end are adequate. But not another sign was displayed, and we were turned into a very hilly country of many roads and the farmers were most good-natured. I said they were hard pressed for directions that day, and, thanks to them, after retracing my tracks several times, I was safely out. I was not less able to read them than my fellow-motorists of that day, and we passed and repassed each other as we variably lost our roads. It was bad treatment.

G. VAN B. ROBERTS.

Highland, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1915.

Not This Professor Bennett.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As my name is familiar to a large circle of your readers, and as it has recently been extensively associated with that of Muenter, alias Holt, may I take this opportunity of saying that I never knew Muenter, never, to my knowledge, ever saw him? Much less have I suppressed any knowledge of his alleged criminal antecedents. The Bennett who knew Holt was Charles W. Bennett, I am

CHARLES E. BENNETT,
Goldwin Smith Professor of Latin, Cornell University.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 17, 1915.

For Who May Want Eternal Spring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a continuous residence of over five years, permit me to voice my opinion of San Francisco's weather. Eternal Spring is the climate here—not the Spring of the poet, but moderate heat and cold, with a need for medium underwear. Beware of light balbriggans.

L. M. YOUNG, M. D.

San Francisco, Aug. 4, 1915.

GERMANY'S ECONOMIC JOKE ON EUROPE.

The Allies, Combining to Isolate Her Commercially, Killed Their One Best Customer and Principal Vendor.

BY THE WAR COMMITTEE OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES AT BERLIN.
Propaganda Printed in German and English.

Among Germany's enemies in the present war the English have without doubt assumed the intellectual leadership. They have developed the methods of business warfare always peculiar to them in a degree which would previously have been considered scarcely possible, in that they made it a point to break up completely Germany's economic organization and destroy the German capital invested abroad. In countless instances they have resorted to an annulment of the honestly acquired claims of Germans and to a breach of private rights and international law, and have placed the trade of the neutral nations in a condition of uncertainty and lawlessness the effects of which will be experienced long after the treaty of peace is concluded.

But the English have also succeeded in converting their allies to the same means of warfare. As shrewd teachers they have caused the French, Russians, and Italians to resort to methods which do not at all correspond to the past history of these people and do not conform to their natural dispositions.

The English have often enough publicly declared that for England the goal and methods of warfare are entirely commercial. Grey in the speech made in the House of Commons on Aug. 3, 1914, confessed himself to this view. He wished to make clear to his countrymen that England must take part in the approaching war because her heavy burdens would not be increased thereby. With this in view he said:

> We are going to suffer, I am afraid, terribly in this war, whether we are in it or whether we stand aside. Foreign trade is going to stop, not because the trade routes are closed, but because there is no trade at the other end. Continental nations engaged in war—all their populations, all their energies, all their wealth, engaged in a desperate struggle—they cannot carry on the trade with us that they are carrying on in times of peace, whether we are parties to the war or whether we are not.

Grey, therefore, at that time justified England's participation in the war by the prophecy that English business would not suffer more by such participation than it would if England maintained, at least outwardly, a passive attitude. Only the commercial harm to England was a factor in his eyes. He gave not a thought to the enormous sacrifice of human lives that a nation must bring in war. Meanwhile the cold, hard facts will have reminded him fearfully of these sacrifices so entirely overlooked and forgotten by him.

But also the commercial prophecies which Grey in incomprehensible shortsightedness permitted himself to make on Aug. 3, 1914, have in the sequence been proved to be completely false. No one has shown that better than Lloyd George in the speech he made before the House of Lords on May 4, 1915. His starting point was the fact that Germany and England, in times of peace, have an enormous export trade that invariably shows an excess of imports over exports at the end of the year. Comparing the economic conditions of the two nations in war, he said:

> We have both got to maintain ourselves, feed our populations, and feed our manufacturers, and that has got to be done either out of the produce of our own country or out of accumulated reserves of material or by means of imports from abroad. Germany cannot import from abroad. So she has to depend entirely on what she can produce at home or on accumulated reserves. Let the committee (the House of Lords had constituted itself a Committee of the Whole) observe the difference between the two problems. From the point of view of a War Minister, Britain is better off. From the point of view of a Finance Minister, our difficulties are greater for the time being. In a protracted war the British War Minister has great and increasing advantages over his German rival; but the German Finance Minister has not the same difficulty in financing purchases from abroad. I am now putting the financial position which is in front of us. The margin of imports over exports in an ordinary year is £130,000,000. The margin of imports over exports this year will be £448,000,000. That does not include Government purchases abroad or the purchases of our allies abroad. We have got practically to finance the purchases of most of our allies abroad. That means that, instead of having to finance a difference of £130,000,000, we have to finance a difference between £700,000,000 and £800,000,000. Lloyd George continued with the query as to how England might be of the most use to her allies. She could maintain control of the seas. This she has done. She might keep a large army in the field and assume the financial burdens for the Allies and see to it that their armies are kept supplied with munitions of war. Of these three duties England could fulfill the first and third completely. But the number of English soldiers sent to the front would necessarily be limited by the fulfillment of these duties. In regard to this matter Lloyd George said: "I say, speaking now purely from the point of view of finance, that the time has come when there should be discrimination, so that recruiting should not interfere with the output of munitions of war and that it should interfere as little as possible with the output of those commodities which we export and which enable us to purchase munitions for ourselves and for our allies."

The heavy burdens which Lloyd George thinks the German War Minister has to bear we may fittingly leave him to carry alone. It has appeared that not the Germans but the English lack a sufficient quantity of good ammunition. And the Cabinet of which Lloyd George is a member has finally stumbled over the question of high explosive grenades. More important is what Lloyd George says about economic conditions in a field in which he is an expert. According to him, not only have the burdens of the war attained undreamed-of proportions for England, but England can fulfill her military duties toward her allies only at a further expense of her economic organization. And now the moment is clearly approaching when England will resort to compulsory military service, that invention of the branded and passionately combated militarism. But thereafter, according to Lloyd George's incontestable and competent judgment, Great Britain will not be in a position to carry the economic burdens of the war as hitherto. She will have learned that this war, for the outbreak of which she is not entirely irresponsible, not only demands enormous sacrifices of human life on the battlefield, but, considered merely as a business transaction, it is very poor business.

Germany stands second among the nations in the magnitude of her foreign trade. If, now, a country with an export and import trade amounting to $5,000,000,000 annually is suddenly cut off from the world market, the consequences will, of necessity, be keenly felt not only by the country in question, but also by all the countries standing in economic relations to it. This is in no small degree the case with the nations now at war with Germany, who assumed that Germany's economic dependence would force Germany comparatively quickly and easily to make peace.

What a rôle the trade with Germany played in the economic life of her present enemies the following table shows:

GERMANY AS PURCHASER.

There was taken of the entire exports of—	By Germany.	By England.	By France.	By Russia.	By Belgium.
	%	%	%	%	%
England	10.0	...	6.3	3.7	4.3
France	13.1	19.6	...	0.9	16.4
Russia	30.9	21.6	5.6	...	8.7
Belgium	20.0	16.0	19.0	2.0	...

GERMANY AS SELLER.

There was furnished of the total imports of—	By Germany.	By England.	By France.	By Russia.	By Belgium.
	%	%	%	%	%
England	9.9	...	6.1	5.5	3.2
France	12.2	12.4	...	5.5	6.8
Russia	40.8	12.9	5.0	...	0.6
Belgium	15.0	10.0	13.0	3.8	...

These figures prove what an important part Germany played in the economic life of her present-day enemies, especially of Russia and Belgium.

England concluded from this that Germany was hereby made dependent upon the world market and that she could easily and quickly be brought to her knees through the economic pressure brought to bear. This hope has not materialized. On the other hand, it has appeared that the other now hostile nations were in great measure dependent upon the purchasing and export power of Germany.

WAS IT HOT IN PARADISE?

If Not, Then It Couldn't Have Been on the Sultry Persian Gulf.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Aug. 15 there is an account of a Sumerian tablet which, the account says, has "to the amazement of the scholars of the world been found to contain the story of the Flood and the Fall of Man."

Scholars, I assume, are glad to live and learn; but, with entire deference, I assume also that they are not so easily amazed, and, even otherwise, it is perhaps obvious that they could not be in this instance. Long ago the original epic of the Fall and the Flood was given by Lenormant in "Les Origines," by Smith in his "Chaldean Genesis," and by a writer, whose name I forget, in "The Lords of the Ghostland."

The account adds that the Sumerians were noted for their piety and culture. But noted by whom it does not say; and naturally, perhaps, since one knows little of them, except that they were ordinary brutes whose myths and epics, re-edited from their extinct tongue into cuneiform, were kept at Nippur and Borsippa—the Brooklyn of Babylon—where, after the fall of these cities, for millennia they lay. Subsequently disinterred and deciphered, they showed that before Genesis was already it had been written.

Perhaps, then, what is true of the present tablet is not new and what is new may be questioned. For instance, it puts paradise on the Persian Gulf. But, as that part of the planet is the hottest anywhere, hotter than Senegambia, hotter even than New York, its charm may be doubted. Besides, there never was a paradise except, as Bossuet said, in one's heart. Moreover, the primal tale of it is told in the Avesta, which, itself, antedates the epics of Sumer.

I am sorry if I appear learned; I am nothing of the sort. What I venture to submit is but a string of platitudes of which all unamazed students have been long since aware.

EDGAR SALTUS.

New York, Aug. 17, 1915.

A Telephone Registration Bureau.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The admirable telephone service we now enjoy in this and other cities would, in my opinion, be greatly improved by adding a "registration bureau" on the same lines as the familiar "information," except that a charge would be made for its use by travelers and others wishing to record their temporary address and whereabouts.

This convenience, at a nominal charge, would be of great use and most helpful in locating transients with whom it is desired to get into immediate communication. Merchants could rapidly find their salesmen, friends failing to meet at the railroad station or steamship pier would be brought together, and many other useful services performed for the business world by its aid.

HENRY GARDNER.

New York, Aug. 12, 1915.

THE DREAM OF FAIR WOMEN

More Potent Than Rum to Send Men Headlong Into Battle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the actions of the brave appeal to any one on earth, one would think it would be to the generous heart of the fair. At any rate, when I was a young soldier, "the dream of fair women," and not rum, was oftentimes the intoxicating mead that sent me headlong into the thickest of the battle.

Miss Jane Addams seems not to know the first principles upon which real courage rests. As you appeal to particulars, and not to generalities, I will say in regard to this particular individual now writing that he was sometimes scared to death, but such a thing as running away never once suggested itself to him as a remote possibility. The story has been often told of a Confederate who, while lying down under a heavy fire—and I should like to tell Miss Addams that this is an infinitely harder ordeal than charging breastworks—and who, seeing a rabbit making tracks to the rear, cried out: "Go it, old Molly; if I didn't have a reputation to sustain I would go, too."

It is said that at the battle of Preston-Pans a Major rode up to his Colonel and said: "Colonel, you look as if you were frightened." "Yes," said the Colonel, "and if you were half as much fr

MONTH OPERA TOUR FOR METROPOLITAN

An Old Custom, Long Discontinued, to be Revived at End of 20 Weeks' Season.

TWO WEEKS IN BOSTON

Three Days Each in Baltimore and Washington and Final Week in Atlanta—Season Begins Nov. 15.

The Metropolitan Opera Company will at the end of its coming season revive a custom that has been discontinued for years, that of making a tour to other cities. This tour will last one month. Its first two weeks will take the company to Boston, opening the opera house in that city after what will be nearly two years of deprivation of "star" opera by the time the engagement begins. The third week of the tour will be split between Baltimore and Washington, each city receiving half the time, and the final week will be spent in Atlanta.

For several seasons back Atlanta has had visits from the Metropolitan Opera Company, but the appearances in the Georgia city were in the nature of a special engagement, the artists and other members of the company having an extension clause in their contracts which covered their singing there.

This year's tour to Boston, Washington, and Baltimore will be on the regular time of the contracts, however. The regular season of the Metropolitan Opera Company has been of late years twenty-three weeks in New York. Next season, however, the opera artists will be here only twenty weeks, the Diaghilew Russian Imperial Ballet occupying the stage for four weeks after the singers leave.

When it was announced that twenty weeks, instead of the usual twenty-three, would constitute the season here, there was some speculation as to how the lost three weeks would be made up. The three weeks' tour, with the usual extra week at Atlanta, solves this question.

It is understood that practically the full personnel of the company will make the tour, with the repertoire divided between the German and Italian standard works and featuring some of the novelties of the season.

The season in New York will begin on Monday evening, Nov. 15, and end early in April. The company will go on tour immediately.

MANHATTAN DAY AT FAIR.

Borough President Marks Takes Part in the Celebration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan, and a party of several hundred who arrived with him recently, members of the New York Society of California, and other Easterners participated today in the celebration of Manhattan Day at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

The New York City Commissioners were presented with a flag of the City of Amsterdam by H. A. Vance Torchiana, Commissioner General to the Exposition from the Netherlands. Long distance telephone conversation between New Yorkers here and officials in Manhattan was held.

TWILIGHT SLEEP IN MOVIES.

A Private Exhibition for Medical Men and Sociologists.

The Medical Review of Reviews has sent out cards of admission to a private showing of motion pictures illustrating the technique of Daemmerschlaf, or Twilight Sleep, to be given next Wednesday afternoon in the Candler Theatre. The cards state that the audience will be made up exclusively of medical men, sociologists, and public workers.

Dr. Frederic H. Robinson, editor of The Review, said yesterday that the pictures were intended to show the workings of this interesting treatment and that while the subject would not be proper for a general audience the pictures were entirely proper. It was Dr. Robinson, working through the Sociological Fund of his publication, who gave the first performance of Brieux's drama, "Damaged Goods," in the Fulton Theatre several years ago. The audience asked to see these pictures has been selected from those who subscribed to the fund at that time.

MOVIE FOLK IN CARNIVAL.

A Scenario Contest a Feature of Tomorrow's Festivities at Brighton.

The movie folk will hold high carnival tomorrow at Brighton Beach race track. Some 2,000 men and women engaged in making motion pictures, from stars to the men who turn the cranks, will be on hand for the festivities.

At 1 o'clock there will be a parade from the track to Ravenhall's, led by Francis X. Bushman. Some of the big film companies have arranged special features for the parade. Upon the return to the track there will be a series of athletic contests, in which many of the best-known screen artists will take part. A novel feature will be a scenario contest, in which directors will write a scenario and convert it into a picture before the grand stand. The pictures will be shown between dances at night.

The carnival will begin at 10 o'clock in the morning with water sports, and will end with dancing at midnight. Joe Humphreys will be master of ceremonies.

WILL MEET MUSICIANS.

Managers Ask for a Discussion of Differences with Unions.

A meeting of the United Managers' Protective Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the association in the New York Theatre Building to discuss the relations between theatre managers and musicians as outlined in THE TIMES of Wednesday. The managers object to the demands of the local unions of the American Federation of Musicians specifying that theatres must employ a certain number of musicians throughout the season.

It was decided that before any definite action should be taken representatives of the federation should be asked to confer with representatives of the Managers' Association, Joseph M. Weber, President of the federation, was communicated with and agreed to meet a committee of the managers to discuss the differences. This meeting will be held early in the week.

Benefit for Italian War Sufferers.

A benefit for the Italian war sufferers will be held in the Century Opera House next Thursday under the auspices of the Comitato Generale Italiano di Succorso, of which the Italian Ambassador, V. Macchi di Cellere is Honorary President, Luigi Solari, the President; Ernest Valentini, General Manager, and P. Nardi, Chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. The program will be made up almost entirely of music. There will be an orchestra of fifty pieces and a chorus recruited from the choral singers of the Metropolitan. The Italian principals of the Metropolitan will take part, among them Pasquale Amato and Luca Botta.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $1 from "M. W." for a helpless old man.

HAMBURG LINE LOSES POINT.

Court Rules Agents Must Reply to Questions in Libel Action.

Judge Vanvechten Beeder, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York, decided yesterday that the agents of the Hamburg-American Line must answer the questions put by Ralph James M. Bullowa, the Proctor for the Norwegian corporation owning the steamship Joh Ludw Mowinckel, which was damaged by fire at Las Palmas while under charter to the defendant company at the beginning of the war and is seeking damages. The plea set forth by the attorneys of the Hamburg-American Line agents for refusing to answer the questions was that to do so might incriminate their clients.

They referred to the questions indicating that the company had chartered vessels through various brokers to carry coal and stores to the German cruisers as representatives of the German Government in this country. Some of the questions were:

"Did you purchase any ships for the purpose of coaling a belligerent cruiser?"

"Is it not a fact that Monrovia was on the course to the Cape Verde Islands, and that the Joh Ludw Mowinckel was expected to meet a cruiser of the German Empire?"

GOES TO AID SEMINOLES.

Mrs. Wilson Says Indians Are Being Pushed Off Their Land.

Mrs. Minnie Moore Wilson, of Kissimee, Fla., who has been championing the cause of the Seminole Indians of Florida, left the Hotel Imperial yesterday for the South. She will try to rouse a country-wide agitation for the cause of the Indians of Florida, to whom, she says, is denied the land that was given to them seventy-five years ago by treaty rights. Mrs. Wilson says the Seminoles are now being literally pushed off the land.

"There are only 600 Seminoles left," said Mrs. Wilson, "and those who are working to have justice done them want to have an answer to the question why they have been denied the Everglades land which is rightfully theirs. We want to arouse the country so that those who have been holding land for speculative purposes will have to restore it to the Indians."

MRS. WIDENER NOT TO WED.

Denies Her Reported Engagement to Dr. Hamilton Rice, the Explorer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 19.—Mrs. George D. Widener made an emphatic denial today of her reported engagement to Dr. Hamilton Rice of Boston, the noted explorer, which was published in a New York newspaper. Dr. Rice has been a house guest of Mrs. Widener for several weeks.

According to the report, the formal announcement of the engagement would probably be made tomorrow night at the ball Mrs. Widener is to give at her new villa. It was also stated the wedding was to take place quietly on Aug. 25.

Mrs. Widener lost her husband and one of her sons in the Titanic disaster. She was Miss Eleanor Elkins, daughter of the late William L. Elkins, before her marriage. She owns a notable collection of pearls, one of the finest in the world. After her husband's death she rebuilt as a memorial to him St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Ogontz, which is near her home in suburban Philadelphia.

Dr. Rice has received many medals for his explorations, principally in South America, and has published works of his scientific achievements as an explorer.

MISS GLADYS ADAMS WEDS.

Niece of Lady Ross the Bride of Charles L. Crutchfield.

The wedding of Miss Gladys Adams, daughter of Mrs. William Adams of 14 East Sixtieth Street, and Charles Lee Crutchfield, was celebrated yesterday at noon in the Church of the Transfiguration.

After the ceremony a bridal breakfast was served at the home of the bride's mother. Later the couple left on a motor trip. They will reside at 140 West Fifty-seventh Street on their return.

The bride is a niece of Lady Ross, wife of Sir Charles Ross of Balnagown Castle, Rons-Shire, Scotland, with whom she lived for several years. She was engaged in relief work for the British army for a time last Winter with her aunt. She is a descendant of General Charles Scott, who was one of the first Governors of Kentucky and served on the staff of General George Washington.

Mr. Crutchfield is connected with a Stock Exchange firm and about fifteen years ago, came here from Nashville, Tenn., where he was graduated from the Vanderbilt University.

WELLES-SEELEY WEDDING.

President Emeritus L. Clark Seeley of Smith College Officiates.

Special to The New York Times.

ESSEX, Conn., Aug. 19.—At the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Seeley a quiet wedding took place at 12:30 this afternoon, when their only daughter, Miss Muriel Seeley, and Herbert Welles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Welles of Paris, France, were married by President Emeritus L. Clark Seeley of Smith College, assisted by the Rev. Rarold Carroll of Boston, both being cousins of the bride.

The maid of honor was Miss Lucy Cabot of Boston. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Soadman and Carlotta Welles, a sister of the bridegroom. The best man was Ralph Welles of New York, a brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers Philip L. Cook, Sargent H. Wellman, Henry L. Lee, Harold G. Wilkins, and George Cheney Seeley, a brother of the bride.

MISS D. H. ROGERS ENGAGED.

Clark Settlement Worker to Wed F. Desmond Sprague.

Miss Fanny E. Rogers of Briarcliff, N. Y., announces the engagement of her niece, Miss Dorothy Howard Rogers, to F. Desmond Sprague of this city.

Miss Rogers is a graduate of Wykeham Rise School, Washington, Conn., class of 1909, and for the last two years she has been actively associated with the work of the Clark Settlement in this city.

Mr. Sprague took his degree in civil engineering at Cornell University, class of 1911, and is an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. He is engaged in research work with his father, Frank Julian Sprague, of 165 Broadway, who is a pioneer in the development of electric transportation in this country.

The wedding is to take place on Sept. 1 in All Saints' Church, at Briarcliff.

Miss Louise Hopkins a Bride.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 19.—The marriage of Miss Louise Hopkins, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hopkins and the late Dr. Hervey Hopkins, and Archer Coit Sinclair of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, took place here today at the home of the bride's mother. The Rev. John H. Denison, an uncle of the bride, officated.

Miss Alice Hopkins was her sister's only attendant, and Dr. Donald B. Sinclair of New York was his brother's best man.

The bride's father was one time President of Williams College.

Fish-Wiborg Wedding on Sept. 18.

The wedding of Miss Olga Wiborg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg, and Sidney Webster Fish, son of Stuyvesant Fish, whose engagement was announced last month, is to take place on Saturday, Sept. 18, at East Hampton, L. I. Owing to the recent death of Mr. Fish's mother it will be a quiet affair.

Reunion of Van Etten Families.

A reunion of the Van Etten families is to be held for three days, beginning today, at Tangle Birch, the camp of General and Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, at Upper Saranac, in the Adirondacks. Mrs. Van Etten is to give a barbecue picnic tomorrow and a costume dance tomorrow night.

Among those expected are Judge and Mrs. Amos Van Etten, John T. Van Etten, Mrs. Charles Taylor Slauson and Mrs. Charles R. Riselay, the two daughters of General Van Etten, from the Pacific Coast, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Van Inwegen.

MILLIONS IN JEWELS WILL BE EXHIBITED

Gem Retailers to Employ Scores of Detectives to Guard Grand Central Palace Show.

DISPLAYS ON LIVING MODELS

Watchmakers Will Try to Make Wrist Timepieces Popular Among Men.

The American National Retail Jewelers' Association is going to hold a "million dollar convention and side show" in this city at the Grand Central Palace for the first time next week, and elaborate preparations—they include the retaining of scores of private detectives to guard the jewels—are being made to put on the biggest performance of its kind ever attempted. The association was formed twelve years ago and since then many of the members have endeavored to arrange for an annual exhibition here, on the theory that they could present in this city, where the trade has its largest and most wealthy representatives, the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted.

The argument that it would be a good thing for the jewelry business and do more to knock out the "fakers" than a dozen meetings in any other city in the country won out finally. If this proves to be a fact the convention and exposition will be made an annual event in New York.

The retail jewelers want it understood that the term "million dollar side show" is simply a figure of speech, and that the exhibits will be worth, in actual value, many millions of dollars. There has even been agitation to close the show to the public because of the value of the exhibits and the danger of robbery, but influential members, who are willing to contribute substantially for a big corps of detectives to guard the jewels, are fighting against that, and, apparently, are going to win.

According to the present plans there will be about every kind of jewelry exhibited—diamonds, rubies, sapphires, rings, necklaces, and—well, the wrist watch, especially the wrist watch of the male gender. For the watchmakers who are members of the association are going to make a crusade at this convention to popularize the wrist watch on the ground that it is about the most practical thing in the jewelry line which has been put forward in years.

J. B. Warren, General Manager of the Elgin Company's offices here, talked about that phase of the million dollar side show yesterday. There are to be about 2,000 delegates and, according to advance reports it will be a regular wrist watch brigade. Mr. Warren, who wears one himself when he feels that it will be useful and convenient, is a staunch advocate of the wrist watch. He scoffs at those who would link it up with the sporting girl.

"The watchmakers will have everyone in New York wearing one before we get through," he said, "and why not. It is all very foolish to say they resemble a bracelet. Everybody who has tried them says they are the handiest thing that was ever invented. Now why should an engineer, a soldier, a policeman, or, for that matter, anybody else find it necessary to dig around in his pockets for a watch when it is just as easy to strap on one to your wrist. They are wearing them in Europe in the war zone because they find them handy, and why shouldn't they be worn here?"

The watchmakers are even trying to get out a wrist watch which can be worn while in swimming and, during the convention, Mr. Warren intends to have an exhibition at one of the nearby seaside resorts to show that this can be accomplished. It is the contention of these watchmakers that they can make a watch to adorn the wrist at all times, under all circumstances, and still keep perfect time. That is one of the things they are going to try to prove at the convention.

Others who are interested in the exhibit like to refer to it as a jewelry style show, where people can get a liberal education in the way jewelry should be worn, the kind that fits various complexions, &c. For this purpose there will be living exhibits. They will wear rubies, and diamonds, and necklaces of fabulous value. There will be some who wear little jewelry and some who wear much—a walking exhibit for every taste.

The association has devoted much of its time in the past to a war against fake advertisers, on the ground that there is no more fertile field for faking than in the jewelry business. That phase of the business will occupy part of the time of the sessions here. The convention and exhibition will continue throughout the week, beginning Monday.

MRS. FLAGLER RICHER NOW.

Estate of Divorced Wife of Oil Man Has Increased to $4,978,471.

The business acumen of Andrew Freedman, as committee of the estate of Mrs. Ida Flagler, who was the incompetent and divorced wife of the late Henry M. Flagler, in caring for the property so that it had increased $2,171,639 since 1904, when Mr. Freedman took charge of it, is noted in a report of Henry A. Gildersleeve, the referee, who recommends to the Supreme Court that Mr. Freedman be awarded $20,000 in addition to his regulation fee of $2,020.

The entire estate now amounts to $4,978,471, of which $3,420,457 is in stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. There is $85,606 in cash on hand, the report shows. Mrs. Flagler is in Dr. MacDonald's Sanitarium at Centre Valley, N. Y.

SAMUEL REA OPERATED UPON

President of the Pennsylvania Railroad is Resting Comfortably.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Samuel Rea, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had been ill for several days, underwent a surgical operation in the Polyclinic Hospital today.

At Mr. Rea's office it was stated that the result of the operation was most satisfactory and that Mr. Rea was resting comfortably.

Son in Howland S. Davis's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Howland S. Davis are being congratulated upon the birth of a son on Monday last at their city home, 178 East Seventieth Street. Mrs. Davis was Miss Laura S. Livingston, the daughter of Mrs. Robert R. Livingston of Washington Square. Her marriage to Mr. Davis took place last September at the old Livingston estate, Northwood, Cheviot-on-Hudson. The newcomer is a grandson also of Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis and a great-grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Edward N. Tailer.

PUCCINI-D'ANNUNZIO OPERA ON THE WAR

Composer Visited Poet at Italian Front and Tells of Projected Work.

VENICE, Aug. 19.—Giacomo Puccini, the Italian composer, arrived in Venice today after a visit to the front. In the course of his trip he met Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, who is serving as a Lieutenant in the army.

D'Annunzio has agreed to write the libretto of an opera dealing with the European war in an allegorical manner. Puccini is to compose the score.

MINISTER SUED FOR DIVORCE

Wife Names Deaconess in Her Husband's Asbury Park Church.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—The Rev. Joseph Milo Robinson, former pastor of the First Congregational Church at Asbury Park, was sued for divorce today in the Chancery Court by Mrs. Leota Tredway Robinson. In the papers on file here Mrs. Robinson alleges desertion, and names Mrs. Inez I. Patterson of Asbury Park as co-respondent. She asks for alimony and the maintenance of their three children, Kenneth Tuttle Robinson, 6 years old; Douglas Tredway Robinson, 3 years old, and Lynoll Tredway Robinson, 16 months old.

Mrs. Robinson alleges improper relations have existed between her husband and Mrs. Patterson since July 1 this year. The offenses are alleged to have taken place in the bungalow residence of Mrs. Patterson at Iona Park, Wanamassa. Mrs. Patterson was a deaconess in Mr. Robinson's church.

Constable Theodore Hulick had to search for several days before he was finally able to serve the papers upon the minister, who was found in the church at Asbury Park of which he was pastor until his resignation was demanded and tendered a few weeks ago. The Rev. Robinson fled at the appearance of the Constable, rushed into his home adjoining the edifice, and barred himself in a bedroom. There he broke down and wept, after which he heeded the request of his wife and descended to the parlor, where he was served by the Constable. Mrs. Robinson had not seen her husband for weeks.

Constable Hulick had first sought the Minister at the Iona Park home of Mrs. Patterson, where it had been said he was hiding.

After he had been served Mr. Robinson is said to have pleaded with the constable to keep Mrs. Patterson's name out of the case. He said he would not contest his wife's suit if Mrs. Patterson was not mentioned in the proceedings.

The death from cancer of the tongue of Mrs. Patterson's husband, Samuel A. Patterson, a well to do lawyer, occurred last January. After her husband's death Mrs. Patterson went to Georgia with her son, George Patterson, and Miss Edna Street, for a visit with relatives. During her absence she offered the use of her residence at Seventh Avenue and Webb Street to Rev. Robinson and his family. The offer was accepted. The two families became intimate after Mr. Patterson joined the First Congregational Church a short time before his death.

For a month or more after the return of Mrs. Patterson Mr. Robinson and his family remained at the Patterson home. About May 1 Mrs. Robinson and her three children suddenly left to live in the parsonage on Emery Street. From that time, it is said, the Rev. Robinson did not visit the parsonage, although he presided at the usual Sunday services. Then came rumors of dissatisfaction on the part of the congregation, and the minister's resignation was received by mail the next week.

YUAN PUSHES HIS PROJECT.

Issues Full Text of Advice That Monarchy Be Established.

PEKING, Friday, Aug. 20.—The Government has given to the newspapers the full text of the advice given President Yuan Shih-kai by Professor Frank Johnson Goodnow, legal adviser of the Chinese Government, regarding the establishment of a monarchy. It fills five newspaper columns.

The entire Cabinet, including General Li Yuen-heng, Vice President of the Republic, was summoned to the President's palace today to discuss "a general policy for the salvation of the country."

The project credited to Yuan Shih-kai of proclaiming himself Emperor of China was reported from Peking on Aug. 16. The announcement made it appear that the plan had been proposed by a group of leading citizens. The foremost argument of the monarchists was the danger of chaos reigning, as in Mexico, if Yuan Shih-kai's rule should end in death.

The succession of Vice President Li Yuen-heng, who has been a prisoner on an island in the Winter Palace grounds for the past two years, would be unsatisfactory, it is said, to some of Yuan's supporters.

Professor Goodnow is a member of the Faculty of Johns Hopkins University.

FIRE SHOTS AT BENAVIDES.

Retired President of Peru Attacked by Mob—His Followers Wound 10.

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 19.—Colonel Oscar Benavides, the retired Provisional President of Peru, on returning to his residence last night after the inauguration of Dr. José Pardo as the new President of the republic, was forced to run the gauntlet of a hail of bullets and stones.

Colonel Benavides's companions drew revolvers when the attack was at its height and fired into the crowd. Ten persons were wounded. A detachment of police then arrived and dispersed the mob. The Ex-President was not injured.

An attempt to start a rebellion at Chimbote, a Peruvian seaport in the Department of Ancachs, has been subdued by Government troops.

BOMB FOR CHINESE ADMIRAL

Military Governor of Shanghai Barely Escapes Assassin's Missile.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Admiral Tseng Ju Cheng, Military Governor of Shanghai and Director of the Kiangnan Arsenal, by means of a bomb, was made last night.

The Admiral was at the China Merchants Wharf at midnight bidding farewell to his wife, who was leaving for Tientsin, when the bomb was thrown narrowly missing its mark. The bomb exploded with a deafening report, but the Admiral was not injured. His rickshaw coolie was seriously hurt.

A detective from the French concession afterward arrested a suspect who said he was a former soldier from Tientsin.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN

Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX

Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN

Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

CARDINAL BISHOP VANNUTELLI DEAD

Dean of the Sacred College Dies in Rome at the Age of 81 Years.

THRICE A PAPAL CANDIDATE

Brother of Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli Had a Brilliant Diplomatic Career Under Pope Leo XIII.

ROME, Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, Dean of the Sacred College, is dead at the age of 81.

Cardinal Vannutelli was one of the most able and influential of the members of the Sacred College eligible for the Papacy. He was one of the six Cardinal Bishops who take their title from the Suburban See of Rome, and was Bishop of Porto, Santa Rufina, and Ostia. Pope Leo XIII. made him a Cardinal on March 4, 1887.

The Cardinal was born at Genazzano, in the diocese of Palastrina, and received his early education at the Seminary there. His degrees in philosophy and theology were received from the Capranica College in Rome. After teaching theology in the Pontifical Seminary he became a diplomat and was successively Secretary to the Papal Nuncio in Bavaria, Apostolic Delegate to Ecuador and Peru, and Nuncio at Brussels and Vienna.

He was a candidate for the Papacy on three occasions. It is said that his age was the bar that stood between himself and that office after the death of Pope Leo XIII. He was said to be the leading candidate of those who desired that there should be a Pope who would devote his energies to the revival of the religious sense among the nominally Catholic nations; who would be conciliatory toward Italy; who would welcome the good in modern life, and who would transform the Papal College from an Italian oligarchy crowded with mediocrities into an international Senate whose representatives would bear equitable proportion to the actually existing state of the Catholic world.

Cardinal Vannutelli, like his famous brother, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, was of great height and commanding presence. He was handsome and prepossessing, and came of a family that has played important parts in the destiny of Italy. His grandfather, Count Vannutelli, was Grand Master of the household, first of Napoleon's sister, the Princess Pauline Borghese, and later of her mother, the wonderful Letitia Bonaparte, who always refused to take the Napoleonic era seriously, and who was always known as "Mme. Mere."

His rapid and brilliant diplomatic career during Pope Leo XIII.'s days brought him the rare good fortune of being able to apply his talents in the service of the Holy See under difficult circumstances that always won honor. He enjoyed the confidence and affection of Pope Leo XIII., and the esteem of his colleagues. Under that Pope he had great influence in the government of the Church, and never hesitated to make it felt in the line of the great offices he held, being Secretary of the Papal Inquisition, Grand Penitentiary, a member of the Congregation of Bishops, a member of the Council of the Propaganda, a member of the Council upon Ecclesiastical Affairs Extraordinary, and of the Commission on Elections of Italian Bishops.

Cardinal Vannutelli was on intimate terms with the house of Savoy, and it was said that King Victor Emmanuel did all in his power to assist in his election as Pope.

Among the other distinguished offices he held was that of Auditor of the Apostolic Delegation at the City of Mexico when the ill-fated Emperor Maximilian became the ruler. He was an intimate friend of Cardinal Farley, the Archbishop of New York, who was his guest in Rome on several occasions.

Cardinal Vannutelli has been described as an "ecclesiastical aristocrat," and this is said to have militated against him when he aspired to be Pope.

His brother, Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli, visited this city in 1910 to attend the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and his visit was made the occasion of one of the greatest religious celebrations this city has ever seen.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Selwyn & Co. have leased the Cort Theatre in Park Square, Boston, and will rechristen it the Park Square Theatre. "Twin Beds" will be the first offering there under the new management.

Mrs. Thomas Whiffen was engaged yesterday by Klaw & Erlanger and George C. Tyler to play the role of the mother in Beulah M. Dix's war play, "Moloch," in which Holbrook Blinn's company will be seen here next month.

Mrs. William Faversham, known to the stage as Julie Opp, will return to the stage this season after an absence of two years. She will play the role in "The Hawk" in which Gabrielle Dorziat appeared here last season. Mr. Faversham will play his original part.

James K. Hackett has purchased Woodland, an estate comprising twenty acres, at Clayton, N. Y., and will occupy it as a Summer home.

Francis X. Bushman will appear in Loew's Circle, New York, and Greeley Square Theatres tonight and talk briefly of his experiences as a movie actor.

Cecil B. De Mille, director general of the Lasky Feature Play Company, arrived yesterday from the studios of the company, where he has been for the last two years producing pictures. He will return in a few weeks.

An augmented orchestra will play Victor Hollaender's music for "Sumurun" next week in the Palace. Max Hoffman will conduct.

The Giants and Reds saw the performance of "Some Baby!" in the Fulton Theatre last night.

OUR MARINES HOLD ST. MARC

Haitians Make Futile Attempt to Oppose the Landing Party.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—One company of American marines has landed at St. Marc, Haiti, and taken control of the town. An attempt to oppose the landing failed.

The Navy Department issued this statement:

"Admiral Caperton has reported that the U. S. S. Castine landed one company of marines at St. Marc, Haiti, and has assumed control of that town. The occupation of St. Marc will serve to guard the food supply for the city of Port au Prince. Among the dissatisfied residents of St. Marc an attempt was made to organize an armed opposition to the landing force, but this effort was not successful, and some dissatisfied Haitians with arms left for the mountains before the landing occurred."

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

Large Quantity of Lava Emitted from the Italian Volcano.

MESSINA, Sicily, Aug. 19, (via Paris.)—The Chief Signal Officer at the Island of Stromboli reports the eruption of a large quantity of lava from Stromboli volcano. The lava is forming a lake of fire between the craters and the sea.

The emission of lava is accompanied by loud detonations and clouds of smoke.

MICHAEL F. G. LAFFAN DIES.

Former Treasurer of The Sun Was Brother of Late Wm. M. Laffan.

Michael Fitz Gibbon Laffan, formerly a Trustee and Treasurer of The Sun Printing and Publishing Company, died here yesterday after a short illness. He was a brother of the late William M. Laffan, proprietor of The Sun until his death in 1909. Mr. Laffan was born in Dublin, Ireland, and was a son of the late Michael and Mrs. Sarah Ellen Fitz Gibbon Laffan. His sister, Miss May Laffan, was at one time a well-known novelist.

Mr. Laffan came to this country many years ago, although he since spent many years abroad, when he was correspondent of The Sun in Madrid during the Spanish-American war. He lived at the Lotos Club and was unmarried. His funeral will take place at 241 West Twenty-third Street on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock. The interment will be private.

G. R. HARDENBERGH DIES.

Ornithologist and Artist Expires at His Summer Home.

Gerard Rutgers Hardenbergh, an authority on American bird life and an artist, died yesterday morning at his Summer home in Bay Head, N. J., in his sixtieth year. He was a son of the late Warren and Amelia V. R. Rutgers Hardenbergh of New Brunswick, N. J., and came of a family well known in New Jersey for the last 200 years.

Mr. Hardenbergh had spent the last eighteen Summers at Bay Head and had recently finished a chart of American bird life that was indorsed by the American Ornithological Union. His widow, three sisters, and a brother, J. Warren Hardenbergh, a Panama Canal engineer, survive him.

John William Ahles.

John William Ahles, a grain merchant and a member of the New York Produce Exchange for more than twenty-five years, died yesterday at his home on Belle Avenue, Bayside, L. I., in his sixty-eighth year. He had been a resident of that place for many years, and his home there was one of the show places of the town. Mr. Ahles was a vestryman of All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church in Bayside and is survived by his son and two daughters.

William E. Webb.

Special to The New York Times.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 19.—William E. Webb of 248 West 102d Street, New York City, Vice President and a Director of J. H. Dunham & Co., dry goods merchants, of 349 Broadway, died today at his Summer home in Siasconset. His son, William E. Webb, Jr., lives at 20 West Thirty-seventh Street, New York.

Dr. Joseph Lawrence Hicks.

Dr. Joseph Lawrence Hicks, physician emeritus of the Flushing Hospital and prior to his retirement in 1911 one of the best known physicians on Long Island, died yesterday at his home at Washington and Main Streets, Flushing. Dr. Hicks was 81 years of age and a graduate of the Troy Polytechnic School, receiving his medical degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

New York Pioneer Dies at 106.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITESBURG, Ky., Aug. 19.—John Westley Stidman, a former New York pioneer, 106 years old, is dead at his home in Stone Mountains, east of here, near the Virginia border. He left many descendants. He was a member of the Baptist Church for nearly ninety years.

Obituary Notes.

ALFRED RENSKORF, President of the Somerset County Anti-Tuberculosis Society, a Trustee of the Somerset County Hospital and a former member of the Somerville Board of Education, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital in his fifty-third year. He was a resident of Somerville, N. J., and was President of the Morris Herman Paint Company of 200 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Renskorf was a member of the Somerville Country Club. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

MAHLON SPEICHER, Superintendent of the fire alarm telegraph system of Jersey City, died on Wednesday in Middletown, N. Y. He was connected with the fire alarm system since 1884, and became Superintendent in 1904. His home was at 180 Fourth Street, Jersey City.

ARTHUR WOETERS, for fourteen years brewmaster for the Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company of Newark, N. J., died yesterday at his home, 41 Belmont Avenue. He was 54 years old.

FRANK E. DEGRAW, Postmaster of South Amboy, N. J., by appointment of President Roosevelt from 1907 to 1911, twenty-three years a member of the Board of Education, and ex-Mayor, died in South Amboy yesterday. He was born in Princeton in 1844. For many years he was with the Camden & Amboy and Pennsylvania Railroads.

HARRY DE HART, a chemist at the du Pont Laboratory at Parlin, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at his home.

JOSEPH J. MANDERY, a pioneer automobile dealer, died on Wednesday at his home in Rochester, N. Y., in his fiftieth year. After a long experience in the bicycle business he became an automobile salesman in 1899.

FREDERICK G. DAVIS, a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, died on Tuesday at a hospital in Boston. He was a member of the banking firm of Richardson, Hill & Co. and was 56 years old.

ISAAC STERN, formerly a traveling salesman for the Hahn Trunk and Bag Company, died on Wednesday at his home, 87 Lenox Avenue, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Germany and in recent years was a manufacturer of clinical thermometers.

Major JOSEPH J. HAGEN, President of the Second Regiment Association, died on Wednesday at his home in Troy, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year. He was a veteran of the civil war. Major Hagen was a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and was an engineer on the old Erie Canal at the outbreak of the war.

Mrs. LILLIAN B. GILDAY, widow of Dr. Walter C. Gilday of this city, died on Wednesday at the home of her mother in Baltimore. She was a daughter of the late John T. Malley and came here to live in 1909 after her marriage.

Mrs. ADALINE A. BELL, widow of Dr. William F. Bell, died on Wednesday at her home in Arlington, N. J., in her eighty-ninth year.

Mrs. HESTER L. ACKERMAN, widow of Joseph W. Ackerman, formerly a merchant in the city, died on Wednesday at her home in Ridgewood, N. J., in her seventy-ninth year.

PHILIP W. KOPPER, a retired lawyer, died on Wednesday at the home of his son in Westhampton, L. I., in his seventy-fifth year. He was born in Scotland and was a graduate of Trinity School and the Columbia Law School. For many years he was active in Tammany politics and was a member of the Tammany Society. Two sons and two daughters survive him.

ROBERT McCORMACK, a retired trackman, died on Tuesday at his home, 354 West 119th Street, in his eightieth year. He was a native of Scotland and had lived here for more than fifty years.

Mrs. ANNIE BRIM, wife of Alfred F. Helm, died on Tuesday at her home, 313 East Eighty-seventh Street, in her fifty-second year. In addition to her husband, she is survived by a son, Dr. John A. Helm.

ELIZABETH B. DUSENBURY, librarian of the Williamsbridge Branch, Reader Club, and a prominent member of the Alpha Club of the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died on Wednesday at her home, 141 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, in her 24th year. Miss Dusenbury was to have been married soon to Ralph I. Fay.

FRANCIS GOLDEN, formerly a Corporal in Company B, Engineering Corps, United States Army, died on Wednesday at his home, 939 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 80 years.

INGVALD ROGEBERG, Captain of a Stearns lighterage barge, died in the Norwegian Hospital, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from heart disease. He was 43 years old and a native of Norway.

ROBERT AUGUST BUNGE, a musician and member of the Deutscher Krieger Bund of New York, the Musical Mutual Protective Union, Local No. 310, and the Brooklyn K. W. Verein, died on Wednesday at his home, 317 Menehan Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

GEORGE BRICKELMAIER, Sr., until the first of the year President of the firm of Luyties Brothers, wine merchants, and formerly for many years a resident of Brooklyn, died from apoplexy at his home in Nanuet, N. Y. Mr. Brickelmaier was 56 years of age, and is survived by his widow, two daughters, and a son, Dr. George Brickelmaier, Jr. Funeral services will be held in the chapel at 332 East Eighty-sixth Street tomorrow.

CHARLES J. HOLZER, a manufacturer of surgical instruments, died at his home, 401 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, from apoplexy. He was 58 years old, and a member of East New York Council No. 953, Royal Arcanum. A widow and two sons survive him.

JOSEPH H. SPENCER, 64 years old, for many years employed in the Hanover Bank in Manhattan, died on Wednesday at his home, 533 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn.

ANDREW COLVIN, a retired milk dealer and a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Twelfth Street M. E. Church, is dead at his home, 556 Tenth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 75 years.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

NORRIS—BOGERT.—At St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., Aug. 19, 1915, Viola Bogert, daughter of Mrs. William H. P. Bogert, to Francis Ely Norris.

SINCLAIR—HOPKINS.—On Thursday, Aug. 19, at Williamstown, Mass., Mary Louise Hopkins, daughter of Mrs. Henry Hopkins, to Archer Coit Sinclair of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

DE GOT—EBLING.—Aug. 18, Marguerite Ebling to Camille S. De Got.

KOLLE—TALLMAN.—Aug. 18, Viola Tallman to Henry F. Kolle.

Died

MARZOLF.—On Wednesday, Aug. 18, 1915, George Marzolf, husband of Elizabeth Middleton and son of the late Anna and George Marzolf. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Thomas H. Bauchle, 25 West

GEN. WOOD ASSAILS CRITICS AS FAKERS

Denounces Some Opponents of Training Camp Plan—Finds New Weak Point.

DISCUSSES SUPPLY PROBLEM

Urges Organization of Nation's Material Resources—Signal Corps Communicates with Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 19.—This was an unusually interesting day for the business and professional men who make up the enlisted personnel of the civilian regiment that is undergoing military instruction at the big training camp here.

Major Gen. Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, made a stirring speach to the regiment in which he advocated the immediate organization of the material resources of the country; the wireless squad of the Signal Corps set up a field wireless outfit and in less than five minutes was in communication with the big Canadian mobilization camp at Montreal; floating targets for field artillery practice were set up in Lake Champlain at which the second battalion fired all day, and finally there was a parade of the first battalion in which for the first time the men executed the manual of arms as a battalion and later marched in review before Captain Collins, their battalion commander, to the applause of several thousand persons.

In his talk to the regiment General Wood referred in bitter terms to some critics of the movement of which the present camp is the outcome.

"The chief criticism of this movement," said General Wood, "is made by fakers who do not care to place their own precious bodies in jeopardy."

General Wood repeated what he said to the newspaper correspondents last Saturday regarding the imperative need of an adequate reserve of officers in this country, placing the number at about 35,000. It was entirely possible, he said, to get these men from the military schools and from business and professional life. He suggested the advisability of establishing camps similar to this for the supplementary training of the senior cadets from military academies in their vicinities. He said he believed it would be a good plan to put 1,500 of these cadets in the regular army as provisional Second Lieutenants in the year following their graduation.

General Wood then turned to the consideration of another military problem.

"We need a reserve of rifles and of artillery equipment," he continued. "Rifles are easily destroyed, and thousands are lost or captured in all wars. They disappear very rapidly, and the same is true of field artillery. Artillery cannot be turned out rapidly, while we in this country cannot, today, even turn out a considerable number of rifles. We are producing a very small quantity of small arms, and when you think of the extent of the problem involved, the equipping of a million or two million men, you can appreciate the seriousness of it. Neither for love nor for money can these things be made in a short time.

"Other resources must also be organized, such as, for instance, transportation, supplies, motor vehicles, and many other things. At the present time we have placed in a state of organization none of these resources. This must be done. We have thousands of motor trucks and other motor-driven vehicles that would be needed in the moving of armies and supplies, but up to date they have not been organized, although we are now trying to do so.

"To meet any first-class nation this country must have not only its soldiers and reserves, but must also organize its material and other resources. We can solve all these problems without in any way subjecting ourselves to the danger of militarism.

"A knowledge of how to defend your country effectively is as important as any knowledge I know of. A proper military training hurts no man. Nations in which the citizens are trained believe that this military training increase their efficiency from 15 to 30 per cent. The annual percentage of crime is reduced. It makes men better physically, it makes them better subordinates, and I believe it makes them better citizens.

"We must be careful not to make the impression that we are trying to create a system of militarism in this country. Militarism we must never brook. We want people from all the walks of life in our country at these camps. We want the workingman, and we want the college man and all the other good citizens. Nothing so makes for solidarity among a people as does a movement like this."

The wireless work of the signal organization of the regiment this afternoon could hardly have been improved upon by regular troops. Two big tractors belonging to the Signal Corps of the army were used. The poles were of sectional type and were hoisted into position in a few minutes. Then the connections with the electrical apparatus were quickly made and an expert regular operator took the sending key. There was a series of flashes and the operator smiled.

"What's happened?" asked Major Saltzman of the Signal Corps, who directed the work of the squad.

"Oh, I just got the mobilization camp at Montreal," replied the operator.

"Who are you?" asked the Canadian operator when he caught the Plattsburg signal.

"This is the military instruction camp for business men on Lake Champlain," answered the American operator; "and may I ask who you are?"

"Well, we are the Canadians at Montreal who are mobilized here for real business," was the answer flashed out of the north.

Some more pleasantries followed, and then the squad got down to hard work in its efforts to master the intricacies of military field wireless equipment and its operation.

The field artillery targets which are to be used in sub-calibre practice with three-inch field pieces were set afloat this afternoon under the supervision of Lieutenant Minor, the senior instructor of artillery here. The men of the artiliery detachment will fire at them tomorrow afternoon.

The parade of the first battalion this afternoon was perhaps the finest exhibition given by the regiment since it was organized ten days ago. The companies were A, under Captain J. R. Kelly; B, under Captain G. H. White; C, under First Lieutenant S. J. Sutherland, and D, under First Lieutenant R. M. Parker. Fully 75 per cent. of the soldiers, it was said, were for the first time taking part in a dress parade, but those who witnessed the exhibition saw only proficiency. The men moved with a military swing, and their execution of the commands was quick and in perfect unison. The enlisted man who had the honor of carrying the colors was Sergeant George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia. Sergeant Pepper said later that it was an honor he would cherish as long as he lived.

A large number of New Yorkers, who came by auto to the camp, witnessed the parade. Among them was John D. Crimmins, Father John P. Chidwick and W. Bourke Cockran.

"I thought they were regulars," said Mr. Crimmins afterward, "as they swept by in such perfect formation."

Only partial returns of the target scores of the second battalion have been tabulated. Of the scores made public, however, there are two which hold the record thus far. They are the scores of L. B. Cooper and R. D. Salisbury of Company H, each of whom made 92 out of a possible hundred. C. Drischel of the same company made 86 and J. K. Olyphant a score of 76.

In Company E, Willard D. Straight shot 64; W. Stokes, 77; Lieutenant Schofield of the New York police, 66; C. H. McKinney, 55; R. B. Miles, 91; J. S. McCloy, 89, and C. Fahnestock, 86.

Among the good shots in Company F were Charles Elliot Warren of the Lincoln National Bank, 82; Elihu Root, Jr., 88; W. James, 87; F. E. Frothingham, 65, and Richard Harding Davis, 63.

In a strenuous drill of the cavalry squadron this afternoon Trooper W. L. Oakley of New York was unhorsed and painfully though not seriously injured. The surgeons said tonight that he would be back in the saddle in time to take part in the bivouac tomorrow night. This bivouac will be the first night out of camp spent by any of the recruits. Half of the squadron will go tomorrow night and the other half on Saturday night. The men will camp about seven miles from Plattsburg, cook their own food, and sleep under shelter tents.

Actual trench work probably will begin tomorrow, and on Monday the first of the minor problems will be taken up involving offense and defense, which will lead up to the big problems of the final period of the camp.

A new recruit today was L. S. Hallowell, the Harvard football star of a decade ago. There are now 1,375 men in the regiment.

TO REVIEW 7,000 TROOPS.

Governor to See National Guard in Marching Order Sept. 25.

All the troops of the New York National Guard in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx and Staten Island will be ordered to parade as a division, under war conditions, at Van Cortlandt Park on Saturday, Sept. 25. Governor Whitman has promised to be present and review the command, and prominent officers of the United States Army will also witness the event. It will be the most elaborate review ever planned for the National Guardsmen. About 7,000 officers and men will take part, every branch of the military service being represented.

The division will make a march as if in the enemy's country, with wagon train, flankers sent out ahead to get information of the enemy, and with flank guard and rear guard. There will also be some tactical exercises in addition to the review and march.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding, said yesterday that it would be too expensive to mobilize the entire guard of the State at Van Cortlandt Park, much as he should like to do so.

SAFETY FROM FIRE BIG CAMPAIGN'S AIM

National Prevention Day and Teaching in Schools Two Means Suggested.

SEEK UNIFORM STATE LAWS

Regulation of Combustibles, Fireworks, and Explosives Will Be Urged.

The Fire Insurance and Fire Prevention Committees of the Safety First Federation of America, made up of members from all parts of the United States and one from Canada, decided yesterday upon the establisment of an annual National Fire Prevention Day and selected Oct. 9.

The committee also voted to recommend to the first annual national convention of the federation, to be held in Detroit in October, the inauguration of a campaign for safety laws in all States.

Former Chief William Guerin of the New York Fire Department presided at the meeting in the offices of the federation at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street. The members had before them many reams of letters containing suggestions.

Following are recommendations to be presented to the national convention in October:

The enactment of fire prevention laws in all States.

The establishment of a National Fire Prevention Day, Oct. 9 being recommended.

A campaign of education in fire prevention, to be directed by the following committee: Edward R. Hardy, Chairman of the Safety First Society of New York; C. Albert Gasser, Inspector of Combustibles and Fire Risks, representing the Newark Board of Trade, and William Guerin, Chairman of the Fire Prevention Committee. It is proposed to urge laws for the teaching of fire prevention in all schools, public and private.

The appointment of Fire Marshals in all States.

Legislation to regulate the manufacture and disposition of explosives and inflammable materials, including fireworks, and regulations regarding aisles, exits, &c., in public buildings.

Legislation making persons liable for loss to others resulting from fires caused by carelessness or criminal intent, with the additional provision that municipalities may recover all expenses incurred in the extinguishment of fires so caused.

Laws providing for State building codes, with the following committee to draft a model code: Chairman, James J. Hamill, the New York Fire Department and A. D. Iddings, Dayton, Ohio; Frank Hague, Jersey City.

A sub-committee was named to consider uniform laws to regulate the use of combustibles and explosives, consisting of C. Albert Gasser, Newark, Chairman; A. D. Iddings, Dayton, Ohio, and Frank Hague of Jersey City.

The most mooted subject before the committees and that on which the greatest number of appeals for instant action has been received was the regulation of the use of explosives on Independence Day. There was a divergence of opinion, but it was generally agreed that the sale and use of sparklers, balloons of paper, toy cannon, firecrackers and dangerous fireworks should be prohibited.

A table, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, showed that fourteen lives had been sacrificed to the celebration of the Fourth this year, an increase of two over 1914. There was a large decrease, however, in the number of accidents. The total this year was 495, compared with 879 in 1914. Hartford, Conn., led in the casualty list with 41 accidents. Cincinnati was second with 29. Detroit had 12 and Baltimore 10.

The causes of the fourteen deaths this year were distributed thus:

Fireworks	7	Firearms	3
Cannon	3	Gunpowder	1

There was a big increase in Fourth of July fire losses compared with 1914. For 1915 the total was $208,850; for 1914, $99,545.

Mr. Iddings introduced a resolution which was unanimously adopted, thanking Representative Biggerstaff of Kalamazoo, Mich., for his efforts in the Michigan Legislature in behalf of a bill to regulate the use of inflammable liquids; thanking Representative Clark of Lebanon, Ohio, for efforts in behalf of a similar bill; and thanking State Fire Marshal Winship and Assistant Fire Marshal Robinson of Michigan for new regulations governing combustibles, &c., in their State.

It is probable that among recommendations submitted to Congress and all State Legislatures will be laws for control of water transportation, as a result of many appeals since the Eastland disaster in Chicago.

Following are the members of the committees which drafted yesterday's recommendations:

Elbridge G. Snow, President of the Home Insurance Company of New York; Frederic C. Buswell, former resident of the Insurance Society of New York; Edward R. Hardy of New York, E. P. Stover of New Haven, Nelson J. Edwards of Cincinnati, Nicholas R. Wall of St. Louis, Paul E. McKinney of Washington, Holden P. Williams of Boston, C. C. Hooven of Dayton, Ohio, William Guerin of New York, W. J. Chittenden, Jr., of Detroit, R. R. Fancher of New Haven, J. T. Burke of Toronto, F. G. Blackledge of Indianapolis, G. W. Cleveland of Cincinnati, Charles E. Sevingiey of St. Louis, William E. Safford of Washington, A. D. Iddings of Dayton, Ohio, George W. Elliott of Philadelphia, C. Albert Gasser of Newark, J. O. Hammit of New York, and John A. O'Keefe of Boston.

1,000 IN STREET CHASE.

Deputy Prosecutor and Wife Join Crowd in Capturing Lapore.

After an exciting chase through Centre, Walker and Baxter Streets, participated in by detectives, policemen, lawyers, reporters, and factory employes, numbering 1,000 or more, Antonio di Recco Lapore, 24 years old, a laborer, who lives in Ridge Street, near Stanton Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Hogan and Picco and locked up in Police Headquarters on a complaint made by his wife, Antoinette, 16 year old. She said that during the two years of their married life he has endeavored to force her to live an immoral life.

The young wife told Deputy Assistant District Attorney Lockhart that her husband told her on Wednesday that unless she supported him he would return to Italy and join the army. After making this decision, she said, he brought two men home but she fought them off and escaped. Yesterday she asked her husband to take a walk with her and she led him to the Criminal Court Building.

She was taken to Mr. Lockhart's office and while her husband remained a short distance away the girl-wife told her story. Lockhart called a policeman and told him to arrest the husband. Hearing the word "arrest," Lapore bolted out of the door. His wife, Mr. Lockhart and the policeman were in pursuit and the screams of the wife and the shouts of Lockhart attracted persons leaving the various courtrooms and all joined in the chase.

In Centre Street Lapore turned north, still followed by the crowd, now augmented by hundreds of factory employes and several uniformed policemen. A shot was fired after Lapore, but this only caused him to increase his speed. As he turned into Walker Street the cry went up that he had escaped from the Tombs and hundreds of men and women poured out of the various buildings and joined in the pursuit. At Baxter Street Lapore was overhauled by the two detectives.

He was brought back to the Criminal Court Building and Magistrate Koenig in Jefferson Market Court later sentenced him to sixty days in the workhouse on a disorderly conduct charge. Lapore said he formerly lived in Swampscott, Mass., and that he intended sailing for Italy as he was a reservist. He refused to comment on the charges made by his wife.

BROOKLYN SLATE TODAY.

Republicans Will Confer on Designations for County Places.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican organization will hold a conference at 4 o'clock this afternoon at Republican Headquarters, 192 Montague Street, Brooklyn, to discuss the selection of candidates for county offices. Bridge Commissioner Kracke, County Clerk Devoy, and ex-Congressman Calder will attend the conference.

Two new names were added yesterday to the already long list of candidates for Sheriff, those of Deputy State Controller William Boardman and Deputy Chief Clerk of County Court D. Harry Ralston. Both men come from the First Assembly District. It was thought yesterday that Register E. T. O'Loughlin would be renominated by the Republicans. The three candidates for Judges probably will be County Judge Harry E. Lewis, Municipal Justices George Freifeld and Marcus B. Campbell.

Assistant District Attorney George A. Voss served notice on the Republican leaders yesterday that he will not withdraw from the race for a nomination for one of the County Judgeships and that if he was not designated he would make a fight in the primaries.

McLAUGHLIN A CANDIDATE.

Brooklyn Democratic Club President Aspires to Bench.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club yesterday served notice on Leader John H. McCooey that it desired the nomination of its President, Alonzo McLaughlin, for County Judge. A delegation of five members called upon Mr. McCooey and made known their demands. Mr. McCooey told the committee there would be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee next Tuesday or Wednesday at which the selection of candidates for county offices would be considered. He assured them that Mr. McLaughlin's name would be considered at that time.

SAHARA'S 'EMPEROR' FLEES SANITARIUM

Lebaudy Throws Watcher Off His Guard by Feigning Sleep and Is Left Alone.

DIVES THROUGH A SCREEN

Jacques the First Dashes Into the Long Island Woods and Eludes Sheriff Pettit and Posse.

Jacques Lebaudy, the "Emperor of Sahara," the man who outgeneraled the deputies of Sheriff Stephen Pettit of Nassau County, Wednesday, and all but outran the doughty Sheriff himself in a cross-country obstacle race on horseback, finally surrendering to "the United States Government," escaped yesterday from the Knickerbocker Sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., whither he had been exiled. He was last reported to be in parts unknown.

After his capture by the Sheriff, Jacques the First was taken to the Nassau County Jail, where he made a farewell address to his "army," whose members had followed him in a trolley car, and who afterward removed their Saharan splendor and returned to New York as simple messenger boys. His Majesty broke his tin horn and tore off his insignia of rank, the bright green sash which had bound the Panama to his head. He was then ready to go wherever his victorious enemies might decree.

He was taken to the Knickerbocker Sanitarium, whose name reminded him of that time of pristine glory when he had called the Hotel Knickerbocker bellboys to his room, showed them $50,000 in gold, all arranged in piles, the number of piles corresponding to the number of boys in the room, and then dashed their greedy hopes to the ground by a sudden "Get out of here, the whole bunch of you." He was assigned at the sanitarium to the suite occupied by other royalties when they visited there in the past, including the "King of Europe" and the "Empress of Africa."

But his Saharan Majesty was not happy. He could not forget the deputies returning triumphant to the field from whence he had driven them, nor his gallant steed which had borne him so nobly through woods and brook to the discomfort of Sheriff Pettit; but these tortures were nothing compared to the realization that now Mrs. Edward Smith could motor unmolested down the Westbury Highway, where he had forbidden it, with never so much as a whisp of hay, let alone an entire bale, to obstruct her path.

At 6 o'clock he rose, and, donning his Palm Beach uniform, strolled out of his room. A guard was ready to see that his imperial Majesty did not go far. Jacques the First eyed him with the same look that he had given the French naval officer who had brought the orders for him to leave his palace in Africa, and the guard, being new to the sanitarium, fell in behind the Emperor.

On the porch, screened with wire against the Long Island mosquitos, they stopped, and the royal guest sat down in an easy chair. Soon, so far as the guard could see, he was asleep. It was the chance that the inexperienced guard was waiting for. He would go quickly to the Superintendent, Dr. Lowden, and ascertain the exact etiquette that was required of him in a case like this; the mosquito screen would hold the Emperor.

This was likewise the chance that Jacques the First was waiting for. With a spring he went through the screen and vanished into the green woods, leaving the guard to announce his departure.

The shouts of the guard brought the sanitarium employes to the scene. A short search convinced them that it was useless to look for the missing emperor there. A hurry call was sent to Sheriff Pettit and to the police in New York and Brooklyn. The allies were ordered to mobilize in the face of the threatening imperial aggressions.

In a little while Sheriff Pettit had saddled the horse which stood him in such good stead yesterday, and with twenty-five deputies went scouring the woods for Jacques Lebaudy. A half-dozen of the Nassau County motorcycle police corps patroled the roads. Henry Humber, whose encounter with the emperor on Wednesday rendered him familiar with the cunning of Jacques the First, was assigned to watch the Lebaudy house in Old Westbury.

All day the seekers searched, and when night came their lanterns showed flickering through the woods between Farmingdale and Amityville, where the fugitive was presumed to be lurking.

One old woman was found late yesterday afternoon who declared that she had seen a debonnaire figure in a Palm Beach suit and Panama hat tripping gaily through the woods where she was picking berries. He had a sprig of wild flowers in his buttonhole, she said, and he passed her whistling "Till the Sands of the Desert Grow Cold." Up to a late hour last night this was the last report of anybody even resembling his imperial highness of Sahara. It is rumored that he secured a motor boat at Great South Bay and might next be heard from in his desert kingdom.

According to Dr. Lowden the escaped Lebaudy has no money. His attorney, Paul De Fere of 5 Market Street, New York City, met Sheriff Pettit on the road yesterday morning and was informed of his client's disappearance. It was news to him, he said. He had been ordered to bring out several changes of clothes to the captured potentate, and he had them with him. Mrs. Lebaudy was notified, but manifested no concern.

Sheriff Pettit says that if he fails to catch the Emperor by this morning he will drop the search. It is up to Suffolk County, he declares, in whose jurisdiction his majesty escaped. If that county doesn't manifest more interest in the whereabouts of the illustrious prisoner he may remain free, so far as Nassau's Sheriff is concerned.

SPITE HOUSE SOLD.

Richardson Built on Five-Foot Wide Plot in Lexington Avenue.

The famous Richardson "Spite House," which has stood for more than thirty years on a narrow plot at the northwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-second Street, is about to be torn down for a big apartment house. It was sold yesterday, with two adjoining houses on Eighty-second Street, to Bing & Bing, realty operators, who have been active builders of Park Avenue houses. They are having plans prepared for an eleven-story apartment building covering the entire plot.

The "Spite House," which acquired more fame than any other structure of that character ever erected on Manhattan Island, covered a mere sliver of ground, five feet on Eighty-second Street and 102 feet on Lexington Avenue, being half of the block frontage on that thoroughfare. The builder, Joseph Richardson, was an eccentric millionaire who died in 1897. He built it several years before his death, with the object, it was stated, of cutting off the view of Lexington Avenue from the adjoining flats on Eighty-second Street. It was also said at the time that the adjoining owners had offered Mr. Richardson $1,000 for his sliver of land, but he demanded $5,000.

By taking full advantage of the building law, which permitted generous bay windows, Mr. Richardson put up a four-story flat, so arranged that many of the rooms obtained depths of from seven to eight feet, making them fairly habitable. Later he altered the ground floor into a row of small stores and they were well rented.

After Mr. Richardson's death the house was sold to close the estate and was bought by Charles Stein. It was sold at auction in 1909 for $18,500, but was bought in by the owner and he has now sold it to Bing & Bing. Its assessed valuation at present is $17,000.

Mr. Richardson's estate, at his death, was estimated to be worth from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000, but for several years it was in litigation and before the case was settled his widow said that over $200,000 had been spent in counsel fees. One of the objections made by the heirs was to the payment of a legacy of $17,500 to the Rev. Henry W. Warren, then pastor of the old Central Park Baptist Church, but this was afterwards paid.

BLOWS KILLED EPILEPTIC.

Attendant at the State Village Is in Somerset County Jail.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19.—William Van Riker, 46 years old, a patient at the State Village for Epileptics at Skillman, is dead, as the result of an assault alleged to have been committed by Frederick C. Holbrook, an attendant, who is now confined in the Somerset County Jail. Van Riker was committed to the institution from Passaic, and Holbrook gives his address as Englewood, N. J.

Before the discovery of Van Riker last Tuesday morning in a serious condition, Holbrook had left the institution on a two days' leave of absence. The leave of absence expired last night and Holbrook was arrested. State Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Richard Stockton, Dr. David F. Weeks, the Superintendent at the village, and the Somerset County authorities are conducting the investigation.

Van Riker suffered from epileptic dementia, but was not considered a dangerous or troublesome patient. When it was time for the patients to leave their rooms last Tuesday morning the attendants noticed there were marks and scars on his body which plainly showed he had been a victim of an assault. He died in a hospital Tuesday night. The autopsy showed that death was caused by shock and abdominal hemorrhages as the result of a terrible beating.

Holbrook denied having any knowledge of the assault on Van Riker.

KILLS 2 BOYS AND HERSELF.

Paterson Woman and Her Grandsons Die in Gas-Filled Room.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 19.—Mrs. Madeline Hanger, 57 years old, wife of Frederick Hanger, a silk weaver of 92 Sheridan Place, killed her two grandsons and herself this afternoon, while in a fit of despondency resulting from a recent illness and operation.

When Hanger returned home for lunch he smelled gas and found the door of the kitchen locked. He broke in the door and saw his wife sitting with her head on the kitchen table and the two small boys, Edward Armeck, seven years old, and his brother William, eight years old, lying on the floor. Calling for help, Hanger plunged into the room and was overcome by the gas from the four burners of the gas stove, but was rescued by neighbors.

Dr. William De Can responded with the ambulance from the General Hospital and tried to revive Mrs. Hanger and the boys with the pulmotor. Both she and Edward were dead but William partly revived and was taken to the hospital where he died tonight. The windows of the kitchen were closed, although not bolted and on the table was a note in German, which read:

"I can't stand it any longer. I am taking my two boys with me. Goodbye, dear husband. I will soon be out of the way of my dear relatives."

Hanger could not explain what the references to relatives meant. He said there had not been any trouble with any of them. The two little boys were the sons of a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hanger who died five years ago, after which the father of the boys disappeared. Since that time they have lived with their grandparents and Mrs. Hanger's affection for them was known all over the neighborhood.

The police said that the Hangers are comfortably well off and that there was no money trouble of any kind. They were known as a happy family and the children were the constant companions of their grandparents everywhere they went.

CANADA'S GATES OPEN.

Americans Need No Passports to Cross the Border.

Misstatements about wartime conditions of travel between this country and Canada have led to an official announcement from Washington that no passports are needed by Americans crossing the border. A letter of inquiry to the Department of State at Washington brought a reply from ex-Governor John E. Osborne, Assistant Secretary of State, in part as follows:

The department has been informed by the Canadian authorities that American citizens entering Canada are not required to carry passports, and the department has given this information to the press. The department has recently been informed that all persons entering Newfoundland must bear passports, but this regulation does not relate in any way to Canada, the Government of which is separate from that of Newfoundland.

"A Street Scene in Cairo" was given last week in the Restaurant. "A Night in Naples" is repeated this week by request. Scenes from Holland and Russia will be presented in the immediate future. The Traymore is also entertaining private parties from twelve to three hundred in the several special banquet rooms of the hotel.

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THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

"Ponce de Leon is the little fellow who didn't want to grow old," said a friend, wishing to correct last week's reference to De Soto and the Fountain of Youth. The critic's knowledge was limited. The search for the Fountain, which restored vigor and gave fortune and fame, was a sixteenth century craze; Ponce de Leon, De Soto and many others went on the quest. * * * Their fountain in Florida existed only in fabulous rumor. There are, nevertheless, actual fountains of youth wherever there are means to refresh the mind and restore to old folks the child's capacity for sheer pleasure. The boy lives in the philosopher, and the philosopher is happiest as a boy. * * * The Traymore is now such a fountain. It is offering those elements of rejuvenation which the deluded Spaniards vainly sought in Florida. Indeed, it will so emphasize and vary this feature of its entertainment that, when winter comes, many seekers of youthfulness and joy will say—"Why go to Florida at all?"

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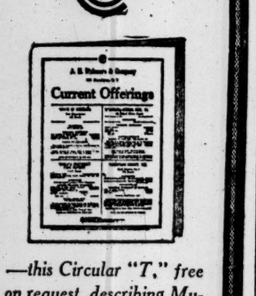

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Unsettled by News of Sinking of Arabic—The International Exchange Situation.

The unexpected happened yesterday and the stock market broke sharply. It was the sort of news which had been possible all along, although the market chose to ignore the possibility. Not precisely the sinking of another big passenger vessel without warning had been expected, for it had been believed that Germany would refrain from deeds which might cause a repetition of the Lusitania incident, but it was clear that any day might bring some unexpected bad news and it was clear, too, that the market had been rendered vulnerable to such news.

The market was reactionary yesterday before the news that the Arabic had been sunk by a German submarine gained circulation, but that news caused a sharp decline. It was followed by some recovery, but the decline was resumed again before the close. The reports that all the passengers and crew had been saved, which followed quickly upon the news of the sinking of the ship, did much to soften the effect of the news. It was assumed that if all were saved the vessel must have been given warning before being torpedoed. It was not until after the market had closed that announcement was made that no warning had been given, and then the fear spread anew that some of the crew or passengers had been lost. The further possible effect of the occurrence must be considered in the light of the fact that the failure to give warning was not known until after trading had ceased.

In high banking quarters the matter was looked upon as introducing a very grave new factor into the situation. The fear of some new factor of the kind being intruded into the situation was one of the main reasons for the feeling of caution which had been spreading in important financial circles and which had led to the view that the continuance unabated of the speculation which had been under way on the stock exchange would render the market more vulnerable and thus unnecessarily increase the danger of stock market unsettlement. The reaction yesterday without regard to the cause was welcomed as serving to put a check on too free speculation. Not all stocks lost ground in the final count, but most did. The net changes included some large gains, but the majority showed losses many of which amounted to several points. The dealings were larger than the recent average.

The news responsible for the unsettlement of the market in the afternoon distracted attention from practically all other matters, not excepting the international exchange situation, which had been engrossing the attention of bankers here as well as in London. It seemed as important yesterday as it had previously seemed that for the good of our future export trade some means should be adopted to restore orderly conditions in the exchange market, but apparently no plans were arranged between this market and London. Meanwhile gold continues to come, little as we need it and much as it is valuable to the countries of Europe which are surrendering it. The cables brought suggestions that the Allies stand ready to send us $500,000,000 gold in settlement of the international balance. Barring other means of payment and to the extent that that sum might be needed to pay for things which Europe cannot do without, there is no doubt that much gold would be sent, but its shipment here would be neither to our advantage nor to that of Europe. The after effects might be bad for both, bad for our trade and bad for Europe's finances.

Disinclination among investors here to take a foreign loan and aversion in London to surrendering its historic place in international finance, as well as aversion to offer a high rate on a Government loan, seem to be at the bottom of the fact that the exchange situation has in effect been allowed to drift. No doubt the English market's complacency over the prospect of shipping an enormous amount of gold to us is increased by the showing which is being made by the Bank of England and the Bank of France. Instead of losing gold as a result of the shipments to the United States, both banks in recent weeks have been steadily increasing their stocks of the metal. The Bank of England reported yesterday for the week a gain of over $6,500,000 and the Bank of France a gain of $14,000,000, using the conventional figure of reduction. The people of both countries are drawing on their latent gold reserves, which are very large. Quite likely we see in this one fruit of the movement, which dates back the gold reserves of the English joint stock banks. The movement to increase those reserves was less opposed than was the movement to report the banks' gold holdings apart from their other cash, and it may be that the joint stock banks now hold much more gold than has gen several years, for the strengthening of erally been believed.

LONDON TRADING STEADY.

Market Hesitates on Latest News from the Eastern Front.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—There were no fresh developments in the American exchange problem today beyond the fact that negotiations are proceeding between the various authorities here and in New York. Cable transfers were a shade easier at 4.67¼ to 4.67⅝. Money was in good demand and discount rates were easy on the good bank return.

The stock market was hesitating on the Eastern war news which offset the effect of the favorable bank statement. Bonds were inclined to ease off and oil shares and Russian securities were easy.

American securities were quiet all day. Prices hardened near the close under the lead of United States Steel and Canadian Pacific. The closing was steady.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£1,893,000
Circulation decreased	506,000
Bullion increased	1,387,655
Other securities decreased	1,932,000
Other deposits increased	39,561,000
Public deposits decreased	39,940,000
Notes reserve increased	1,907,000
Government securities decreased	200,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 23.59 per cent., last week it was 22.70 per cent.

Rate of discount 5 per cent.

Prices Irregular on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—Prices were irregular on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 68 francs 50 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 80 centimes.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	70,087,000
Silver in hand increased	98,000
Notes in circulation increased	73,558,000
Treasury deposits increased	21,412,000
General deposits increased	97,085,000
Bills discounted increased	8,258,000
Advances decreased	5,595,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, AUG. 19, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	1,095,465
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	89,398,939
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	76.72 —1.20
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	78.79	Aug. 17	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
33	35½	1,000	Alaska Gold Mines	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	−½
38½	38⅝	19,300	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	41½	41½	38¼	38⅝	−2⅞
69⅜	70	4,200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	71⅝	71⅝	69½	69⅝	−1⅝
56⅞	56¾	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	−⅝
63⅞	64	14,300	Am. Beet Sugar	65⅜	66	63	64	−2⅛
85	91	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	90	90	90	90	...
60¼	60⅝	41,600	Am. Can	64	64	60½	60½	−2½
106½	107⅛	1,100	Am. Can pf	107	107	107	107	+1
69	69½	10,700	Am. Car & Fdry	70⅜	71	68	69½	−1⅜
147	148	9,200	Am. Coal Products	145	154½	145	147½	+3½
49½	50½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	51½	51½	50	50	−⅜
7⅝	7¾	2,400	Am. H. & Leather	8⅛	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	−⅜
36½	37	1,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf	38	38¼	37	38	+⅞
23½	24½	300	Am. Ice Securities	24½	24½	23½	23½	−1
14½	14⅞	15,700	Am. Linseed	14⅜	15½	13⅞	14¾	+⅝
33	33½	3,200	Am. Linseed pf	33½	35	33	34	+1½
54	54⅜	6,100	Am. Locomotive	56⅜	56⅜	53¼	55	−1¼
80⅜	80½	7,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	82⅝	82⅝	80	80	−2
106½	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106½	106½	106½	106½	+¼
52⅞	53	4,100	Am. Steel F'dries	56	56	52½	53	−1
		50	do., odd lot	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	...
110	110½	700	Am. Sugar Ref	111¼	111¼	110¼	110¼	−1
123¼	123⅝	310	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123⅝	123⅝	123½	123½	−⅛
223	228	200	Am. Tobacco	226	228	226	228	+2
107	107½	100	Am. Tobacco pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	+½
37	37½	800	Am. Woolen	38	38	37	37¼	−½
91	92	200	Am. Woolen pf	92	92	91⅜	91⅜	−1¼
70⅜	70⅝	50,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	70¼	72¼	69½	70½	+½
101⅜	102	2,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	102	102⅝	101⅞	102	−⅛
99	99½	100	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	−¼
79¼	80	8,700	Baldwin Loco	80⅞	81	79	79¼	−1⅜
82	82½	2,100	Baltimore & Ohio	83	83	82	82	−¼
70⅜	71¼	300	Baltimore & O. pf	71	71½	71	71	...
1¼	1⅝	100	Batopilas Mining	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
274	280	1,800	Bethlehem Steel	287	288	273	275	−13
138½	140	1,200	Bethlehem Steel pf	136	140	136	138¼	−1⅝
84	84½	2,900	Bklyn Rapid Trac	84⅝	84⅝	84½	84⅝	−⅝
62¾	63½	2,100	Butte & Superior	62½	63¾	62½	63	−1
16⅜	17¼	1,200	Cal. Pet. v. tr. ctfs	17¾	17¾	16⅜	16⅜	−⅞
55	58½	11	Canada Southern	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
151⅜	152	5,300	Canadian Pacific	152½	152½	151⅜	151½	−2¾
44½	45	26,800	Central Leather Co	45⅜	46	44	44½	−¾
104	105¼	300	Central Leather pf	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	−⅛
44⅝	45	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	45¼	45⅞	44⅝	44⅞	−⅞
12	12½	600	Chi. Great Western	12	12	11⅜	11⅜	−⅝
30	30⅜	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	−⅜
82	82¼	1,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	82½	82⅞	82⅛	82¼	−½
122½	123	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	−⅜
126	127½	200	Chi. & Northwest	127½	127½	126½	126½	−1⅜
18¾	19	13,500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	19⅝	20⅜	18½	19	−¾
45	45¼	4,400	Chino Copper	45½	46	45	45	−¼
60	71½	100	C., C., C. & St.L. pf	62	62	62	62	+1⅞
103	105	100	Cluett, Peabody pf	103⅜	103¾	103⅜	103⅝	+1⅞
41¼	41⅝	8,800	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	43⅞	41½	41⅞	−2¼
125⅝	126¾	2,700	Consolidated Gas	126	128	125¾	125¾	+1¼
86	88	1,700	Continental Can	86	89½	86	87	−3½
103½	104½	100	Continental Can pf	104	104	104	104	−½
17⅜	17¾	16,000	Corn Products Ref	17⅜	18¼	17¼	17¾	−½
82	83	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	83½	83½	83	83	−1
73	73¼	34,500	Crucible Steel	76½	78	72	73	−3½
102	103½	1,100	Crucible Steel pf	103	103	102	102⅜	−⅜
118	120	2,800	Cuban -Am. Sugar	122	122	118	118	−½
140	141	300	Delaware & Hud	140½	140½	140½	140⅞	...
114	114½	5	Detroit Edison	114	114	114	114	...
28	28⅝	3,000	Distillers' Secur	29⅛	29⅛	28	28	+⅛
6	10⅜	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	8	8	8	8	+½
21⅜	22	...	Dome Mines	22	22½	21⅜	22	+¼
27¾	28	5,400	Erie	28½	28½	27¾	27⅞	−¾
43⅞	43½	1,200	Erie 1st pf	43⅞	44	43⅜	43½	−¼
280	289	10	General Chemical	286	286	286	286	...
172½	173½	2,275	General Electric	174⅜	174⅜	172½	172⅝	−1⅜
213	218½	2,100	Gen. Mot. v. tr. ctfs	213¾	216	213	213	−1
107	109	200	Gen. Motors pf	108	108½	108½	108½	+½
60	60¼	19,350	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	62½	63	59⅞	60	−2⅛
118	118½	1,000	Great Northern pf	118½	118½	118	118	−⅞
42½	42⅞	82,500	G. N. certs.ore prop	43½	45	42½	42½	−¾
64½	64¾	4,700	Guggenheim Explor	66⅜	66⅜	64¼	64¼	−2⅛
20¼	20¾	8,600	Inter.Con.C.v.tr.cfs	20⅛	21⅜	20	20⅜	+⅜
...	...	50	do., odd lots	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	...
73	75⅜	2,200	Inter. Con. Corp. pf	72½	73⅝	72½	73	−⅜
34⅜	34⅞	32,400	Inspiration Copper	36	36⅞	34½	34⅞	−1
20¼	20⅝	6,500	Inter.Met. v. tr.cfs	20¼	21¼	20	20½	+½
19½	19⅝	1,200	Int. Agricultural	20½	20½	19	19⅛	−⅞
36¾	39	1,000	Int. Agricul. pf	41	41¾	37½	37½	−3½
103	106½	500	Int. Harvester, N.J.	106	107	103½	105½	−½
9½	10	900	Int. Paper	10¼	9⅝	9¼	9¼	−⅛
26½	26¾	2,300	Kansas City South	27¼	27¼	26½	26½	−⅛
58	60	400	Kan. City South. pf	59¼	59½	58¾	58⅝	−⅜
77	83	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	78	78	78	78	...
145	185	600	Kresge (S. S.) Co	145	150	145	150	+5½
53	55	500	Lackawanna Steel	54¼	54¼	53½	54	−½
141	142	100	Lehigh Valley	142	142	142	142	−1
36¼	36⅜	700	Long Island	34	36	34	36	+⅜
114	115	100	Louis. & Nash	114½	114½	114½	114½	+⅜
76½	79	100	Mackay Cos	76½	76¼	76½	76¼	...
43⅝	44½	7,000	Maxwell Motors	47	47	43¾	44⅛	−1⅞
89½	90	1,000	Max. Motors 1st pf	91⅜	91⅜	90	90	−2
37½	38	1,800	Max. Motors 2d pf	39½	39½	37⅝	37⅝	−1⅞
83⅜	84¼	33,700	Mexican Petroleum	87⅜	87⅜	83½	84	−1½
84	85	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	+1¼
25⅞	26⅛	2,200	Miami Copper	26⅛	26½	26	26	−¼
118	120	25	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	120	120	120	120	...
7⅝	8	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+¼
16	18	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	18½	18½	18½	18½	+½
3	3⅜	5,000	Missouri Pacific	3	3¼	3	3⅜	+⅛
50¼	51	200	Montana Power	50¼	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	+⅝
162⅞	165	33	Morris & Essex	162	162	162	162	...
80	82	2,200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	78	82	78	82	+4
28	28½	4,400	Nat. En. & St. Co	29	29¼	28	28¼	−⅝
63¼	63½	2,000	Nat. Lead Co	64¾	64¾	63⅞	63⅞	−⅞
110	111	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf	110	110	110	110	+1
14½	14⅝	100	Nevada Con. Cop	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	−¼
132	134½	31,450	N. Y. Air Brake	128	137⅜	126	134	+7½
88⅜	90	1,300	N. Y. Central	90⅝	90⅝	90	90	−1
63	63½	1,700	N. Y., N. H. & H	63½	63⅜	63	63¼	−¼
25½	25⅞	300	N. Y., Ont. & West	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	−⅛
107	107½	200	Norfolk & Western	107⅝	107⅝	107¼	107¼	−⅜
72	73	100	North American	72	72	72	72	...
107	107¼	1,500	Northern Pacific	107⅝	108	107	107	−⅝
33	34	900	Pacific Mail	34	34	33	33	−1
30	32½	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel	30	30	30	30	−3
108⅞	109¼	1,700	Penn. R. R	109	109¼	108⅝	108⅞	+⅛
...	...	66	do., odd lot	108½	108½	108½	108½	...
78	79	800	Philadelphia Co	78	79¼	78	79¼	+1¼
29⅜	30	16,500	Pittsburgh Coal	32	32	30	30	−1¼
96	98	2,310	Pittsburgh Coal pf	99	99	97	97	−2
62½	62¾	11,600	Pressed Steel Car	65⅜	65⅜	62¼	62⅜	−2⅞
159	163	200	Pullman Co	160	160	160	160	−4½
...	...	600	Quicksilver	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	−⅛
40¼	40¾	2,400	Railway Steel Sp	43½	43½	40⅞	40⅞	−1⅞
22⅞	23	2,000	Ray Con. Copper	23	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	−⅛
147⅛	147⅞	14,800	Reading	149	149½	147⅛	147½	−1½
44⅜	44⅝	14,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	46¼	46¾	44⅜	44⅝	−1¼
101¼	102	2,200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102⅞	101	101¼	...
⅛	⅛	100	Rock Island Co	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛	−⅛
⅛	⅛	100	Rock Island Co. pf	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	...
8⅞	9	6,700	Rumely, (M.,) Co	10¾	10¾	9	9	−1¼
13	14	1,100	Rumely (M.,) Co. pf	15	15	13	13¼	−1¼
4¾	5	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	5	5	5	5	−⅝
11	14	100	St. Louis Southwest	12½	12½	12½	12½	−1
14	14⅜	1,000	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	14½	14½	−½
32½	33	200	Seab. Air Line pf	33	33	33	33	−½
151	153½	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	156¾	156¾	153	153	−3
53	54	5,050	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	56⅞	56⅞	53½	53½	−2½
88⅜	89	5,600	Southern Pacific	89⅜	89½	88⅝	88⅝	−1
15	15½	2,000	Southern Railway	15½	15½	15	15	−1⅝
47¼	48⅜	400	So. Railway pf	47½	47½	46⅝	46⅝	−⅜
72½	74	5	Standard Milk. pf	72½	72½	72½	72½	...
108	109	11,400	Studebaker Co	111¼	111½	107	108⅜	−2¼
103½	107	100	Studebaker Co. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	−½
47⅝	48	19,800	Tennessee Copper	48⅝	49⅜	47½	47⅝	−1⅝
141	142	3,800	Texas Co	144½	144½	141	141¼	−4½
9¼	10	200	Texas & Pacific	9½	9½	9¼	9½	−½
51⅜	52	5,600	Third Avenue	51⅜	53	51	52	+½
73	78	100	Underwood Typew	78	78	78	78	+2
6⅜	7¼	600	Union B. & P. Co	6⅞	7¼	6⅜	6⅜	−¼
130¾	130⅞	9,800	Union Bag & Pap	131⅝	131⅝	130¼	130¼	−1⅜
81½	82	100	Union Pacific pf	82	82	82	82	+⅛
43	45	200	United Cigar Mfrs	43⅜	43⅜	43¼	43¼	−1⅜
18	19	100	United Rys. Invest	18	18	18	18	−½
35¼	35¾	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	35⅜	35⅜	35½	35½	−½
20½	22	1,900	U. S. C. I. P. & F	22	23½	21	21	−1
69½	69⅞	3,400	U. S. Indus. Alco	71½	71½	69⅛	69⅛	−1⅜
38	39	200	U. S. Rubber	38	38	38	38	...
3	4⅝	100	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+⅜
51¾	52	7,250	U. S. Rubber	53⅜	53⅜	51¼	52	+2
104	104½	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	−½
74½	74⅞	233,100	U. S. Steel	77	77⅞	74⅜	74⅜	−2⅛
112⅝	112⅞	1,185	U. S. Steel pf	112⅞	112⅞	112½	112½	−¼
9⅜	9⅝	9,000	Utah Copper	67	67⅞	66¼	66½	−1⅜
36	36½	2,100	Va.-Car. Chemical	36⅛	36⅝	36	36½	+⅛
58	60	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	64	64	59⅜	59⅜	−3½
⅛	¼	400	Wabash pf	¼	¼	¼	¼	−⅛
107	110	100	Wells Fargo Exp	110	110	110	110	+½
71	71½	1,300	Western Union Tel	71⅝	72	71	71	−⅞
281	290	1,000	Westingh. Air B	280	280	280	280	...
...	...	20	do., odd lot	281	281	281	281	...
115	115¼	69,600	Westingh. E. & M	118	118	114	115⅜	−2
137	145	100	Westingh. 1st pf	135	135	125	135	−1
176	180	2,950	Willys-Overland	180½	181	176	176	−5
105¾	106⅜	100	Willys-Overland pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	...
35	35½	200	Wisconsin Central	35⅜	35⅜	35	35	−1

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	33.62½	34.12½	33.75	34.75
Lead	...	4.45	...	4.45
Spelter	*11.00		*11.50	
Antimony	31.00	32.00	32.00	33.00
Quicksilver	$91.00	$92.00	$91.00	$92.00
Aluminium	†33.00	34.00	†33.00	34.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	15.00	15.50	15.00	15.50

*Sales. †Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 16⅝@16⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Thursday. £	s	d	Wednesday. £	s	d
Copper, spot	65	15	0	66	15	0
Copper, futures	67	0	0	68	0	0
Tin, spot	148	10	0	148	15	0
Tin, futures	149	15	0	150	5	0
Spelter	57	0	0	58	0	0
Lead	21	3	9	20	18	0

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Lee Higginson & Co., and Blair & Co. will act as reorganization managers in carrying out the plan for the reorganization of the Kansas City Railway & Light Company. Participants in the plan must deposit their securities before Oct. 1.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has moved into new quarters in the Equitable Building. John F. Bermingham has succeeded E. E. Loomis as President of the company.

Directors of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. and an extra dividend of 4 per cent., both payable Sept. 20 to stockholders of record Sept. 8.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

			Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept.,	1915	100¼	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
6s	—Sept.,	1916	102⅜	102½	102⅜	102½
6s	—Sept.,	1917	104¼	104½	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	—June,	1965	101⅜	101⅞	101¼	101⅝
4½s	—March,	1963	101⅛	102⅛	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov.,	1957	101⅜	102	101⅛	102⅛
4½s	—May,	1957	101⅝	102	101⅞	102⅛
4½s	—Nov.,	1917	100⅜	101¼	100⅜	101¼
4½s	—May,	1917	100⅜	101	100⅜	101
4½s	—Mar.,	1964	98⅛	98¼	98⅛	98¾
4½s	—Mar.,	1962	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	—Sept.,	1960	98	98¼	98	98¼
4½s	—Mar.,	1930-60	98⅛	98¼	98¼	98⅜
4s	—May,	1959	94½	94¾	94½	95
4s	—Nov.,	1958	94¼	94¾	94¼	95
4s	—May,	1957	94¼	94¾	94½	95
4s	—Nov.,	1956	93¾	94¼	93⅝	94¼
4s	—Nov.,	1955	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
4s	—Nov.,	1956	94¼	...	94¼	...
4s	—May,	1917	99⅝	...	99⅝	...
4s	—Nov.,	1918	99⅝	...	99⅝	...
4s	—May,	1919	99¼	...	99¼	...
3½s	—Nov.,	1955	84⅜	...	84⅜	...
3½s	—Nov.,	1954	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼
3½s	—May,	1954	85¼	86¼	85¼	86¼

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$927,903	$9,484,440	$24,470,083
Int. rev. ord.	1,580,007	17,202,207	46,516,484
Cor. & in. tax	116,816	1,208,148	9,583,313
Miscellaneous	207,091	2,281,110	6,945,741
Total rcts.	$2,832,779	$30,235,907	$87,525,622
Expenditures	1,973,011	38,792,696	112,064,165
Surplus	859,767	...	...
Deficit	...	8,556,788	24,538,543

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

International Mercantile Marine.

There was activity on the Curb yesterday in the old preferred and common shares of the International Mercantile Marine, following the reports that dissatisfied stockholders would wage an organized fight against the $2.50 assessment on the stock. The common, on sales of 30,000 shares, advanced from 3⅜ to 5 and closed at 4¼, and the preferred, on sales of 15,000 shares, jumped from the opening of 9⅛ to 11⅝, closing at 10¾. There was small trading in the new stock, on a when-issued basis, and hises of several points were recorded there, too. The early reports indicated that the protest to the plan of reorganization was a very weak one, but this did not appear to be the case. In one day the protesting stockholders, holding about 90,000 shares, created more of a stir than the existing Stockholders' Committee, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., is Chairman, had created in several months Six months ago there was little optimism among holders of International Mercantile stockholders. The war was the contributing factor to the rise in hopes.

***

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COTTON IS STEADY ON STORM REPORTS

Damage to Crops Causes Maintenance of Advances Made Recently.

EARLY LOSS WAS REGAINED

Market Only Slightly Influenced on News That Cotton Has Been Placed on Contraband List.

There were enough damage reports in the cotton market yesterday as an aftermath of the Galveston storm to give the market a steady undertone and cause a maintenance of the advance of the last day or so. Quotations at the close were practically unchanged.

Liverpool was about two points lower than due, which caused a decline in the local market at the opening. This loss was soon regained, however, on account of the disturbing news regarding the storm. Shorts were sufficiently impressed by the character of the Galveston advices to cover short cotton, although several Texas wires were received which stated that the damage from the storm would be more than offset by the increase in the size of the crops resulting from the abundant rains. In fact, Mike H. Thomas, the well-known Dallas bull, wired that the storm damage amounted to very little and that it would be offset 100 to 1 by the beneficial effects of the rain.

Wires from Memphis and New Orleans reported an increase in spot demand at rising quotations. The steadiness in Southern spots, as a matter of fact, was quite influential in causing uneasiness among local bears.

Aside from the damage to open cotton, which will affect the grade rather than the quantity, the crop prospect has been greatly improved as a result of the recent storms. The drought has been broken over the entire belt, and good rains were reported in the Central, Eastern, and Western belts. No detailed advices have been received from Texas, however, owing to wire trouble.

Strange to say, the market was influenced very little by the report that cotton had been placed on the contraband list by Great Britain and France. Official notification of this step has not yet reached the Cotton Exchange, but it is assumed that such action will be taken.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to thirty-eight points higher. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, five points advance; 9.40 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aug.	9.00	9.00	9.07b	9.09b
Oct.	9.43	9.34	9.40@ 9.42	9.40@ 9.41
Dec.	9.78	9.64	9.70@ 9.71	9.69
Jan.	9.84	9.74	9.82	9.81@ 9.82
March	10.28	10.20	10.26@10.28	10.26@10.28
May	10.49	10.42	10.47@10.48	10.44b

Total receipts, 3,000 bales; last week, 3,815 bales; last year, 353 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	934	159	...
Galveston	...	1,644	222
Mobile	...	72	13
Charleston	...	22	...
Savannah	1,131	656	94
Wilmington	...	223	...
Norfolk	1,435	639	...

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	55	614	9
Memphis	27	97	65
St. Louis	...	323	217
Houston	...	2,119	1,254

Exports, 4,516 bales; total thus far this season, 94,817 bales; total last season, 4,060 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots, Mid.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
— Galveston	...	101,125	37,671
1,235 New Orleans	9.07	132,729	52,056
— Mobile	8.63	12,257	1,864
1,725 Savannah	8⅝	59,302	9,651
— Charleston	...	42,547	1,182
— Wilmington	...	...	7,753
793 Norfolk	8.75	43,304	15,688
323 Augusta	8.88	64,816	9,558
127 Memphis	8.87	68,594	15,423
68 St. Louis	8⅝	15,918	14,044

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a fair demand in spot cotton, with middling 3 points advance at 548d. Sales, 8,000 bales; receipts, 1,000; American, 100. Market closed dull.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	..	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	..	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	..	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	..	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap.	..	4	4	4	5
Kan. City	..	4	4	4	5
Dallas	..	4	4	4½	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2⅛@2¼
Ninety days	2¼@2⅜

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅜	5 mos.	3	@3¼
90 days	2⅜@2¾	6 mos.	3	@3¼
4 mos.	3 @ ..	1 year	4	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3¼@3⅜	6 months	3¼@3⅜
60 to 90 days	3		@3¼

Other Names.

4 months	3½@3⅝	6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.67⅛	$4.66½	$4.67¼
Cables	4.68¼	4.67⅝	4.68¼

Closing Rates.

	Demand, (or Check.)	Cable.
London	$4.67½	$4.68¼
Paris	5.88	5.87
Berlin	.81⅞	.81⅝
Austria	15.05	15.10
Russia	37.00	..
Switzerland	5.40	5.39
Scandinavia	25.65	25.70
China—		
Hongkong	42.70	42.85
Shanghai	54.00	..
Singapore	57.50	..
Greece	5.30	5.20
Holland	.39⅞	.40⅛
India—		
Bombay	33.00	..
Calcutta	33.00	..
Italy	6.45	6.44
Japan—		
Kobe	49.37	49.45
Yokohama	49.37	49.45
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	41.00	41.15
Rio	24.00	24.25
Spain		19.25

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.62½	$4.60½	$4.62	$4.60

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $302,422,664; balance, $32,807,500; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $699,188.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount, up 5c; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40 premium, unchanged; Montreal, $1.87½ premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 22⅞d. up ⅛d.; New York, 47½c, off ⅜c.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	103	107	103	107
American Cigar pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Mach. & F'dry	80	90	80	90
Conley Foil	320	350	320	350
Johnson T. F. & M.	130	140	130	140
J. S. Young	165	175	165	175
J. S. Young pf	107	110	107	110
MacAndrews & F.	160	170	160	170
MacAndrews & F. pf.	90½	100½	90½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	185	195	185	195
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	350	370	350	370
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	119	121	119	121

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
52	Cons. Power	106½	106½	106¾	106¾
1	Fidelity & Dep.	134	134	134	134
75	Houston Oil	14	14	14	14
60	do pf	56¾	57	56¾	57
50	Mer. & M. Bk.	28	28	28	28
202	Nor. Central	82⅝	82⅞	82⅜	82⅝
50	Penn. Water Pr.	66	66	66	66
103	United Rys. & E.	23½	23½	23¼	23¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. C. Line 4s.	84	84	84	84
1,000	C. Balt. 4s SL.	95½	95½	95½	95½
2,200	do 4s, '58	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
1,000	Cons. Coal 6s.	101	101	101	101
10	do Ref. 5s	87	87	87	87
6,000	Un. R.& E. In.	57⅛	57⅜	57⅛	57⅜
1,000	do 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales		Open.	High.	Low	Last.
135	Ahmeek	97	97	97	97
280	Alaska	33½	33¾	33½	33½
380	Algomah	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
110	Allouez	55	55	54	54
3,161	Amn. Zinc	52¼	52½	51⅛	51½
1,520	Ariz. Coml.	8⅞	8⅞	8	8
105	Butte & Bal.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,210	Butte & Sup'r.	64	64	62½	62⅝
130	Cal. & Ariz.	62½	63	62½	62⅝
13	Cal. & Hec.	565	565	561	561
10	Chinp	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
388	Cop. Range	55	55½	54⅞	54⅞
110	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
25	Granby	84	84	84	84
85	Greene Can	39	39½	39	39
98	Hancock	16	16	15¾	16
20	Inspiration	35⅝	36	35⅜	36
1,265	Island Creek	51½	51½	49½	49½
30	Isl. Creek pf	90	90	90	90
65	Isle Royale	27	27	27	27
80	Kerr Lake	4	4	4	4
190	Lake	14	14½	14	14⅛
30	Mass. Cons.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Mayflower	3½	3½	3½	3½
235	Mohawk	73¼	73¾	72½	72½
775	New Arcadian	11½	11½	10⅞	10⅞
160	New Idria	6	9	5½	5½
120	Nipissing	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜
650	North Butt	30½	30⅝	30	30
4	North Lake	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Old Colony	3½	3½	3	3
100	Old Dom.	52	52	52	52
80	Osceola	83½	83½	83	83
1,340	Pond Creek	18	18¼	16¼	17¼
30	Ray Con.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
35	Quincy	86	86	85	86
780	Santa Fe	2⅝	3	2⅜	2⅜
300	Shannon	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
40	Shattuck	25½	25¾	25½	25¾
300	South Utah	25	30	25	30
104	St. Mary's	55	56	55	55
185	Superior & B.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
10	Superior Cop.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
651	Tamarack	57	57	55	55½
100	Trinity	4	4	4	4
200	Tuolumne	49c	49c	49c	49c
290	U. S. Smelts.	41⅜	41⅝	40⅜	41⅜
210	U. S. Smelts pf	46½	46½	46¼	46¼
270	Utah Apex	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
240	Utah Con.	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼
310	Utah Cop.	67⅛	67⅛	65⅞	65⅞
40	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
25	Wolverine	61½	61½	61½	61½

RAILROADS.

55	Boston Elev.	75	75½	75	75½
505	Boston & Me.	24½	25	24¼	24⅝
7	Mass. Elec. pf.	33½	33½	33¼	33½
55	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63	63¼	62	62⅞
201	West End St.	62	62⅜	62	62⅞
10	West E. St. pf.	80	80	80	80

MISCELLANEOUS.

55	Am. Ag. Ch.	57	57	55⅝	56
80	Am. A. C. pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92½	92⅜
10	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
15	Am. P. S. pf.	17	17	17	17
20	Am. Sugar	111	111	110	110
249	Am. T. & T.	124½	124½	123½	123½
30	Am. Wool	37	37	37	37
180	Am. Wool pf.	92	92¼	91½	92
98	A. G. & W. I.	11	11½	10½	11½
136	A.G. & W.I.pf.	25½	27⅝	24½	25
105	Edison	234	234	233½	233½
115	Mass. Gas	91½	91½	91	91
23	Mass. Gas pf.	89	89	88	89
10	McElwain pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
1	N. E. Tel.	131	131	131	131
60	Pullman	164	164	164	164
56	Swift	114	114	113½	113½
9	Torrington	32¼	32½	32¼	32½
36	United Fruit	134½	135	134	134½
562	United Shoe M.	49¼	49¼	48⅜	49
100	U. S. M. pf.	29	29	29	29
4,011	U. S. Steel	76⅞	77¼	74½	75
17	U. S. Steel pf.	115	115	113	113
2,820	Ventura	12⅜	12⅞	12¼	12¼

BONDS.

$1,000	A. T. & T. 4s.	89	89	89	89
21,000	A.G.&W.I. 5s.	70½	70½	70	70
1,000	West. Tel. 5s.	96½	96½	96½	96½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
65	Am. Shipb'd'g.	40	40½	40	40½
10	Booth Fish.	40	40	40	40
180	Chi. Pneu. T.	77	77	75	76
105	Chi. Match.	97	98	97	98
175	People's Gas.	115½	115½	115½	115½
45	Q'ker Oats pf.	105	105	105	105
772	Sears-Roebuck.	156	156	154½	154½
5	Sears-Roe. pf.	124	124	124	124
230	St'ar-Wright.	66	66½	65	65¾
110	Swift & Co.	114	114	114	114
500	Union Carbide.	165	165	160	160

BONDS.

$2,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s.	95	95	95	95
1,000	Chi. Tel. 5s.	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
16,000	Swift 5s.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
200	Bald. Loco.	80½	80½	79½	80
300	Am. Can.	63¼	63¼	61⅞	61⅞
125	Anaconda	70½	71½	70½	71½
100	B. & O.	82½	82¾	82½	82¾
4,171	Cambria Steel.	54⅞	55¼	54½	54⅝
50	Cent. Lea.	45	45	45	45
100	Catawissa	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
788	El. Stor. Bat.	65	65	62¾	62¾
190	Ins. Co. N. A.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
30	Brill	47¼	47¼	47	47
1,405	Lake Superior.	10	10	9⅞	9½
11	Lehigh Val.	71½	71½	71¼	71½
20	Minehill	55	55	55	55
14	North. Cent.	82⅝	82⅝	82⅜	82⅜
100	Pacific Mail.	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	33⅞
220	Pennsylvania	54¾	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
22	Penn. Salt Mfg	95	95	94	94
35	Phila. Co.	39½	39½	39½	39½
54	Phila. Co. pf.	40	40	40	40
517	Phila. Elec.	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
1,393	Phila. R.T. t.c.	10	10⅛	9⅞	10
39	Phila. Trac.	74	74	74	74
2	P. G. & N.	140	140	140	140
65	Reading	74⅝	74⅝	73⅝	73⅝
10	Tenn. Copper.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
150	Tono. Belm.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
10	U. S. Rubber.	53½	53½	53½	53½
10	U. P.	131	131	131	131
20	Uni. Gas Imp.	84⅝	85	84⅜	85
215	Union Traction	34⅝	35½	34⅝	35½
14,225	U. S. Steel	77¼	77¼	74½	74⅜
185	War. Iron & S.	10	10	10	10
10	York Ry. pf.	30	30	30	30
15	Wm. Cramp	73	73	73	73

BONDS.

$5,000	Bald L. 1st 5s.	102	102	102	102
3,000	Beth. Steel 6s.	118	118	118	118
2,000	Beth. Steel 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,300	El. & Peo. 4s.	73	73	73	73
2,000	L. V. Gen. 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½
2,000	Penn. Co. Con. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
3,000	Penn. Co. Gen. 4½s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2,000	Penn. Co. Cons. 5s	81¼	81½	80½	81½
3,000	Phila. Elec. 4s	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1,000	Welsbach 5s.	93	93	93	93

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
325	Am.W. Gl. Mch.	15¾	15¾	15½	15½
33	Am. W. Glass Mch. pf.	80	80	80	80
10	Caney River Gas	25	25	25	25
650	Col. Gas & El.	14⅞	15	14⅝	14⅞
35	Crucible Stl. pf.	102	102	102	102
20	Ind. Brewing	3	3	3	3
90	Ind. Brewing pf.	15¼	15½	15¼	15½
20	La Belle Iron	36½	36½	36½	36½
10	Lone Star Gas.	92½	92½	92½	92½
200	Mfrs.' Lt. & Ht.	49⅞	49⅞	49½	49⅝
120	Natl. Fireprfg.	5½	5½	5½	5½
200	Ohio Fuel Oil	15	15	14⅝	15
240	O. Fuel Supply	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝
50	Okla.Nat'ral Gas	66	66	66	66
40	Osage & Ok. Gas	70	70	70	70
75	Pitts. Br'g pf.	15	15	15	15
770	Pittsburgh Coal.	32	32	30	31
211	Pitts. Oil & Gas	6	6⅛	6	6⅛
1,005	Pure Oil	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅛
4,000	San Toy	16	16	16	16
75	Union Nat. Gas.	130	130	130	130
80	Un. Sw. & Sig.	106	106	106	106
250	U. S. Steel	77	77	75½	76
530	Westingh. A. B.	141	142	140½	140¼
410	Westingh. Elec.	59⅛	59⅛	57¾	58

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha Con.	.01	Kentucky Con.	.02
Andes	.07	Mexican	.42
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.79
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.24
Caledonia	.49	Overman	.08
Challenge Con.	.07	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.02	Savage	.04
Confidence	.11	Seg. Belcher	.03
Con. Cal. & Va.	.11	Sierra Nevada	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.21
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.04	Yellow Jacket	.13
Julia	.01	Silver Bars	.47⅛

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.85	C. O. D.	.04
Jim Butler	.84	Comb. Fraction	.08
McNamara	.02	D'df'd Daisy	.03
Midway	.11	D'df'd B. B.	.02
Mizpah Ext.	.10	Florence	.45
Montana	.28	G'df'd Con. Min.	1.25
North Star	.11	G'df'd Merger	.21
Rescue Eula	.06	Jumbo Ext.	1.52½
Tonopah Ext.	2.45	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.38	Silver Pick	.08
Victor	.28	Vernal	.02
West End	.62	Nevada Hills	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester Mines	.26
Atlanta	.31	Round Mountain	.43
Booth	.45	MANHATTAN.	
		Man Big Four	.05

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10	10¼	Findlay	3½	4½
Elkton	25	26	Isabella	14¾	15⅜
El Paso	76	100	Jackpot	6½	7½
Golden Cy.	176	177	McKinney	37	38
Gold Dol.	..	4	Portland	144	146
Gold Sov.	3¼	3⅞	Vindicator	150	170

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Lessened Activity in the Curb Market Followed by a Sharp Decline in Prices.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 398,147 shares of stocks and $426,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 154,205; oils, 2,502; railroad, 200, and mining 241,150. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Am. Zinc	51¾	53¼	51¼	51½
2,700	‡Can. C. & Fy.	105	106	101	104
3,200	‡Can.C. & F.pf.	118	*124	118	118
50	‡Canada Steel.	30	30	30	30
5,000	‡Car, Lt. & P.	9⅞	10½	9½	9¾
200	‡Central Fdy.	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
275	‡Cramp Shib.	72⅝	72⅝	70	70
1,800	Driggs-Sea.w.l.	94	94	94	94
250	Electric Boat.	460	470	456	456
100	Electric B. pf.	470	475	465	465
55,000	‡Elec. B. new, w. i.	46¾	47	45⅝	45⅝
10	Emer. Phono.	14	14	14	14
520	‡Hall Signal.	16½	18	16	17
25	‡Hendee Mfg.	32½	33	32	32
400	‡Houston Oil.	14¼	14¼	14	14
300	Intercon. Rub.	7	7	7	7
30,000	‡Int. Mer. Ma.	3⅜	5	*3⅜	4¼
15,000	‡Int. M. M. pf.	9¼	11¾	9	10¼
700	‡Int.M.M. new, w. i.	47	52	47	50
1,000	‡Int.M.M. new, w. i. pf.	65¼	*66⅝	65¼	66
350	‡Int. Motors	26	26	24½	24½
400	‡Int. Mot. pf.	55	57	55	55
45	‡Int. Nickel.	171	171	169	170
2,500	Kath. Br'ze pf.	3⅝	3⅝	*3⅝	3½
10	Kel. Sp'rf'd Ti.	178	178	178	178
3,700	‡Lake Tor. B't	17	19	13	13
2,000	Mar. of Am.	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜
400	Mu. Pr. Shar.	8⅞	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
300	‡Nat. Steel Car of Canada	51	52½	51	51
10	‡Nat. Steel Car of Can. pf.	92	92	92	92
500	N. Y. Transp.	17¾	17¾	17	17⅜
350	‡Pyr. Mfg. Co.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
100	M. Rumely new	28	28	28	28
2,500	‡Stand. Motors	11½	11⅝	10¼	10⅝
100	Sterling Gum	3	3	3	3
800	‡St. Jo. Lead.	12	12¼	12	12⅛
10,800	Sub. Cor. w. i.	46⅞	47	43⅝	45⅝
6,200	Tri. Film ctfs.	6½	6⅝	6¼	6¼
4,000	U. C. S. new	10½	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
200	Un. Pr. Shar.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
15,000	U. S. L. & H.	3½	4	3½	3⅝
3,500	U.S.L.&H.pf.	5	6¼	5	5⅞
1,000	‡Vent. Con. Oil	12	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1,000	Way. O. & G.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
1,000	‡World Film.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Atlantic Ref.	600	600	600	— 9
20	Buckeye P. L.	104	104	104	+ 1
3	Crescent P. L.	48	48	48	+ 3
6	Eureka P. L.	250	249	249	+ 4
15	Galena-S. Oil.	170	169	169	+ 1
25	Illinois P. L.	148	147	148	+ 1
50	Indiana P. L.	104	101	101	— 4
300	‡Inter. Petrol.	9¼	9½	9⅛	..
100	National Tran.	34½	34½	34½	..
5	N. Y. Tran.	228	228	228	+ 5

WANT I. M. M. BOARD SUED FOR $10,000,000

Minority Stockholders Say Big Ship Company Receivership Was Needless.

MAKE A FORMAL DEMAND

If Fourteen Directors Are Not Sued for Damages by Corporation, Committee Will Do It.

Following the organized protest of minority stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company against the proposed assessment of $2.50 a share on the company's stock and against other provisions of the reorganization plan furthered by the Bondholders' Protective Committee, it became known yesterday that a demand had been served on the company and on P. A. Franklin, as receiver, to bring an action immediately against the fourteen men who were Directors of the International Mercantile Marine Company when it went into receivership last April.

It is demanded that these Directors be sued for $10,000,000, the amount alleged to have been lost through the shattering of the company's credit. Loucks & Alexander, 120 Broadway, attorneys for certain stockholders, served the demand on the corporation and on Mr. Franklin. If the demand is not complied with within ten days an action in the Supreme Court or in the Federal Courts will be instituted against the Directors.

The Directors named in the demand are Lord Pirrie, E. C. Grenfell, A. H. Gillard, J. Bruce Ismay, Harold A. Sanderson, all of London; J. P. Morgan, Charles Steele, P. A. S. Franklin, George W. Perkins, Charles F. Torrey, E. J. Berwind, Percy Chubb, John I. Waterbury, all of this city, and P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia.

Say Defaults Were Unwarranted.

Defaults in interest payments on the bonds of the International Mercantile Marine Company have been made on five different occasions, and it is alleged that each of the defaults was unwarranted. The first was made on Oct. 1, 1914, on $52,594,000 4½ per cent. bonds. After the expiration of the necessary six months, a suit to foreclose the lien of the indenture securing these bonds was brought by the New York Trust Company, as trustee. Another issue on which default was made and on which foreclosure proceedings were instituted by the Fidelity Trust Company, as trustee, was that of $17,632,000 5 per cent. bonds.

It is alleged in the demand that there was enough cash available on each occasion when an interest payment was due, and it is asserted that these payments should have been regularly made by authority of the Board of Directors. As the result of the defaults there is now due $70,226,000 in obligations, and this, it is admitted, cannot be paid now. Without a receivership, it is asserted, these obligations could have been retired as provided in the mortgage indentures.

It is further alleged that the stock was greatly decreased in value as the result of the receivership. The estimate of $10,000,000 damages alleged to be due the stockholders is roughly made and is not itemized.

Earned $11,000,000 in Six Months.

The recent report of Receiver Franklin, showing that the International Mercantile Marine earned $11,000,000 net in six months, after setting aside a depreciation fund of several millions, is cited in the demand as proof of the allegation that there was sufficient money on hand to prevent any default on the bonds. It was stated on behalf of the stockholders that the sum set aside for a depreciation fund would have been sufficient, in itself, to pay for all interest falling due since Oct. 1, 1914.

It is understood that the suit to recover damages will not in any way interfere with the attempt now under way by the minority stockholders to effect changes in the reorganization plan and to eliminate the assessment. A stockholders' committee, of which George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., President of the Metropolitan Trust Company, is Chairman, has been in existence for several months, but this committee has been criticised by the minority faction, headed by Henry S. De Forest, for inactivity.

There was a conference yesterday between representatives of the Van Tuyl committee and the De Forest faction, and it was suggested that a coalition of forces might be brought about. No decision was reached on this point at the conference, however.

The De Forest faction of stockholders will meet at the law offices of Loucks & Alexander next Wednesday afternoon to form a permanent committee.

Approves Pacific Mail Purchase.

Judge Charles M. Hough in an order filed yesterday in the United States District Court approved the purchase by the Atlantic Transport Company, one of the companies composing the International Mercantile Marine, of the five liners owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The order was made on the petition of the New York Trust Company, complainant in the receivership suit, which said that since the opening of the European war the International Mercantile Marine Company and its subsidiary companies had lost three vessels and sold two ships. It further said that the International Mercantile Marine Company during the same time had not acquired any new vessels, and that the shipyards of Europe are now so busy on war orders that they are unable to build merchantmen.

The New York Trust Company also stated that it had been informed by Federal Receiver Philip A. S. Franklin that in his best judgment it would take at least three years to build a new vessel of substantial size, and it was, therefore, highly desirable that the Atlantic Transport Company acquire the Pacific Mail boats now under contract to it, and two of which can be profitably operated on the service between New York and London, and two others between New York and San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal.

The petition stated in addition that the present and prospective demands for shipping facilities between the United States and European countries are such as to make Receiver Franklin confident that other ships can be profitably operated in such service.

Cost of the Five Boats.

The approximate cost of the five Pacific Mail liners, according to the New York Trust Company, was $10,400,000, but the purchase price authorized by Judge Hough amounts to $5,250,000, and the amount apportioned to each ship is as follows: Korea, 11,276 tons, built in 1902, $1,000,000; Siberia, 11,284 tons, built in 1902, $1,000,000; China, 5,000 tons, built in 1889, $250,000; Manchuria, 13,636 tons, built in 1804, $1,500,000, with interest at 5 per cent. a year from July 31, 1915; Mongolia, 13,639 tons, built in 1904, $1,500,000, with interest on $1,400,000 thereof at 5 per cent. a year from Aug. 25, 1915.

Judge Hough empowers Receiver Franklin, if necessary, to make modifications of the contract and directs him and the New York Trust Company to give their consent to the purchase and to assist in all proper ways to bring it about.

The order was signed by Judge Hough while on vacation at Hanover, N. H. Receiver Franklin joined in the request of the New York Trust Company for the instructions given in the order.

DU PONT CO. TO CUT $58,000,000 MELON

Powder Concern to Distribute Shares in a New Corporation as a Stock Dividend.

AMOUNTS TO 200 PER CENT.

Assets and Liabilities Are to be Transferred for $120,000,000 in Cash and Securities.

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, whose shares have been selling at $700 within the past few days, has decided to cut a $58,854,200 "melon" by organizing a new company and distributing its common shares as a stock dividend to the holders of the common shares of the old company. The shareholders will retain their old stock, but for each share will receive two shares in the new company. The plan has been adopted by the Board of Directors and is submitted to the stockholders for their assent.

The old company has outstanding $29,427,100 common and $16,068,600 preferred stock. Pierre S. du Pont, President of the company, in a letter to the stockholders submitting the plan for the new company, says the business has greatly increased in volume so that it has become necessary to increase the capital to provide for proper and economical operation. It is proposed, he explains, to incorporate a new company under the laws of Delaware, with the name of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company. This company is to have three classes of stock: 6 per cent. cumulative non-voting debenture stock, 6 per cent. cumulative voting debenture stock, and common stock. The debenture shares have preference over the common in the event of distributing the assets of the company.

It is proposed that the new company shall buy all the assets and assume all of the liabilities of the old company, paying therefor the sum of $120,000,000, as follows: $1,484,100 in cash; $50,661,700 par value of debenture stock, and $58,854,200, par value, in common stock. It is promised that no other stock will be issued at this time.

After the receipt of this money and securities the cash will be used to purchase $1,230,000 of outstanding 5 per cent. bonds, which are subject to call. For the $14,168,000 of 4½ per cent. bonds outstanding, an offer will be made to exchange the new 6 per cent. non-voting stock at par. For the $16,068,600 of preferred stock outstanding, an offer will be made to exchange a like amount of the 6 per cent. non-voting debenture stock, or $81 1-3 per cent. of the par value, in the voting debenture stock. The holder who accepts the latter choice may change his mind and take $100 in non-voting stock at any time up to April 25, 1916. The $58,854,200 common shares will be distributed as a stock dividend, as already explained.

If the holders of the preferred shares of the old company elect to take non-voting debenture shares in exchange, the company will still have $29,427,100 in debenture shares. The company does not state what disposition will be made of the debenture stock remaining, which is just the equivalent of the present amount of common stock outstanding.

After the exchange there will be no bonded indebtedness or other fixed charges against the powder companies. There will be no change in officers, the executives and Directors of the old company accepting similar positions with the new. This explanation was made yesterday of the decision to incorporate in Delaware:

> The powder industry, which was originally established in the year 1802 on the banks of the Brandywine in Delaware by the ancestors of the du Pont family, was first incorporated under the name E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, and this, coupled with the fact that the du Ponts are staunch and loyal supporters of their native State, has resulted in the decision to choose their old name, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, and to incorporate their business under the laws of Delaware.

The old company apparently will cease to be an operating concern.

American Stores Deny Insolvency.

The American Five and Ten Cent Stores Company yesterday filed an answer in the United States District Court to the involuntary bankruptcy proceedings now pending against it. The company, which is incorporated for $1,000,000, denies it is insolvent, and asks for a dismissal of the bankruptcy petition. The answer alleges that the assets of the concern exceed its liabilities and that it is able to pay all debts in full.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of August show these aggregate changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Four roads	$1,755,437	+$204,359
Eight roads	4,702,805	— 457,535
Total (12 roads)	458,242	— 253,176

LOUISVILLE RAILWAY for July and seven months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	244,231	268,059	*23,828
Net after tax..	115,393	104,338	54,884
Bal. aft. chgs.	38,727	31,089	7,638
Other income..	21,569	19,070	2,499
Total income..	60,296	50,159	10,137
7 mos. gross..	1,701,979	1,860,909	*158,930
Net after tax..	806,405	794,379	12,026
Bal. aft. chgs.	280,822	295,963	*4,141
Other income..	101,618	97,880	3,738
Total income..	391,440	391,843	*403

POROTO RICO RAILWAYS for July and seven months—

Gross	58,151	61,111	*2,559
Net after tax..	28,076	30,193	*2,116
7 mos. gross..	440,855	466,337	*25,481
Net after tax..	209,496	211,855	*2,359

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for July—

Gross	448,858	443,816	5,041
Net earnings..	233,027	231,579	1,447
Other income..	8,090	5,414	2,446
Total income..	241,087	237,993	3,093
Int. taxes, and sink. fd., &c.	143,375	136,398	6,976
Depreciation ..	8,333	8,333	.....
Surplus	89,979	93,262	*3,283

*Decrease.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. and its constituent companies for July, seven months, and twelve months:

	Month.	7 Mos.	12 Mos.
*Gross	1,182,519	8,026,712	14,072,518
*Operating exp.	590,120	3,854,604	6,776,276
Net	592,309	4,166,708	7,296,242
Fixed chgs.	420,741	2,986,064	5,116,485
Net profits	162,667	1,180,644	2,179,756
Div. pf. stock..	80,000	560,000	960,000
†Balance	82,667	620,644	1,219,756

*Intercompany sales eliminated from these figures. †Available for replacements and dividends on common stock.

Note.—Fixed charges include dividends on outstanding preferred stocks of constituent companies in addition to taxes and interest.

SPRINGFIELD RAILWAY & LIGHT CO. for June and twelve months:

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	51,252	63,241	11,988
Op. ex. & txs.	29,986	30,350	363
Net	11,295	22,800	11,624
Interest chgs..	8,849	9,760	910
Balance	2,415	13,129	10,714
Report for 12 months ended June 30:			
Gross	546,844	628,617	81,772
Op. ex. & txs.	362,374	364,691	1,316
Net	183,469	263,625	80,456
Interest chgs..	115,485	115,811	326
Balance	67,984	148,114	80,129

COLORADO POWER COMPANY for April and twelve months—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross op. rev..	$66,414	$61,343	$5,070
Op. exp. & tax.	24,212	22,517	1,695
Net earnings..	42,201	38,825	3,375
Other income..	4,442	1,527	2,914
Total net inc..	46,643	40,353	6,290
Bond interest..	17,197	17,197	.....
Balance	29,446	23,156	6,290
Deprec. (res.).	6,641	7,000	*358
Surplus	22,805	16,156	6,648
Gross op. rev..	773,589	714,479	59,059
Op. exp. & tax.	275,857	245,410	30,446
Net earnings..	497,681	469,068	28,612
Other income..	38,541	19,270	14,271
Total net inc..	531,223	488,339	42,883
Bond interest..	206,305	.....	.....
Balance	324,858	.....	.....
Deprec. (res.).	68,456	.....	.....
Surplus	250,401	.....	.....

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY for June and six months (including all subsidiary companies)—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	$316,512	$302,645	$13,867
Op. exp. & tax.	96,449	95,087	1,362
Net earnings..	220,063	207,558	12,505
Other income..	9,780	5,382	4,407
Total net inc..	229,852	212,940	16,912
Int. charges...	82,646	76,279	6,367
Balance	147,206	136,661	10,545
Gross earnings	1,851,037	1,874,408	*22,381
Op. exp. & tax.	565,012	558,141	6,871
Net earnings..	1,286,025	1,316,327	*29,702
Other income..	35,754	29,433	6,321
Total net inc..	1,322,879	1,345,760	*23,381
Int. charges...	490,590	492,600	*2,073
Balance	831,943	853,151	*21,208

CENTRAL ARKANSAS RAILWAY & LIGHT CORPORATION for June and twelve months—

Gross earnings	30,477	36,710	*6,232
Op.exps. & txs.	18,190	25,010	*6,819
Net earnings..	12,286	11,700	586
Int. charges...	8,153	10,069	*1,915
Balance	4,131	1,630	2,500
Gross earnings	514,323	492,367	21,956
Op.exps. & txs.	309,202	328,265	*18,973
Net earnings..	205,030	164,101	40,929
Int. charges...	98,366	100,844	*11,577
Balance	106,764	54,257	52,507

*Decrease.

PUGET SOUND TRACTION, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY for June and twelve months (including subsidiary companies)—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	592,736	668,254	75,518
Op.exps. & txs.	382,557	413,709	31,152
Net earnings..	210,179	254,745	44,566
Int. charges...	159,679	155,216	*4,463
Balance	50,700	99,529	48,829
Bond skg. fund	21,063	21,442	*221
Bal. for res. and divs	29,637	78,087	49,050
Gross earnings	7,908,397	8,701,960	793,363
Op.exps. & txs.	4,825,818	5,059,172	233,354
Net earnings..	3,082,579	3,642,788	560,209
Int. charges...	1,892,003	1,839,151	*52,852
Balance	1,190,576	1,803,637	613,061
Bond skg. fund	259,769	257,462	*2,307
Bal. for res. and divs	930,807	1,546,175	615,368

*Increase.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Aug. 19.—Thirty-three corporations were chartered today, with an aggregate capital of $709,000. They included:

Film Process Corp., moving picture films, machines, $100,000; H. A. Eberhardt, A. McCarron, H. J. Cuskley, 600 E. 164th St.

F. M. Talbot Co., Walden, contracting, construction, quarrying, realty, $100,000; L. Bush, F. M. Talbot, F. E. Loughren, 311 W. 94th St.

Wayne Publishing Co., publishing, bookselling, printing; $10,000; C. S. Lorentzen, J. R. Clevenger, F. B. Wood, 233 Broadway.

Redfield-Kendrick-Odell Co., (consolidation,) printing, publishing, $250,000; C. P. Odell, E. A. Kendrick, J. H. Redfield, Greenwich, Conn.

F. R. B. Export Co., foodstuffs, merchandise, arms, ammunition, $50,000; J. Bender, J. H. Robinson, W. A. French, 27 William St.

E. & E. Products Co., inventions, machines, apparatus, $50,000; J. C. Riley, A. W. and S. F. B. Morse, 521 W. 112th St.

A. Silber & Son, Bronx, boots, shoes, rubbers, $25,000; D., L. and A. Silber, 538 E. 138th St.

Kellogg Machine Corn'n, machines, metallic goods, merchandise, $25,000; F. L. Tyson, G. W. Myer, Jr., J. Blake Kellogg, 32 W. 40th St.

McCabe Bros., Salamanca, dry goods, groceries, drugs, meats, hardware, musical instruments, $25,000; P. and J. B. McCabe, F. E. Messniger, Salamanca.

Henri M. Stewart, Inc., artistic cards, calendars, articles, $25,000; C. B. Hobbs, W. H. Carpenter, H. M. M. Stewart, 605 W. 156 St.

Greeley Fashion Co., women's and children's wearing apparel, $25,000; E. Schwartz, D. Meyer, S. Blumenkron, Riverside, Conn.

No. 435 Park Av., realty, construction, $10,000; J. E. Wald, J. F. Dempsey, R. W. Quigley, 84 South Centre Av., Rockville Centre.

Kingston Silk Mills, textiles, $10,000; R. Bauman, P. Landau, M. Silverman, 158 5 Av.

Barnes Mixed Feed Co., hay, corn, oats, feed, animals, $10,000; P. J. Dolan, C. H. Dubois, C. J. Fenot, 173 W. 59 St.

Hart Sales Co., footwear, hosiery, rubber, clothing, $10,000; L. Barry Smith, J. L. Bradlee, J. G. Hart, Ocean Parkway and Av. N. B'klyn.

Prosperity Advertising Service, printing, publishing, advertising, $10,000; W. B. Butler, A. Kanlin, L. S. Rosenblaum, 1,595 Madison Ave.

Bell Garment Mfg. Co., Brooklyn, garments for women and children, $5,000; O. Moskowitz, L. J. and M. W. Becker, 322 Arlington Ave., Brooklyn.

Young-Bremmer Trucking Co., $5,000; F. L. Williams, K. Fahey, S. C. Bernstein, 87 Nassau St.

Harco Specialty Co., mercantile novelties, buttons, insulation material, $5,000; T. C. Lawrence, F. G. Rita, W. S. Overend, 233 Broadway.

Brand Bros. Scrap Iron and Metal Co., Bronx, scrap and metal products, $5,000; J. L. and I. Brand, 294 E. 143d St.

Eureka Leasing Corpn., Rochester, theatrical, vaudeville, moving pictures, $5,000; L. A. Plumb, H. Satterlee, E. J. Walters, Rochester.

B. Chalk Co., tailoring, wearing apparel, $5,000; M., Sophie and B. Chalk, 228 W. 108th St.

Gerard Iron Works, Bronx, iron, steel, metal articles, $5,000; G. F., A. M. and J. F. Kelly, 2,884 Valentine Av., Bronx.

Twin Lake Farms, Inwood, realty, agricultural implements, live stock, dairy products, publishing, $5,000; N. A. Wright, C. C. Bunker, M. K. Harris.

Apartment House Properties, management, realty, $5,000; L. Greenhouse, J. S. Demovitch, A. L. Feinstein, 261 B'way.

Gonfalon Realty Co., realty, $5,000; H. Gonfalon, N. and S. Meinhold, 1,306 St. Nicholas Av.

Capital increases: Brambach Piano Co., New York, $100,000 to $200,000; Holland Machine Co., New York, $50,000 to $120,000.

Capital reduction: The Olean Co., Rochester, $30,000 to $15,000.

Voluntary dissolution: Charles Solomon & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

TRENTON, Aug. 19.—These incorporations were filed yesterday:

Hudson Chandelier Co., Union, chandeliers, brackets, &c., $25,000; Benjamin Zimmerman, West Hoboken; J. J. Levin, Weehawken; Abraham Boskowitz, Union.

Fair Realty Co., Paterson, real estate, $100,000; Arthur Coller, Henry Stein, Abraham Chessler, all of Paterson.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Surrounded by bearish factors, the wheat market turned weak yesterday and at one time was two cents a bushel under the previous night on months other than September, the latter showing resistance owing to the problem of receipts which are checked in the Southwest by wet weather. In the early afternoon the reported sinking of the Arabic added to the unsettled feeling and brought about lowest prices of the day, but rallies quickly followed the announcement that crew and passengers were all safe, and the close was up about half a cent from the bottom, although 5c to 1¼c under the previous night. Cash wheat was weak in the local market. No. 2 red being quoted $1.10¾ cost, insurance, and freight New York, prompt, all raid; No. 2 hard, $.17¾, due to arrive lake and rail; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.09¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.05½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	.....	.....	1.14¼	1.15¾	.....

CHICAGO PRICES.

Sept.	1.05⅞	1.04⅜	1.05¾	1.06	94
Dec.	1.05	1.03¾	1.04⅝	1.05⅝	90¼
May	1.09⅛	1.08	1.08⅝	1.09⅞	1.05¾

CORN.

Although the weakness in wheat and the favorable progress of the crop as shown in most private advices had an early depressing effect on corn, it later showed the influence of a firm cash situation and light receipts and recovered, closing unchanged to ⅝c net higher. Rumors of Argentine sales lacked confirmation, although it was said bids were close to the market. It was estimated Argentine shipments would be 4,250,000 bushels, compared with 4,276,000 bushels the previous week. No. 2 yellow corn in the local market was quoted 88½c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Sept.	.76	74⅞	75¾	75¼	78¾
Dec.	.64⅛	63⅝	64⅛	64	69¼
May	.65⅞	65⅜	65⅝	65⅞	70½

OATS.

Near positions were again affected by poor grading, and after showing irregularity closed ¼c higher, while later positions, influenced by large receipts and hedging sales, closed ¼c net lower. Cash oats locally were steady, as follows: Standard, 54@55c; No. 2 white, 55c; No. 3 white, 52½@53c; No. 4 white, 51½@52½c; fancy clipped, white, 53@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53@55c.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.	Last.
Sept.	39⅜	38⅛	39⅜	39¼	43¼
Dec.	38⅝	38⅛	38½	38¾	45⅞
May	41¼	40⅝	41	41¼	48⅞

PROVISIONS.

After slight opening recessions the provision market developed a firm undertone and for the balance of the day was well sustained by commission house buying, light speculative offerings, and occasional support from packers. Receipts at Chicago were 16,000 hogs, with 14,000 expected on Friday. Kansas City receipts were 6,000 and Omaha 12,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September.	8.12	7.92	8.12	7.95	9.97
October....	8.22	8.02	8.22	8.02	10.10
Ribs—					
September.	8.70	8.55	8.70	8.65	12.75
October....	8.80	8.65	8.80	8.72	12.25
Pork—					
September.	13.77	13.50	13.77	13.57	22.50
October....	13.90	13.62	13.90	13.70	.....

COTTONSEED OIL.

Near months appeared to be under pressure, partly for hedging account, and closed 2@3 points net lower, but late positions were steady, at 1@3 points net advance, influenced by the strength of lard and intimations that the South was not disposed to sell much crude on the basis of 38c.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	5.40@6.00	5.30
August	....	....	5.40@6.00	5.43
September	5.43	5.39	5.39@5.40	5.42
October	5.58	5.52	5.54@5.55	5.56
November	....	....	5.55@5.55	5.55
December	5.58	5.53	5.57@5.58	5.56
January	5.70	5.64	5.68@5.70	5.67
February	....	....	5.75@5.79	5.73
March	5.92	5.90	5.89@5.92	5.86

COFFEE.

The coffee market was less active yesterday, and appeared to be somewhat unsettled. The evening-up of September contracts, which accounted for such a large proportion of Wednesday's business, was but little in evidence, and after opening 1 point lower to 1 point higher, active months sold up 2 or 3 points on rumors that the valorization plans in Brazil were assured, and apprehensions that the rains reported as producing sections might be followed by a cold snap with frost complaints next week. The local spot market remained quiet and steady at 7c for Rio 7s.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
August	....	....	6.34@6.35	6.35
September	6.41	6.38	6.39@6.40	6.40
October	....	....	6.43@6.44	6.44
November	....	....	6.46@6.47	6.47
December	6.52	6.50	6.49@6.51	6.50
February	....	....	6.57@6.58	6.59
February	....	....	6.56@6.58	6.59
March	6.64	6.63	6.62@6.63	6.63
April	....	....	6.66@6.67	6.67
May	6.75	6.74	6.71@6.72	6.71
June	....	....	6.75@6.76	6.76
July	....	....	6.80@6.81	6.81

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,630 packages. The tone of the market is steadier. A little more trading, and buyers generally show a little more disposition to take on supplies, though most of these refuse to advance recent bids. Holders show less urgency to sell. Exporters have taken several hundred tubs of good values in creamery at 25c. Renovated and other low-grade butters unchanged. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 25¾@26c; higher scoring, 26¼@27c; firsts, 24@25¼c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 25¼c; good to prime, 23½@25c; common to fair, 20@22c; renovated, extras, 24@23½c; firsts, 22@22½c; lower grades, 20@21c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22@22½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 20¼@21c; seconds, 19@19½c; lower grades, 18@18½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20c; current make, fine, 19@19½c; No. 2, 18@18½c; lower grades, 16@17¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 11,196 cases. The market maintains a generally firm tone. Trading is perhaps a little less active, rather more dealers turning their attention to storage stock, but the demand for fresh goods seems to be sufficient to provide a prompt clearance in the ranges quoted. Dirties and checks are in light supply and show further strength owing to the smaller offerings of competing grades of other eggs. Near-by white eggs are quieter, and there is some accumulation; buyers at top quotation are becoming very critical, and much of the stock has to go at the lower quotations. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 24@25½c; firsts, 22@24½c; seconds, 20@21c; thirds and poorer, 17@19c; dirties, No. 1, 18@18½c; No. 2 and poorer, 14@17¼c; checks, choice, dry, 16@16½c; fair to good, 14½@15½c; culls and inferior, 10@14c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 34@35c; ordinary to good, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 26@33c; Western, gathered whites, 23@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 27@30c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@26c.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

KANSAS CITY RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY

REORGANIZATION

OF THE

Street Railway and Electric Light Systems at Kansas City

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 15, 1913, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913;

Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes due September 1, 1912, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912;

Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds due May 1, 1914, and Certificates of Deposit therefor issued by The New York Trust Company as Depositary and its Agent under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914;

Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1916;

East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds;

Notes of the Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks secured by stock of the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company;

Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1926;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds due July 1, 1922;

Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds due July 1, 1922;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned have, at the request of the Honorable William C. Hook, United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, consented to act as Reorganization Managers under a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by him for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, the Kansas City Elevated Railway Company, the Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company and the Kansas City Electric Light Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and, as authorized by said Plan, have prescribed the Terms of Participation in the Plan.

In order to become parties to said Plan holders of the above mentioned bonds and notes must deposit their securities with the Depositaries below named or their Agents **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915,** after which date no deposits will be received, unless such time shall be specifically extended by Judge Hook. With Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Kansas City & Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds and Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds there must be deposited the July 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons.

Depositaries and Their Agents.

For Metropolitan Street Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated June 8, 1911.
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Depositary,
Bankers Trust Company, New York City,
Girard Trust Company, Philadelphia,
London County and Westminster Bank, London, England,
Agents of the Depositary.

For Kansas City Railway and Light Company First Lien Refunding Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated April 3, 1913.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland,
Agents of the Depositary.

For Kansas City Railway and Light Company Six Per Cent. Collateral Gold Notes.
Under the Agreement dated August 15, 1912.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Agent of the Depositary.

For Central Electric Railway Company Five Per Cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Under the Agreement dated March 10, 1914.
The New York Trust Company, New York City, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Agent of the Depositary.

For all of the foregoing securities and for Corrigan Consolidated Street Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; East Side Electric Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; Notes of Kansas City Railway and Light Company to Kansas City Banks; Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds; Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds; and Kansas City Elevated Railway Company General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds.
The New York Trust Company, New York, Depositary,
Old Colony Trust Company, Boston,
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago,
First National Bank, Kansas City,
Commerce Trust Company, Kansas City,
and
Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City.
Agents of the Depositary.

Copies of the Plan and of the Terms of Participation have been filed with the Depositaries above named and their Agents, from whom copies may be obtained.

Dated, New York, August 20, 1915.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.,
BLAIR & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

H. L. STUART,
Judge Hook's Representative,
The Rookery, Chicago,
BYRNE & CUTCHEON,
New York,
ROPES, GRAY, BOYDEN & PERKINS,
Boston,
Counsel.

Metropolitan Street Railway Company of Kansas City, Missouri

REORGANIZATION

To the holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Old Colony Trust Company as Depositary and its Agents, under the Bondholders' Protective Agreement dated June 8, 1911, for Metropolitan Street Railway Consolidated Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds due May 1, 1913; and

To the holders of such Bonds who have not deposited the same:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee under the above-mentioned Agreement has approved the financial provisions of a Plan dated July 30, 1915, prepared by the Honorable William C. Hook, for the reorganization of the street railway and electric light systems at Kansas City, owned by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Kansas City Electric Light Company, Kansas City Elevated Railway Company and Kansas City and Westport Belt Railway Company, all of which companies are controlled by the Kansas City Railway and Light Company, and the Terms of Participation in said Plan dated August 19, 1915, promulgated by the Managers thereunder, and has filed a copy of such Plan and of such Terms of Participation with Old Colony Trust Company, the Depositary under said Agreement.

Holders of the above-mentioned Bonds who have not already deposited their Bonds under said Agreement, are hereby notified that they may, without penalty, become parties to said Agreement and entitled to avail themselves of the benefit of said Plan as stated in said Terms of Participation by depositing their Bonds under said Agreement, with Old Colony Trust Company at its office, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts, or its Agents, Bankers Trust Company, of New York, Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia, or London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd., of London, **ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 1, 1915.** Such deposit will be deemed to constitute an express assent by depositors to said Plan and Terms of Participation.

Printed Copies of said Plan and of said Terms of Participation may be obtained upon application to the Depositary or to its Agents.

Dated August 20, 1915.

DANIEL G. WING,
FREDERICK W. STEVENS,
JAMES J. STOR

MANY CHANGES MADE IN EXPRESS RATES

Interstate Commerce Commission Increases Weights of Fruit Packages.

POULTRY FANCIERS HIT

Fowls for Breeding Will Go in Cloth Coops and Pay a 50 Per Cent. Surtax.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The Interstate Commerce Commission, in an unreported opinion, has announced a number of modifications on the uniform rules and classification of express matter. The most important changes apply to refrigerated fruits, live poultry, newspaper supplements, and to "C. O. D." shipments to be partly settled for after examination by the consignee.

The commission allows an increase in the weight of the various packages of fruit coming northward from Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, so that 32-quart carriers, estimated to weigh 65 pounds, will be held to weigh 115; 64-quart carriers, estimated at 130 pounds, will be held at 225 pounds, and 80-quart packages, now held to weigh 160 pounds, at 250 pounds.

It is held that egg cases must be made of hardwood, bound with iron, if to be used several times, and that second-hand fillers, other than of modeled pulp board, must not be used.

In the matter of shipments of live poultry and pigeons, a rule is to be put into effect that poultry for market purposes and that sent for breeding shall pay different rates. The shipper of market poultry will be required to state that his shipment is worth not to exceed 25 cents a pound, when it will take the single rate. Poultry for breeding purposes will go at a rate and a half in cloth coops. Dogs in crates will hereafter need to be chained.

Of the proposed new rule reducing the rate on newspaper supplements the commission says:

"It is proposed to provide for the application of the daily newspaper rating to parts of dailies which may be forwarded a day or two in advance of the date of the issue of which they are a part. It appears that supplements to Sunday papers are, for convenience to both the publishers and express companies, forwarded on Saturday and sometimes on Friday. Under the present classification a higher rate applies to newspaper supplements than to daily newspapers. The proposed change, which will reduce the rating on supplements that are shipped not to exceed forty-eight hours in advance of the issue, has our approval."

The order of the commission on newspaper supplements reads:

"Under caption 'Newspapers,' on Page 17 of express regulations, change first and seventh paragraphs to read: Newspapers, not otherwise specified, including auxiliary newspapers, patent insides, newspaper supplements containing ready matter or illustrations (not including parts of daily newspapers forwarded in advance of date of issue,) and reading matter plates or plates illustrating reading matter—charges prepaid or guaranteed: Pound rates, minimum 25 cents.

"The above rates do not apply on daily newspapers when shipped C. O. D. or to parts of newspapers forwarded in advance of date if issue, except that parts of daily newspapers shipped to the same consignees as the regular issue may, for convenience in handling, be forwarded, not to exceed forty-eight hours, in advance of the date of issue."

IRON AND STEEL RATES UP.

Commerce Commission Approves New Tariffs in the Middle West.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Increased rates on iron and steel from the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, Chicago and intermediate territory to Utah, Colorado, and Kansas points were approved today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The decision makes an exception as to iron bars, steel bars, steel sheets, and structural steel in carloads from St. Louis to Denver originating east of the Mississippi.

The decision justifies the proposed readjustment of iron and steel rates from St. Louis and Pittsburgh and other points in Central Freight Association territory to Oklahoma points and to Fort Smith, Ark., and declares that existing rates from Pittsburgh and St. Louis to Hutchinson, Wichita, and Topeka, Kan., "are not shown to be unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory."

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.
To-day, Friday, Aug. 20, 10:30 A. M.,
Special peremptory auction sale
High-Class Retail Stock
Ladies', Misses' & Children's
Wearing Apparel.
also 1,200 trade lots
DRY GOODS,
MEN'S AND LADIES'
FURNISHINGS
1,500 doz. Initial Handkerchiefs.
Men's & Ladies' SWEATERS, GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Manufacturer's High-Grade Stock of 2,000 LADIES', MISSES', & CHILDREN'S LATEST FALL AND WINTER
COATS
such as Plush, Velvets, Chinchillas, Astrachan, Broadcloths, Caracul, Sport and Long Coats. 100 Very Latest Fall Style
SUITS,
SILK & EVENING DRESSES, SKIRTS, Etc.
750 up-to-the-minute Crepe, Georgette, Fussy Willow lawn and lingerie
WAISTS.
Frank Jacobovitz, by D. S. Bellows, Auct'r, Sells Today, Friday, at 10:30 A. M., at
10 Lispenard St., near W. Broadway.
Telephone 2950 Franklin.

SALVAGE SALE.—Entire stock of RODMAN BROS., slightly damaged by water.
VAN PRAAG & CO., Auctioneers, will sell Today, Friday, Aug. 20th, 10:30 A. M., at our salesrooms, 15-17 Greene St., N. Y., 35,000 YARDS
Cotton Goods
5,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS, 1,500 Misses' and Children's Dresses, 500 LADIES' DRESSES,
Trimmings, Cotton, Buttons, etc., and everything pertaining to a dress manufacturer.
By order of LEOPOLD GANS CO.

DAVID W. BIOW CO.,
520-522 BROADWAY.
Tel. 6680-6681 Spring, near Spring St.
Special peremptory auction sale
Monday, Aug. 23rd, 10:30 A. M., by order of several manufacturers
Large and Seasonable Offering
LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
Wearing Apparel
for Fall & Winter Wear.

IMPORTERS HAVE HOPES.

Some German Goods Released by the British Authorities.

Importers here, of German or Austrian merchandise long held from shipment by the British Orders in Council, were much encouraged yesterday over the cabled report from London that Great Britain has issued permits for the shipment of some German goods ordered but not paid for before March 1. Some of the merchandise is now at Rotterdam, while the balance has not yet left Germany. The releases were credited to A. G. Hays, an attorney of this city; W. W. Bride, formerly of the State Department staff, and other attorneys looking after American importers' interests in London.

As soon as the action taken in London became known yesterday, importers having merchandise held up took steps to have their legal representatives in the British capital take up the question of releasing goods badly wanted here. At the office of Mr. Hays's law firm it was stated that the permits for shipment had been "recommended" by the British authorities, but that it is assumed that full permission will be granted for the shipment of the goods immediately involved. It was explained that relief can come only through submitting the proper documents dealing with individual purchases.

Many importers declared that they will make application for the shipment of goods, relying on Paragraph 16 of the last British note. At the same time, the explanation was made that there will be no let-up in the pressure exerted on the State Department for the principle of free commercial intercourse between neutral countries in non-contraband merchandise of enemy origin.

Carl W. Stern, Vice Chairman of the Hotel Biltmore Committee of Importers, said that while importers are availing themselves of the offer contained in the British note, such action is separate and distinct from the appeal made to the State Department. According to authentic cable advices received here yesterday, the permits recommended affect several large department stores and toy, hosiery and glass importing firms.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

JACOB KLEIN, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 33 West Seventeenth Street, has assigned to Henry B. Kaufman. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him also by Rosenberg, Levis & Ball. Liabilities are $27,000 and assets $8,000.

AARON BORDEN, jobber in silks at 329 Fourth Avenue, has assigned to David Freiberger. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against him also. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,000.

DANIEL SHEEHY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Daniel Sheehy, grocer, at 2,859 Eighth Avenue. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $500.

SAMUEL MILLER, who formerly had a restaurant at 308 West Fifty-ninth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,155 and no assets.

ABRAHAM FISHER, who had a cafe, restaurant, and hall at 209 East Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $23,559 and assets of $1,250.

CAESAR DE FEO, jewelry repairer at 1,358 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $3,406 and assets of $50, in stock.

FLIASHNICK MANUFACTURING CO., INC.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on July 18 against the Fliashnick Manufacturing Co., women's apparel, at 22 West Fifteenth Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash, 10 cents on a note at six months, and 5 cents on a note at nine months.

NAIMAN GOLDBERG, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods at 863 First Avenue, has assigned to Samuel Neumann.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

New York County.

Astoria Wire Co.—Trenton Trust & Safe Deposit Co. $466.94
American Overhead Electrical Irrigation Co.—Ralph B. Carter Co. 807.01
Auerbach, Jacob, and Louis Kaplan—M. S. Shatzkin et al. 732.19
Axelrod, Max—R. Gennerich et al. 163.10
Barclay, Maud B.—Corn Exchange Bank 45,508.60
Brown, Annie—Commonwealth Insurance Co. of New York 733.59
Brighton Press, Inc., and Charles Baker—W. A. Wakefield 1,025.93
Columbia Electrotype Co., Inc.—E. Vetter 321.11
E. J. McLaughlin Co.—J. G. Shaw 1,681.48
Eisenberg, Joseph—A. Grey 281.08
Freedman, Annie—W. F. Tammany et al. 561.91
Fleischman Realty Co., Inc.—Greenwich Savings Bank 2,886.93
Foley, Mary A.—I. S. Vought et al. 178.46
Flynn, Mary E.—M. J. Cunningham 1,000.00
Goldman, Sachs & Co.—Morris—H. Rosen 378.76
Griffin, John—Anheuser Busch Agency 100.68
Hug, Ernest R.—Demer Realty Co., Inc. 421.21
Hicks, Mrs. Ines M.—F. E. Peters 276.41
Israelston, Mandel, and Samuel Bocknack—M. Aronson 113.63
Kanter, Leon—D. Fleisher 104.75
Kelly, John S.—J. Tazelaar 192.16
Knowles, Anna C.—County Holding Co. 135.41
Kirschbiatt, Louis—Samelson 163.42
Leindorf Electric Light Co., Inc.—Johnston Export Pub. Co. 400.01
Lerner, Aaron and Etta—Security Bank of New York 886.25
Lesbian Fruit Co., Inc.—George Borgfeldt & Co. 378.71
Loeb, Eva E.—Page Belting Co. 271.15
Lynch, Joseph E.—J. B. Greenhut Co. 827.39
Le Fevre, Joseph S.—Driver Harris Wire Co. 316.10
Mitchell, Charles T.—T. C. Wood 287.16
Same—same 525.32
O'Donnell, John F.—B. B. Platt 228.07
Price, Joseph J.—O. Greenberger 3.197
Paskow, Rudolph—M. J. O'Brien 111.81
Quereaux, Louis L.—Central Syndicate Building Co. 446.92
Rosewin Amusement Co., Inc., Aaron Rosenstein, and Louis Medwin—C. Adler 195.46
Richardson, William—F. E. Peters 255.21
Springfield Development Co.—N. Y. and Queens El. Light and Power Co. 1,217.02
Sudderly, Herbert E.—N. Y. Trust Co. 2,599.36
Shearer, Jacob H.—Greenhut Siegel Cooper Co. 109.09
Twarsowski, Francis—L. Prustet et al. 929.27
T. R. Smith Realty and Construction Co., Inc.—M. Mosher 283.08
Wagner, Julius—M. Wagner 817
Wrode, Nicholas—W. Wessel 163.42
Woolf, Nathan L.—E. Gutman et al. 130.08
Zauderer, George—S. Tanenbaum 165

In Bronx County.

Asmolofsky, Isidore—I. Well $32.41
Bronx Fireproof Storage Co.—Gibney Tire & Rubber Co., Inc. $129.41
England, John—D. Schwartz $29.14
Esposito, George—American Bonding Co., Baltimore $125.31
Gilligan, Michael J.—J. R. Dawson $71.42
Goodman, Abraham—George E. Evans Co. $27.96
Hart, Thomas M.—M. A. Kuh, et al. $73.41
Lock, Alexander—L. Mershen, et al. $369.05
Same—same $256.90
Murphy, Peter E.—F. A. Godfrey, et al. $70.76
Prensky, Samuel—H. G. Silleck, Jr. $294.61
Rice, Joseph and Frank—Dimock & Fink Co. $70.32
Ventimiglia, Pasquale—G. Clemente $499.72
Warschaw, Jacob, and Elias Lang—S. Garber $169.41

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed.

In New York County.

Franklin, George, & National Surety Co. —People, &c., May 5, 1915 ..... $500
Murtha & Schmohl Co.—Ulster Brick Co., Dec. 29, 1915 ..... $444.50
Robinson, John—I. Sobin & Son, July 8, 1915 ..... $106.31
Scall, Samuel, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., March 20, 1915 ..... $1,000
Sturcke, Louis—William J. Horan Co., Nov. 28, 1914 ..... $157.77
Wasale, Frank, and National Surety Co. People, &c., April 29, 1915 ..... $500
Waxenberg, Louis, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., June 2, 1915 ..... $15,000
McIver, Francis F.—Ira Realty Co., Nov. 6, 1913, (canceled) $173.27

SUBWAY CONTRACT PRESENTED IN COURT

Bidder's Attorney Accuses the Board of Estimate of Acting Without Information.

McANENY DENIES CHARGE

Custom to Get Full Information in Advance—Mandamus Decision Is Expected Soon.

At the hearing of arguments yesterday for a mandamus to compel the city to complete the contract for building the Times Square section of the Broadway-Seventh Avenue Subway, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Conway, who appeared in behalf of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, the lowest bidder for the contract, told Justice Shearn that he had attended a meeting of the Board of Estimate when a resolution was adopted eliminating a clause of the contract which provided for lump-sum payments for extra work, and that so far as he heard or saw none of the board knew the meaning of the resolution upon which they were voting.

"You don't mean to say," interrupted Justice Shearn, "that the Board of Estimate adopts resolutions without their being read or without knowing even what they are voting for, do you?"

Assistant Corporation Counsel Lehman, who represented the city, interrupted to say he was not familiar with the procedure at board meetings, and could not deny Mr. Conway's charge. Mr. Lehman explained that the resolution, which was introduced by Controller Prendergast, had been drawn by Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision.

"Well," said Justice Shearn, "if these statements are true, the board follows a slipshod method of procedure." He reserved decision.

LeRoy Harkness, assistant counsel to the Public Service Commission, said that for the Board of Estimate to approve the contract after striking out a clause was in effect rejection of the contract. He contended that the Board of Estimate was not the body authorized by law to fix the details of these contracts. The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins contract had already been passed upon, and was sent to the Board of Estimate, he said, merely for the board's consent and to get the funds appropriated.

"If the Board of Estimate could do this," broke in Mr. Conway, "it would rob the Public Service Commission of every power conferred upon it by law. This clause in question has never been abused. Forty or fifty contracts containing this clause have gone through the Board of Estimate before and never been touched."

The resolution rescinding that part of the subway contract regarding the payment of a lump sum to the contractors for extra work was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Estimate in July. The resolution was fathered by Controller Prendergast following a report on the subject by Tilden Adamson of the board's Bureau of Contracts, who had been asked by the Controller to investigate the subject. The resolution was discussed at length at the meeting and was passed over the protest of Mayor Mitchel, President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen and Borough President Connolly of Queens. It also came up at two subsequent meetings of the Board of Estimate upon a question of reconsideration, but was defeated each time, Controller Prendergast standing by his original resolution.

Aldermanic President McAneny last evening, when told of Mr. Conway's remark and Justice Shearn's comment, said:

"It is the custom of each member of the Board of Estimate to examine carefully and in advance all matters that are coming up, or to have full information on such matters supplied to them."

While the case was being argued before Justice Shearn, it was also under discussion at the Board of Estimate meeting, where Aldermanic President McAneny was presiding as Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Mitchel at Plattsburg. The Acting Mayor said in opposing the Adamson recommendation:

"It cannot be denied that this board created the present situation. Had we not voted to cancel that clause the subway work would be going on smoothly enough today."

Tilden Adamson at this juncture in defense of his recommendation said that seventeen contracts for subway work, all let in the modified form, had been executed by the Public Service Commission on July 9.

The Estimate Board took no action pending the decision of Justice Shearn, which is expected soon.

CHESTER PLANT MAKES DYES

Attempts to Replace German Products Explain "Yellow Works."

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 19.—With the announcement here today that Philadelphia hosiery manufacturers, blocked at all points in their attempts to get the aniline dyes necessary for their plants and heretofore furnished by Germany, had, under Delaware laws, formed the American Co-operative Dye and Chemical Works, comes the explanation of the secrecy surrounding the mysterious, heavily guarded "yellow works" at Chester, Conn., where, in the witchhazel factory of Magnus, Maybee & Reynard of New York, the townspeople were sure poisonous gas bombs for war were being manufactured, because of the yellow-tinted and reticent foreign chemists employed.

On account of the scarcity and consequent high price of phenol, the United States Pharmacopoeia name for carbolic acid, a special plant has just been finished where the first batch of carbolic acid crystals ever made in America was produced this week.

According to original formulas worked out by a Russian chemist formerly employed in Germany, a black dye has been made and has withstood the severest tests. The manufacturers say that black having been discovered, the other colors are easy.

The factory, which is owned by a New York lawyer, John T. Hetterick, is being conducted by Dr. I. Y. Stanislaus of South Bend, Ind., and William Alms, a Philadelphia dye expert. Secretary C. B. Carter of the Philadelphia Hosiery Manufacturers' Association says the tests were successful beyond expectation, and that the factory is sure to be enlarged and in time there will be no need for imported German dyes, as the American dyes can now be produced quite as cheaply as the foreign product, notwithstanding the greater cost of labor in this country.

AUCTION SALES.

MERCHANDISE.

Continuation Sale Today
Important Trade Sale $125,000 Worth of
BOOTS and SHOES
MORSE & ROGERS, through
VAN PRAAG & CO. and MAX KALTER, Auctioneers,
Will Sell at Auction to the Highest Bidder, the Entire Stock of
Clark-Hutchinson Company (N. Y.) In Liquidation
On Their Former Premises, 125 DUANE STREET, N. Y. City
TODAY (FRIDAY), AUG. 20, 10:30 A. M.
All goods sold in trade lots for cash or approved 30 days' credit.
Buyers unknown to Morse & Rogers should establish credit prior to sale. Catalogues on application to Auctioneers or Morse & Rogers.
Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St., N. Y. C., and Max Kalter, 487 B'way, N. Y. C., Auct'rs.
MORSE & ROGERS, Duane Street, New York City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESS FASTENERS wanted; all sizes, black and white; carded or bulk; state price and quantity. S 58 Times.

OPEN for jobs of taffeta and crepe de Chine dresses; quantity no object. The Bedell Co., 14 West 14th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at cloaks and suits. 23 West 36th St., fifth floor.

JOBBER looking at Fall coats. 3rd floor, 18 West 27th St.

JOBBER looking new styles coats and suits. Ninth floor, 132 West 22d.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.—Large quantity to close out at great sacrifice; giving up manufacturing. Ratner Bros., 220 5th Av.

CONTRACTOR, with facilities to manufacture five hundred dresses each week, would like to hear from a good jobber. Will place entire plant at your disposal. Y 275 Times Annex.

HAVE 1,000 white chinchilla coats on hand in latest styles, ranging in price from $2.75 to $6. Rudinsky Bros., 27 West 24th.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

WANT 200 tons weekly liquified chlorine; best price; no brokers. Foreign Buyer, S 68 Times.

CASH PAID for job lots of women's apparel. Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard St. Fn. 2950.

Help and Situations Wanted.

FUR TRIMMINGS.—Best, most extensive line; open for several territories to experienced, first-class salesmen; commission basis. Apply Box S 66 Times, stating experience, terms.

SALESMEN—Experienced, to sell popular line dresses; one for Greater New York, and one for New York and Pennsylvania; only first class men with good following need apply; commission basis only. Rosenfeld, Shaffron Co., 37 West 28th St.

SALESMAN.—For Southern territory; all States; to handle a well-known 98-cent retailer, fitted top petticoats; commission basis only. S 64 Times.

EXPERIENCED designer and marker of boys' popular-priced wash suits and rompers; also must be capable of supervising factory; best references required; out of town. See Mr. Thanhouser between 11 and 3 P. M. Room 902, 1,261 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Wed'day .3¼@3¾
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Embargo on Wooled Sheepskins.

The Commonwealth of Australia has stopped for the present the exportation of wooled sheepskins, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Textile Alliance, Inc., of this city. For the United Kingdom, India, and the Cape all wooled or haired sheepskins, or goatskins, except Angora goatskins, come through the alliance.

Shoe Styles for Women.

The style trend in women's shoes shows hardly any change, except that the gypsy patterns are increasing in demand in both the button and lace styles. Lace shoes with long tips and no seams at the sides are very pretty, and are said to be much more comfortable than any other pattern. The best-selling materials just now are black kid, patent leather, bronze kid, and navy kid, in solid colors and gypsy patterns.

May Have to Cut Orders.

Orders for woolen and worsted suitings have been much better than expected and quite a number of mill agents believe the volume of business placed will be beyond the capacity of some mills which are likely to be kept busy the entire season. Evidence is at hand to warrant the belief that many mills will be obliged later on to inform buyers that their orders have been cut at least 50 per cent.

Sole Leather Getting High.

Sole leather is now selling around 50 cents a pound, which means that the price has almost doubled in a few years. It was predicted some time ago that if sole leather crossed the 40-cent mark there would be no men's welts offered under $3 a pair. However, with the leather 10 cents a pound above the "danger mark," at least one of the big manufacturers is offering these goods at $2.25, and they are said to be excellent value for the money.

Buying Is Imperative.

An encouraging fact that is being emphasized every day in the woolen and worsted district is the extremely low stocks prevailing in all sections of the country among retailers. During the periods of uncertainty as to the future business outlook, retailers everywhere pursued a niggardly policy in the matter of replenishing counters and shelves, while many jobbers, taking the cue from the retailers, also bought much less than usual from the mills. Buyers here now confess that the limit has been reached in many quarters in the matter of low stocks, and that conservative buying is absolutely imperative.

Lyons Silk Mills Quite Busy.

Some of the Lyons silk manufacturers are said not only to have equaled, but surpassed, one-half of the total receipts for normal times during the twelve months that have elapsed since the beginning of the war, according to an article appearing in a French trade paper. According to Vice Consul J. J. Ernster, who is stationed at Lyons, the writer says that the factories have in this period exercised all means to keep up a certain activity, which has had a most satisfactory result through the collaboration of all the silk manufacturers. They now have customers, it is said, who were unknown to them previously, but who are expected to continue to patronize them.

Gets Big Government Contract.

The following contract has been awarded to the Springdale Mills by the War Department, the merchandise to be used by the United States Army: 750,000 yards of cotton olive-drab uniform cloth; 250,000 yards of 29½-inch, 12.40-ounce khaki duck; 100,000 yards of special shelter tent duck, and 100,000 yards of olive-drab special 32-inch drilling. This is the fourth contract for uniform cloth that has been given the Springdale Mills by the Government. They have also furnished large quantities of cotton goods to foreign governments. The plant is situated at Canton, Mass., and is owned by John H. Meyer & Co., 50 Union Square.

The Raw Silk Summary.

The Yokohama raw silk market is firm, and prices have advanced a trifle since last week, particularly on tram stocks, which are scarce. Sales for the week amounted to 4,600 bales, with stocks at 7,500 bales. Canton sends news of further disaster and reports the fifth crop seriously damaged by rains. Holders are offering sparingly and are advancing prices. The Shanghai market is quiet, but firm, with some upward tendency. Cables received from Milan by H. L. Gwalter & Co. report that market strong and advancing on the strength of the increased cost of dry cocoons. The demand for European consumption is very good there, and the stock of ready silks is small and poorly assorted. The local market is active and steady.

Situation in the Fur Trade.

It was said yesterday in the fur trade that furriers have a sufficient supply of furs to meet the early demand, but jobbers are making no predictions relative to what the situation will be later. Samuel Ullmann, Chairman of the Furriers' Board of Trade, said yesterday there is no cause for alarm. "There is a brisk demand for all kinds of furs, and we shall be able to fill orders at least for a time. Later in the season there will probably be a shortage unless the blockade problem is satisfactorily adjusted. We are getting no furs from Germany, but certainly hope to do so later." Mr. Ullmann added that several American dyers are turning out good work, although the domestic products are not quite so satisfactory as the Leipsic dyes.

Bidding Active at Shoe Sale.

Bidding was active at the second day's sessions of the auction sale of the stock of the Clark-Hutchinson Company of New York, which is now in liquidation, the day's sales total being $51,695, and bringing the total for the two days to $89,000. The attendance was even better than on the first day. The offerings yesterday were made up largely of men's, women's and children's shoes, all of which were taken well. Spring and Summer goods sold at low prices, but staple Fall goods were not disposed of so cheaply. The sale, which is being held under the direction of Morse & Rogers, through Van Praag & Co. and Max Kalter, auctioneers, will continue today, beginning with lot 2,201. The shoes to be offered consist of samples and men's goods.

Gray Goods Inquiry Better.

If anything, there was a little better inquiry for printcloths in the local gray goods market yesterday. While opinions differ as to the willingness of the mills to sell to the end of the year at present prices, and indications were that they were tightening up, some business was reported done for that delivery on 39-inch 68-72s and 38½-inch 64-60s at the prices listed below. Nearby sales were reported on 39-inch 80 squares at 5⅝ cents, on 38½-inch 64-56s at 3⅝ cents and on 60-48s in the same widths at 3¼ cents. There was not much said about business on sheetings, drills or other staple goods, but reports concerning fancies were optimistic. Staple printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	5¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	3⅝c
39-inch, 72-76s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	3⅜c
39-inch, 68-72s	4¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	3¾c	27-inch, 64-60s	2¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	3⅝c	27-inch, 56-52s	2⅛c

*Asked.

Italian Government Contracts.

The last of the big Italian Government contracts for overcoat cloth and blankets, aggregating over $10,000,000, was reported as signed yesterday, and active work is to be begun at once in turning out the required goods, first deliveries of which under the terms of the contracts must be made around September 20. It was learned yesterday that the two Italian Commissions now in this country charged with supplying the army with clothing have received word from the War Office in Rome that additional quantities of goods, presumably overcoats and blankets, are wanted. Details regarding these reported extra orders were not available, although in well informed quarters it was understood tenders will shortly be made for the required equipments. Some interesting developments in the matter of textile materials for some of the other European countries are due soon, it is said.

GLAD THEY DIDN'T HELP

In the Protest Made Concerning Imports of German Dyes.

Representatives of the woolen and worsted mills with selling offices in this city, who have been following the revelations into the activities of semi-official German agents in this country, are expressing relief that the official trade organizations with which they are connected declined to help the German dyestuff handlers in getting goods here by means of pressure brought to bear on the Washington administration.

Several months ago a strong effort was made by certain dyestuff importers to persuade trade organizations to make formal protest against the British embargo on colors, but, after due consideration by the respective Boards of Directors of these associations, it was decided not to take any official action, notwithstanding the embarrassment caused to the industry through the lack of German aniline dyes.

Now that it is shown through documents signed by the Commercial Attaché of the German Embassy that the withholding of German goods was part of the propaganda movement, manufacturers expressed gratification that they were not led into an unfortunate position before the public.

EMBARGO LIST CHANGED.

Some New Things Prohibited by the British Regulations.

The Department of Commerce has received a cablegram from Consul General Skinner, London, containing this summary of the most recently reported changes in the list of articles under embargo in the United Kingdom:

Hosiery needles, formerly prohibited to all destinations, may now be exported to British possessions; mercury is prohibited to all destinations; in the list of exports prohibited to all destinations other than British possessions the new item, "mercury compounds and preparations other than nitrate of mercury," is substituted for the former heading "mercury salts and preparations," and caustic soda and sodium are added.

The list of exports prohibited to all foreign countries in Europe other than France, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Portugal is increased by the following items: Acetic acid, antimony, antimony compounds, except sulphide and oxides, copper compounds, except copper nitrate (formerly prohibited to all destinations), copper iodide, sulphate and suboxide (formerly prohibited to all destinations other than British possessions,) sodium cyanide and sodium sulphide.

TO GIVE GUARANTEE TAG.

In Public Defense Silk Association Has Begun Novel Campaign.

An educational campaign of considerable proportions has just been launched by the Silk Association of America. It intends to furnish the manufacturers of clothing, shoes and many other articles with a neat tag, representing a spool of machine twist, which will guarantee to the purchaser that the article has silk-sewed seams and stitching.

As the result of this campaign the public will be able to give preference to articles bearing this tag guarantee. By doing so they will work to their own best interests, because it is generally known that a seam sewed with silk will withstand a greater strain than one sewed with any other material. This is because silk is elastic and very strong.

It is the intention of the association to prosecute any wrongful use of the tag in question, and the public will be asked to notify the association if any of these tags are found on any garment that has not been sewed with silk thread reeled directly from cocoons.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Forecasts:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Showers Fri. and Sat.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Fla.—Showers Fri., except fair in s. Sat., showers; moderate e. to s. e. winds, except moderate to fresh s. over n. w.

Ala.—Showers Fri. and probably Sat.; moderate s. winds, possibly fresh on coast.

Miss.—Showers Fri. Sat., cloudy; moderate s. winds.

La.—Showers Fri., except fair in s. w. Sat., fair, slightly warmer in interior; moderate s. winds on coast.

East. Texas—Probably fair Fri., except showers in n. e. Sat., fair, warmer in interior; moderate s. winds on coast.

West. Texas—Fair Fri., except showers in extreme w. Sat., fair.

Okla.—Fair Fri., preceded by showers in extreme e.; slightly warmer. Sat., fair, warmer.

Ark.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair, probably warmer.

Tenn.—Rain Fri. and probably Sat.

Ky.—Rain Fri. Sat., fair, warmer in w, rain in e.

Ohio—Fair in n., rain in s. Fri. or Fri. night and Sat.; moderate n. e. winds.

Ind.—Rain Fri., except fair in n. Sat. fair, except rain in s. e., warmer in n. and w.; moderate n. e. to n. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair in n., cloudy in s., Fri. Sat. cloudy; gentle to mod. winds, e. over s.

Upper Mich.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; gentle shifting winds.

Ill.—Rain Fri. and Sat.

Mo.—Rain Fri. Sat., probably fair.

Minn.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

Iowa—Unsettled in w., probably rain in e. Fri. Sat., probably fair.

N. Dak. and S. Dak.—Fair Fri. and probably Sat.

Neb.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., possibly unsettled in s. e. Fri.

Kan.—Cloudy Fri. and Sat., probably unsettled in e. Fri.

SELLING PRICE THE BASIS.

Decision on Rates of Duty for Laces and Embroideries.

Plauen and St. Gall laces or embroideries shipped to this country, and which have no home market, are properly dutiable here on the basis of the selling price, according to a decision made yesterday by Board 1 of the General Appraisers in the case of Reichenbach & Co., manufacturers and importers of this city and Plauen. When the goods in controversy reached here they were sent to the Appraiser's Stores for the usual examination.

It was found that the merchandise was consigned from the manufacturer at Plauen to himself in the United States; that nearly one-half of the product is exported to this country, and the remainder to other countries; that there is no home market for the laces in the country of production, Germany, and finally that the cost of production for Plauen laces sold in Europe and that consigned to the United States is the same. The Customs Examiner declined to accept the invoiced values of the goods, and Appraiser Sague appraised the merchandise at the selling price in this country, this action resulting in the payment by the importing firm of substantially higher duties together with accruing penalties.

The importers then appealed to a single General Appraiser for a reappraisement. This official sustained the claim of the protestants, and held that the invoice prices should prevail for dutiable purposes. The full board, however, reversed this action and, agreeing with the port officials, held that the selling price here is the duty basis. The decision of the board states that the testimony warrants the conclusion that the cost of production reported by the importers cannot be sustained. Reichenbach & Co. refused to permit an examination of their books as to the cost of production for goods sold in Europe but were willing to show the cost of goods shipped to the United States. The importers testified that the item of expense allowed on merchandise consigned to this country is 10 per cent. On the other hand, the special Treasury agent's report showed this item much larger. At the trial the importers relied on Paragraph K, Section 5, of the tariff administrative law as the correct rule of appraisement. This paragraph refers to goods sold in the open market in the country of production for home consumption.

The board, rejecting the importers' claims, said in part:

"In the case at bar there is no home market. The entire product is for export, either to the United States or other countries. The appraising officer being without actual market value and the importer realizing there was no home market, invoiced his goods at the costs of production as required by the first part of Paragraph L, Section 3, of the Tariff Act. To permit this method of invoicing, a correct statement of cost of production must be shown, and the statute provides the method by which this fact may be shown, either in the invoice or in a separate statement. The importer did not state the cost of production accurately. The item of expense he placed at 10 per cent. and in doing so averaged it with the expense of other years and then added 5 per cent. as he thought advisable. It is shown by the special agent's report that the importers recognized higher prices of similar merchandise and the expense connected therewith.

"We are entirely satisfied the cost of production as stated by the importer was not correct. When the appraiser was unable to accept the cost of production and there being no home market, he then took the selling price in the United States as required by Paragraph L, Section 3, of the Tariff act. In doing so he was following the statute and the facts justify his conclusion."

WILL IMPLICATE FORNEY.

McHenry Promises to Tell Story of Attack on T. F. Schneider.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 19.—George McHenry pleaded guilty today to five charges against him, growing out of the murderous attack made on T. Franklin Schneider, a wealthy candy manufacturer, of Washington, D. C., in this city. McHenry is alleged to have aided Thomas G. Forney, a son-in-law of Schneider and an attorney of Washington, in an attempt to slay the candy manufacturer at the Hotel Anderson on June 24 last.

When arraigned in court today McHenry said:

"I will go on the stand and tell the entire story of this whole matter when the proper time comes. Forney is not going to get away with anything—he has gotten me in enough trouble already, and I am sorry that I ever met him."

After his plea was entered in court, McHenry was remanded to the county jail, without bail. He pleaded guilty to two charges of conspiracy, two charges of felonious assault and battery, and a charge of entering a building with intent to commit murder.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—A. Bein, coats; 15 East 28th.
ATLANTA—Olson Co.; B. Olson, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
ATLANTA—The Fair; H. Saul, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
AURORA, Ill.—G. W. Eade & Co.; E. W. Eade, women's wrappers, dressing sacques, house, street dresses; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; H. L. McLanahan, hats; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss Hearn, millinery; 108 W. 35th.
BINGHAMTON—A. R. Sawyer Co.; A. R. Sawyer, millinery, women's furn. goods, dry goods, &c.; 621 B'way.
BINGHAMTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; Miss B. Armstrong, lingerie, silk waists; 31 Union Sq.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss K. Desmond, women's, misses', children's suits, skirts, coats; Miss A. Doyle, children's wear; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; F. Lee, laces, trimmings, hdkfs., ribbons; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—E. F. Kakas & Sons; W. F. Kakas, furs, hats; Flanders.
BOSTON—Boston Wholesale Dry Goods Co.; H. G. Elsenstadt, specialties; Knickerbocker.
BOSTON—F. P. Connor Co.; P. L. Flynn, ready-to-wear; Great Northern.
BROCKTON—Fraser Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. S. Killilen, millinery;

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The tropical storm has moved to Western Arkansas, with somewhat lower pressure but without increasing winds, although heavy rains continued over Northeastern Texas, Western Louisiana, and Arkansas, and extended into Southern Missouri and Tennessee.

There were also showers in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and in Kansas, and scattered thunder showers in the Rocky Mountain region. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Although temperatures have risen generally from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, they are still below the seasonal average as far west as the Rockies, except on the South Texas coast, where abnormally high temperatures continue, Brownsville reporting a maximum of 106 degrees. West of the mountains temperatures remain high, with a maximum of 116 degrees at Yuma, Arizona.

There will be rain Friday in the West Gulf States, Friday and Saturday in the East Gulf States and South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley, and on Saturday in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic districts. From the lake region eastward the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday.

Temperatures will remain moderate east of the Mississippi River, but will be somewhat higher by Saturday in the interior of the West Gulf States.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be gentle to moderate west, becoming variable; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, becoming variable; South Atlantic Coast, moderate east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York and New Jersey—Fair Friday. Saturday, partly cloudy.

New England—Fair Friday and Saturday.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Friday. Saturday, showers, except fair in northeast portion.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
8 A. M.	76	59	4 P. M.	95	76
6 A. M.	73	58	6 P. M.	84	73
9 A. M.	82	64	9 P. M.	71	69
12 M.	90	73	11 P. M.	79	69

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 67; for the corresponding date last year it was 74; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 61; at 8 P. M. it was 72. Maximum temperature, 76 degrees at 4 P. M., minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 68 per cent. at 8 A. M., 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.97 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M. Loss.
12:35—45 E. 7th; not given.....Slight
3:55—85th and Broadway, (auto;) Emrich Steinberg .....Slight
5:25—31 W. 44th; J. B. Williams.....Not given
6:45—Union Sq. and 17th, (subway;) D. E. Smith Const. Co.....None
9:00—453 E. 160th; Lizzie Reith.....Slight
10:20—229 E. 103d; Henry Elast.....$10
11:30—28 Bleecker St.; Gayety Waist Co..$25
P.M.
12:01—1,901 Lex. Av.; Jacob Lawin...Slight
1:00—1,653 Bathgate Av.; Hyman Cartwait .....Slight
1:40—124 E. 108th; Herman Rothstein.Slight
2:30—3,133 Villa Av.; Antonio Delane....$5
3:30—546 W. 46th; James McConnell..None
4:25—244 W. 10th; Thomas O'Day....Slight
5:45—402 Madison St.; Jacob Donowitz .....Slight
7:15—54 Columbia St.; P. Sandeger....Slight
8:30—1,202 Castle Hill Av.; Joseph Leibleck .....Slight
9:15—219 W. 40th; Arthur Cain.....Slight
9:15—2,143 8th Av.; Joseph Tyekely...Slight
9:35—145 W. 28th; French Button Wks.Slight
10:00—79 Chambers St.; P. Jappi.....Slight

Through an error in the police report, the Fire Record on Tuesday morning showed a fire in the premises of Pincus Brothers, 259 West Tenth Street. The fire was in lofts occupied by another tenant.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Changes in Ordnance Dept.: Lt. Cols. C. L. H. Ruggles, from Philippines to assume command of Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., and S. Hof, from duty at Springfield Armory, Mass., to Manila for duty as Ord. Officer of Philippine Dept.; Maj. W. I. Westervelt, from duty at Watervliet Arsenal to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N. J., to take station and report to commanding officer there.

Orders of July 13 and of Aug. 6, relating to Capt. R. M. Hardaway, Med. Corps, revoked.

Capt. R. M. Hardaway, Med. Corps, on leave at St. Charles, Mo., is relieved from duty with Second Div., effective on expiration of said leave, then to San Francisco for temporary duty, Western Dept., until time to sail, about Oct. 5, for Philippines for duty. Col. E. F. Ladd, Adjut. Gen., is retired on his own application after more than 30 years' service.

Following relieved from assignment to company, C. A. C., specified, and placed on unassigned list: Capt. C. E. Kilbourne, Gen. Staff, 122d Com., and 1st Lt. M. Murray, C. A. C., 64th Com.

Following officers of C. A. C. from assignment to company specified, effective Aug. 24, and placed on unassigned list: Capt. H. Worcester, 100th; 2d Lts. J. G. Booton, 76th; W. K. Dunn, 135th; G. H. Franke, 82d, and L. A. Nickerson, 124th Com.

First Lt. J. S. Williams, C. A. C., from assignment to 8th Com., placed on unassigned list, effective Aug. 25. He will then report to commanding officer of coast defenses of Portland for duty on his staff.

Leaves: Capt. C. A. Trott, 8th Inf., 2 mos.; Capt. G. J. B. Lee, Med. Corps, 1 mo.; 2d Lt. C. D. Lang, 7th Cav., 1 mo. and 10 days; Maj. P. L. Boyer, Med. Corps, 5 days; 2d Lt. W. W. Yautsmeier, C. A. C., 21 days; 1st Lt. E. L. Dyer, C. A. C., 3 mos.; Capt. J. F. Reddy, Med. Corps, 1 mo.; Maj. W. M. Cruikshank, 1st F. A., 2 mos.; 2d Lt. V. Meyer, 2d F. A., 2 mos.; Col. J. D. Barrette, Adjt. Gen., 1 mo.; Capt. F. W. Lewis, 8th Inf., 1 mo. and 15 days; Capt. G. M. Holley, 8th Inf., 2 mos., and Capt. F. P. Jackson, 1st Inf., 2 mos.

Navy.

Ensigns W. E. Cheadle, the Petrel, to Norfolk Naval Hospital for treatment; D. W. Hamilton, the Hannibal, to the Henley, and G. F. Jacobs, to Atlantic reserve fleet.

Midshipmen W. J. Nunnally, Jr., Naval Acad., to the Birmingham, Sept. 1; R. Burhen, Academy, to receiving ship at New York; A. D. Struble, Academy, to temporary duty on the St. Louis Sept. 1; W. J. Confer, Academy, to the Vermont, Sept. 1, and H. H. Harrison, Academy, to San Francisco, Sept. 1.

C. F. Machinist J. A. Oliver, the Arkansas, to home, wait orders.

Machinists J. A. Ward, Charleston (S. C.) Yard, to the Vermont; J. C. Parker, the Vermont, to the Arkansas.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED: Pompey, at Makassar, P. I.; Cleveland, at La Paz; Macdonough and D-2, at N. Y. Yard; Louisiana and New Hampshire, at Vera Cruz; Sacramento, at New Orleans, and San Diego, at Mare Island.

SAILED: Des Moines, Rhodes for Alexandria; Saturn, Tiburon for Seattle; Balch, N. Y. Yard for Newport; Tennessee, Cape Haitien for Phila.; Ammen, Boston for Newport, and Hercules, Norfolk for Tangier Sound.

The Paducah, now at San Juan, P. R., will leave about Aug. 26 for New York and Portsmouth, N. H.

The Tennessee has been ordered to proceed from Cape Haitien to Phila.; thence to Portsmouth, N. H.

Proposed movements of the Denver and the Albany, as published in "Movements of Naval Vessels" list of Aug. 12, have been suspended for the present.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Building Bureau of the Education Department is making rapid progress in getting ready the twelve schools in the Bronx, where the Gary school plan is to be tried this Fall. Superintendent William Wirt of Gary, Ind., who is in New York, expects to have the plan in operation in most of the twelve schools by Oct. 1.

The Local School Board of District 18 suggests that, in view of the great need for economy in the management of the schools, a large saving could be effected on the printing sent out by the Education Department; that a less expensive style would be quite as serviceable, and that a little investigation would show that many books are circulated in quarters where they are not needed or appreciated; that methods could be devised more nearly to equalize the expenditures on evening schools and the results obtained; that the difference in the payment of teachers of vocational subjects in elementary and high schools does not appear necessary, and that very little hardship would be caused by requiring evening school pupils, especially high school pupils, to defray the cost of their own textbooks and materials.

War History in One Volume.

It will be many years before the story of the European conflict is written authoritatively from all points of view. The New York Times Current History is anticipating the future historian with a clear and impartial account of the war, and the first six numbers, bound in cloth, may be had for $2, (delivery charges extra.) Times Square, New York.—Advt.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:
Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.
General motions on Aug. 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.
Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.
Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Acme Elec Garage<N Y Edison Co.	Same<Clark.
Greb<U S Fid & Guar Co.	D E Kennedy<U S Fid & Guar Co.
O'Connor<same.	Re Lionello Perera & Co.
Drothleff<same.	Strauss<Strauss.
Chauneau<Maxwell.	Wolff<Lowenstein, (2)
Goldberg<I R T.	Van Tuyl<Youngs.
Daenhoff<same.	Vietor<Elger.
Re C N Y, (Rosedale Av.)	Rocheblane<Guichard.
Re Fletcher.	Ex rel Candiotte<Bell.
Cohen<Cohen.	Re Lorenzo & Morino Bros.
Pelot<I R T.	Re Wallace.
Stewart<Pigueron.	Man Fy Co<Duff.
Reed<Shiebler.	Titus<Titus.
Stoller<Stoller.	Re Simpson & Crawford Corp.
Schechtman<Mellet, Silverberg Imp Co<Bauman, (2.)	Service<Service.
Salowey<Schapiro,	Summit Ice Co<Cortazzo.
Berger<Tilyou Rty Co	Re Lent, (Glebe Av.)
Cohn<Cohn.	Dahlgren<Dahlgren.
Fabrica Nacional de Papel<Gottesman.	Prestia<Prestia.
Strachstein<Strachstein.	Morison<Morison.
Dunigan<Kraus.	St Winack<Cunliffe Owen.
Brock<Joslyn.	Reich<Reich.
Rembrandt Rty Co<Hanlon.	Re Strauss.
Emigrant Ind Sav B'k<Meakim.	Funke<Funke.
Re Teper.	Floy<Fairchild & Co.
Auslander<Miller.	People<De Villers.
Davis<Wilmerding.	Re Stein.
Harasimowicz<P R R Co.	Re Loposo Co.
Kaross<same.	Re Rantsch.
Paskewicz<same.	Bremer<Sarasohn.
Ruthawski<same.	Lessler<same.
Dintenfass<Societe Francaise des Films, &c. (2.)	Levene<Levene.
Kimball<Gaites.	Guthorn<West 30th St Cont Co.
Wallach<Silberman.	Shabaro<Shabaro.
Katz<Katz.	Mason<Mason.
Grieco<Adams.	Messmer<H W Boettger S F Co.
Martin<Martin.	Kenyeres<Kenyeres, (2.)
Aetna Life Ins Co<Austin.	Eckhardt<Eckhardt.
	Moffat<Lawder.
	Oppenheimer<Monterey Prop Co.

PART II.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Abbey E Chatfield, Charles H Numan,
Lillian Sothstein, Andrew Steuer, Mary Murphy.
TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Myers<Gray.	Oppenheim, Collins & Co<Ranger.
Chemical Rty Co<Newman.	Hauben<Silbert.
Gimbel Bros<Driscoll.	Obermeyer & Liebman<Kerr.
Friedman<Sherman, (2)	Griffin<King.
Levine<Tenzer.	Campbell<Vernon.
Goldberg<Ginsberg, (3.)	Perl<Edelman.
Hecht<Katz.	Giudici<Con Tel & Elec Supply Co.
Trotta<Ind El Sup Co.	Dalashimska<Green.
Eisler<Tesser & Stern.	Miller<Dalberg.
Hoffman<Brand.	L Stern & Co<Sydney.
Plaza Motor Rent Co<Willard.	A Peats Co<Gordon.
Platt & Washburn Ref Co<Cohen.	Assets Llq Co<Pinkham.
Rosenberg & Parker<Brecher.	Kaplan<Hinton.
Maas<Trigger.	Hecht & Greenfield<Katz.
McGregory<Schedler.	Greenbaum<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Brecovici<D, L &WRR.	

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Shearn, J.—John M. Stewart<Emma V. Sherman—Alex I. Rourke. Emma Suydam<Mills Suydam—Arthur M. Levy Belle Robins<Francis J. McElhenny—John V. Coggey. Theodore W. Myers<Sol Bloom—Theodore W. Myers.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar.—Adjourned until Aug. 24.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Tiernan, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MOTIONS—Tiernan, J.—Motions.

Kump<Blegen.	Herzig<Brennan.
Austin, Nichols & Co<Romano.	Re Slaff.

TRIAL TERM—Tiernan, J.
Re Williams.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. King<Hunts Point Estate—Edward D. Dowling. Hardy <Hunts Point Estate—Edward D. Dowling. Spencer<Hunts Point Estate—Edward D. Dowling.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Helen Barbara Schreiber<Frederick W Fielding—James J Donovan.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Motions.

Hayes<Kennedy.	Sullivan<B, Q Co & S R R Co.
Re Sist St, (Kennedy) Orton<Weaver.	Flannacco<B H R R.
Macklin<Oates.	Cohen<C I & B R R.
Hughes<Pinelawn Cemetery.	Benjamin<B H R R.
McCullough<McCullough.	Re 76th-77th Sts, (Thomas.)
Kouz<N Y Cons R R Co.	Palmer<Palmer.
Doowan<B H R R Co.	Greenblatt<Patton Paint Co.
Zirrimo<N E R R Co.	Martin<Griffner.
Cicalo<same.	Brennan<Morris.
Hammel<B H R R Co.	Thor<Ronin.
Secor<N Y Cons R R Co.	Pitts<King.
Levine<B H R R Co.	Sragow<Webber.
Potter<same.	Solomon<Levin, (2.)
Barrett<C I & B RR Co.	Re 51st St, (Winslow) Reis<Reis.
Hammerschlag<B H R R Co.	Lyons<Schom.
	Foreclosure:
	Stewart<Everett et al.

PART II.—Callaghan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following promotion list to clerk, second grade, is announced:

Department of Education, Bureau of Lectures—Maurice Schwach, 80.45. Office of City Superintendent of Schools—Jacob Geiger, 73.65; Frank N. Stewart, 74.45. Bureau of Attendance—Marshall O. Trevelli, 84.29; John J. Callahan, 81.40; Max S. Scheiber, 80.15; Philip Weinstein, 79.65; Jacob Liebling, 79.30; Philip Epstein, 78.45; Charles J. Quire, 77.85; James P. Hynes, 77.65; Maurice Bass, 77.40; Samuel Schwartz, 76.85; Isidor Strear, 76.50; Francis H. McKeon, 76.40; Louis Goldstein, 76.37; Hyman Mayerson, 76.35; Morris Finkelstein, 75.90; Mordecai Sosinsky, 75.10; Thomas E. McKavanagh, 75; John W. Creedon, 74.50; Moses I. Berliner, 73.40; Samuel Bernstock, 72.40.

United States.

The commission announces for Sept. 8, at the New York Custom House, a competitive examination for cheesemaker, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $1,200 to $1,440 a year. The duties will be to assist in the experimental manufacture of Swiss, Camembert, Roquefort, and other foreign cheeses, and later demonstration work among cheesemakers. Competitors will be examined in practical questions in dairy manufacturing, report writing, education, and experience. An educational training, including at least a short course in dairying at a dairy school or college of recognized standing and ability to converse fluently in the German language are prerequisites. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Relieved, dismissed, and awarded pension: Patrol. J. A. Miner, Jr., Traf. Div., Subdiv. C, on Police Surgeons' cert., $350.40 per annum; appointed Aug. 1, 1908; effective 12 P. M. Aug. 18.

Temporary assignments: Surgs. A. S. Vosburgh, 2d S. D., in charge of 3d S. D., in addition to own, 30 days, noon Aug. 24; H. G. Webster, 14th S. D., in charge of 19th S. D., in addition to own, 1 day, noon Aug. 19; Lts. J. T. Leith, 58, and H. T. Winslow, 63, to T. S., 15 days, 9 A. M. Aug. 20; C. A. Madigan, 163, to 283, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 20; F. M. Kavanagh, 174, to 163, 30 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 20; Patrol. W. J. Blanch, 1, and T. J. Weber, 26, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 18; J. J. Argenza, 2, and W. Coffey, 6, to D. B., 30 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; T. F. Jenkins, 26, to D. B., 10 days, 6 P. M. Aug. 21; P. J. Sweeney, 39, to D. B., 5 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 17; G. F. Chiquette, 63, to D. B., 5 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 19; E. Powers, 150, to D. B., 3 days, 4 P. M. Aug. 18; J. E. Bealler and W. W. Ruege, 153, to 11 I. D., 4 P. M. Aug. 21 to 8 A. M. Aug. 24; R. C. Nugent and J. F. Lorigan, 168; G. C. Schlessinger and J. J. Crowley, 170, to 15 I. D., 1 day, from 2 P. M. Aug. 22; J. T. McCann, 160; S. E. Thompson, 171, and J. E. Cassidy, 174, to 15 I. D., 4 P. M. Aug. 21 to 8 A. M. Aug. 24. To 7 I. D. from prec. indicated, 4 P. M. Aug. 21 to 8 A. M. Aug. 24: T. J. Lenihan, 61; N. P. Pehrsson, 62; D. Wright, 63; F. J. Conklin, 66. To B. B. H. Squad, in Special Squad 1, from prec. indicated, 3 days, 8 A. M. Aug. 21; D. E. Reilly, 12; J. P. O'Hara, 28; T. W. Gray, 161; W. M. Lewis, 165; P. McDonough, 273; D. J. Maher, 290.

Leaves of absence with full pay: Surgs. C. E. Nammack, 3d S. D., 20 days, noon, Aug. 24, vacation; T. A. McGoldrick, 19th S. D., 1 day, noon, Aug. 19, to be deducted from vacation; without pay: Surg. C. E. Nammack, 3d S. D., 10 days, noon, Sept. 13; patrol. A. Braunworth, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 23; J. A. Guerin, 14, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 18; J. L. Coffey, 29, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Aug. 22; T. Lamb, Jr., 39, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; C. Link, 43, 1 day, 12 P. M., Aug. 22; J. P. Morgan, 144, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 19; O. Comiskey, 146, 2 days, 4 P. M., Aug. 17; E. A. Nelson, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M., Aug. 18; S. Feinstein, 152, 3 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; M. T. McKeon, 174, 1 day, 8 A. M., Aug. 16.

Sick leaves granted: Patrol. J. J. Govern, 157, 30 days, noon, Aug. 19.

Applications for full pay while on sick report approved: Serg. T. F. J. O'Grady, 79, 12:45 P. M., Aug. 14, to noon, Aug. 19; patrol. M. J. McCormack, 89, 10:15 A. M., Aug. 15, during disability; J. J. Brennan, Traf. Div., Subdiv. D, 12:30 P. M., Aug. 6, during disability.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. Joseph Tondl, 32, to take effect 12 P. M., Aug. 18.

Fire Department.

Having been tried before W. Holden Weeks, Dep. and Act. Fire Com., Aug. 19, for violation rules and regulations, 1912, and found guilty, the following penalties are imposed: Fire, 3d gr. W. M. Stiefel, Eng. 70, 18, false entry in company journal, one regular leave withheld; Fire, 2d gr. J. Kennedy, No. 2, Eng. Co. 18, neglect of duty, absence without leave, neglect of duty, and disrespect to superior officer, sixteen regular leaves withheld.

Special leaves of absence without pay: Lt. A. A. Farbel, Eng. 257, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 25; Fire, 1st gr. W. H. Ryder, Eng. 285, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21; Fire, 1st gr. H. F. Williams, Eng. 13, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 22; Fire, 1st gr. B. F. Parker, Eng. 64, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Aug. 21.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERRY, MARCELLUS F., (March 4, 1915;) net estate, $33,616; Mrs. Bertha Berry, widow, beneficiary. Assets: Stocks, $14,167; deposits, $7,761; insurance, $15,149; personalty, $105.

GROSS, CONRAD R., a real estate operator, (July 24, 1912;) net estate, $219,536; Mrs. Lena Gross, widow, given life estate in $151,536, $8,000 in cash; John C. Gross, son, given $20,000; Elsa M. Gross, daughter, $20,000, and Lena K. Walter, daughter, received $20,000. Assets: Equity, $9,783 in 427 West 147 St., appraised at $20,000; deposits, $284; insurance, $2,969; personalty, $267; mortgages, $30,720; due from Gross & Herbener, Inc., $80,014; claims due from Gross & Herbener Realty Operating Co., $18,874; stocks and bonds, $100,502; decedent's 45 shares of Gross & Herbener, Inc., are appraised at $90,535.

MAGNUS, ADOLPH, manufacturer of extracts, (May 16, 1914;) net estate, $130,576; David and Daniel Magnus, brothers, each given life estate in $15,000; Frederick S. and Heinrich Magnus, nephews, trustees, to hold in trust 1,050 shares Maas & Waldstein Company and 100 shares Maas & Waldstein Extract Company, appraised at $80,600, for benefit of two nephews and nieces, and after deduction of several specific legacies the residuary estate is divided among these nephews and nieces. The Manuel Magnus Fund, created for the poor of the City of Lyck, Russia, is given $4,775; $1,000 given to each of the following institutions: United Hebrew Charities, Montefiore Home, Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Technical School for Boys. Assets: Deposits, $29,639; mortgages, $4,561; stocks and bonds, $104,679; largest holding was 1,050 shares stock Maas & Waldstein Co., appraised at $73,500; 100 shares Maas & Waldstein Extract Co., appraised at $7,000; 200 shares U. S. Steel common, $12,200.

REYNARD, HENRY, (March 17, 1914;) net estate, $9,854; Mrs. Ida M. Reynard, widow, $9,022; rest of estate passed to relatives. Assets: Equity, $4,018 in 248 East 117 St., appraised at $10,000; deposits, $4,051.

LONG, CHARLES I., of Roselle, N. J., (Jan. 2, 1915;) no assets taxable in New York; decedent was member of Hopkins-Dwight & Co.

TALBOT, ISABEL M., (March 4, 1914;) jewelry and personalty, $1,509; net, $642; Edith Von Blarcom and Katherine Zimmer, not related, beneficiaries; decedent owned realty at Susquehanna, Penn., which passed to sister and nephew, but its value does not appear in report.

WUNDERLICH, ROSE, (Nov. 9, 1910;) 203 West 94 St., appraised at $8,500; net estate, $8,375; Dora Wunderlich, daughter, beneficiary.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia .....Aug. 20
Hawaii (via Tacoma)—Kentuckian...Aug. 21
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tacoma Maru.Aug. 22
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West.) New Zealand, (specially addressed) (via San Francisco)—Ventura .....Aug. 28
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West.) (via Vancouver)—Makura .....Aug. 27

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, July 15; Kobe, July 30, and Yokohama, July 31—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 20.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Shanghai, July 21; Kobe, July 29, and Yokohama, July 29—which arrived per steamer Merionethshire, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Friday, Aug. 20.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 17; Hongkong, July 20; Shanghai, July 23; Yokohama, July 31; Honolulu, Aug. 10—and mails dated—Wellington, July 25; Auckland, July 26; Melbourne, July 30; Sydney, July 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Mongolia and Ventura, were dispatched East on Aug. 17 and 18. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Saturday, Aug. 21, and Sunday, Aug. 22, respectively.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Sept. 9, SS Cretic.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Bassam.
Netherlands—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Rotterdam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 26, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 8:30 A. M. Aug. 19, SS San Guglielmo, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 21, SS Stampalia.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises.5:14|Sun sets.6:54|Moon sets.12:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:08	3:45	9:20	10:19
Governors Island	3:21	4:02	9:45	10:40
Hell Gate	5:11	5:52	11:25	12:29

Arrived—Thursday, Aug. 19.

SS Crissington Court, Plymouth, July 31.
SS Magdalena, Rotterdam, Aug. 9.
SS Morish Prince, Brest, Aug. 2.
SS Philadelphia, San Juan, Aug. 14.
SS Rijwijk, St. Jago, Aug. 7.
SS Saramacca, Jamaica, Aug. 13.
SS Ardowan, Havre, Aug. 4.
SS Everett, Boston, Aug. 13.
SS Medina, Galveston, Aug. 12.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Aug. 14.
SS St. Leonards, Bordeaux, Aug. 5.
SS Florizel, St. John's, Aug. 19.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Coya	Cristobal	Aug. 8
Hermine	Bordeaux	Aug. 1
Askehall	Havre	Aug. 4
Spireio	Liverpool	Aug. 4
Auchencrag	London	Aug. 7
Dunaboro	Bristol	Aug. 3
Munwood	Matanzas	Aug. 13
St. George	Glasgow	Aug. 7
E. K. Venizelos	Marseilles	July 30
Baron Cawdor	Marseilles	July 29
Palacine	Britain	Aug. 8
Carrillo	Colon	Aug. 12
Walton Hall	London	Aug. 6
Achilles	Marseilles	Aug. 6
Gloughton	London	Aug. 7
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 17
Colon	Colon	Aug. 14
El Cid	Galveston	Aug. 14
Arapahoe	Key West	Aug. 17
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Aug. 17

DUE TOMORROW.

New York	Rotterdam	Aug. 6
Oregonian	Pernambuco	Aug. 1
Cymric	Liverpool	Aug. 11

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Palermo	Genoa	Aug. 6
Lutetian	Dartmouth	Aug. 8
Pythias	Newport	Aug. 9
Yaguez	San Juan	Aug. 11
Kroonland	Colon	Aug. 6
Bayamo	Santiago	Aug. 16
City of Columbus	Savannah	Aug. 16
Duca degli Abruzzi	Naples	Aug. 11

DUE MONDAY.

Tuscania	Glasgow	Aug. 14
Thessalonika	Bermuda	Aug. 15
Themistocles	Patras	Aug. 2
Chicago City	Swansea	Aug. 7
Strathguiry	Havre	Aug. 7
Aldersgate	Buenos Aires	July 27
Greystock Castle	Balboa	Aug. 14
Tenadores	Colon	Aug. 14
Sixaola	Santiago	Aug. 18
Brazos	San Juan	Aug. 18
Carolyn	Colon	Aug. 13
Harpathian	Marseilles	Aug. 5
Creole	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 21
Czar	Archangel	Aug. 9
Philadelphian	London	Aug. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Pinar del Rio, Tampico	———	12:00 M.
Mariana, Santiago	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stephano, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vauban, Barbados	8:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.
Calamares, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cragina, Montevideo	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Saramacca, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Apache, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
Medina, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Antilles, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	———	1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Fagersand, Guiana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 19.

SS Philadelphia, Liverpool to New York, was 1,075 miles W. at 7:88 A. M.; due 22d, forenoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 125 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Kroonland, Colon to New York, was 272 miles S. at noon.
SS Guantanamo, Vera Cruz to New York, was 89 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 290 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 227 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 211 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Vesta, Sabine to New York, was 126 miles S. W. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 180 miles N. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Arapahoe, Galveston to New York, was 647 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Brazos, San Juan to New York, was 1,126 miles S. at noon.
SS Honolulan, Colon to New York, was 495 miles N. of Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Santa Cecelie, was 290 miles from Colon at 8 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 25 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Currier, Guanica to New York, was 103 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Italia, at Gibraltar, Aug. 18.
SS Indrasamha, at Suez, Aug. 19.
SS Byron, at Montevideo, Aug. 17.
SS Prins Frederik Hendrik, at Amsterdam, Aug. 16.

Sailed.

SS Georgie, from Liverpool, Aug. 18.
SS St. Patrick, from Perim, Aug. 19.
SS King Bleddynpen, Bordeaux, Aug. 17.
SS Nias, from Amsterdam, Aug. 16.
SS Magdala, from Gibraltar, Aug. 16.
SS Edgar H. Vance, from Valparaiso, Aug. 17.
SS Glenstlee, from London, Aug. 18.

Passed.

SS Ryndam, New York for Rotterdam, passed Lizard.
SS Giuseppe G., New York for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla. Orchestra on each.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, except Sunday, 6:00 P. M. Steamers Providence and Plymouth.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms have Outside

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Moving-Picture Concern Buys Thirty-one Lots at Marble Hill for $1,000,000 Film Plant—Lexington Avenue Corner Purchase for Apartment—West Eighty-sixth Street Residence Sold.

The realty market furnished several features of interest yesterday, most noteworthy being the purchase of a large plot on Marble Hill, at the far upper extremity of Manhattan Island, by a moving picture concern for improvement with several buildings, while Lexington Avenue provided another important transaction in the sale of the famous "Spite House," with adjoining property on the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street.

The moving picture deal involved the purchase by the Famous Players Film Company of a plot of thirty-one lots bounded by 225th Street, Adrian Avenue, Jacobus and Van Corlear Places. It is assessed at $160,000, but it was stated that the purchase price was $115,000.

The plot was sold through the A. N. Gitterman Corporation, the buyers being represented by E. J. Ludvigh and Ralph Kohn as attorneys. Adolph Zuker is President of the Famous Players Film Company, Daniel Frohman Managing Director, and Edwin S. Porter Treasurer and General Manager.

The plans of the company, it is stated, involve the expenditure of nearly $1,000,000 in the erection of studios, open-air stages, laboratories, and factories for the production and testing of motion picture films. One of the most important buildings will be a large experimental laboratory for research work toward improving the mechanical factors of the preparation and exhibition of films.

Among the advantages of the site leading toward its purchase were its elevation and rural surroundings with Van Cortlandt Park and the Riverdale section close by, while opportunity will be offered for the production of marine spectacles on the Hudson and Harlem Rivers, the latter being at the foot of the property.

Lexington Avenue "Spite House" Corner Sold.

A Lexington Avenue deal of more than ordinary interest was the purchase by Bing & Bing of a plot on the northwest corner of Eighty-second Street for improvement with an eleven-story apartment house. The property includes the celebrated "Spite House" built by Joseph Richardson many years ago on the immediate corner, five feet on the street by 102.2 on the avenue. This was purchased from Charles Stein, who acquired it shortly after Mr. Richardson's death. In addition, the buyers acquired the two adjoining four-story flats at 129 and 131 East Eighty-second Street, fronting fifty feet, making a plot 55 feet on the street and 102.2 on Lexington Avenue. The Eighty-second Street houses were bought from John S. Murphy. The assessed valuation of the entire plot with the improvements is $66,000. John J. Cody was the broker in the transaction.

G. McK. Brown Sells Town Residence.

One of the finest private residences on the west side, the five-story American basement house at 42 West Eighty-eighth Street, has been sold by Pease & Elliman for George McKesson Brown to a New York merchant for occupancy. Mr. Brown has a large country home at Huntington, L. I., and the residence just sold was his town home. It covers a plot 25 by 102.2 between Columbus Avenue and Central Park West and was built several years ago by Sonn Brothers. The mantels and tapestries in the house were purchased from the late Stanford White, who got them in Europe, and they were included in the sale. The property has been held at $100,000.

Willetts Family Sell Front Street Building.

An investing client of the Ruland Whiting Company has purchased for all cash from the Willetts estate the four-story factory building at 284 and 286 Front Street.

The structure occupies a plot 46.8 by 74.3, located midway between Roosevelt and Dover Streets. It has been in the possession of the Willetts family for a number of years.

Deal on West Fourteenth Street.

The old four-story dwelling at 210 West Fourteenth Street, occupying a lot 25 by 131.6 between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, has been sold to an investor by Charles Rubinger.

Sale on Washington Heights.

Oscar Haase has sold to an investing client of Robert Levers 603 West 178th Street, a three-story building on a lot 20 by 78 feet, occupied by the Temple of the Covenant.

Bronx Sales.

The Charwyn Realty Company, Charles Wynne President, has sold to H. Hadden the private dwelling No. 2,923 Bainbridge Avenue, in the Bedford Park section, on a lot 25x105. After alterations the buyer will occupy.

A builder has purchased from the Benenson Realty Company a plot 50 by 115 by irregular on the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and 181st Street.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold has sold to Morris Reizenstein the two-story and store building at 1,676 Myrtle Avenue, Ridgewood, for investment.

Long Island.

In the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 60 by 100, on Kinsey Avenue to Mary Moran, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Boulevard to Mary Moran.

New Jersey.

The Deep Springs dairy farm and Summer home of George Batten of Montclair, in Walpack Township, Sussex County, has been purchased by former Mayor Ernest C. Hinck and Thomas J. O'Connor. The farm, which is from 300 to 400 acres in extent, has been held by Mr. Batten for a number of years.

The New York Suburban Land Company has sold at Garwood, N. J., a plot, 40 by 100, on Myrtle Avenue, to H. Knott, and a plot, 40 by 100, on Centre Street, to C. Anderson.

Commercial Leases.

Johnson Cowdin & Co., manufacturers of silk ribbons, for many years located at Eighteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, have leased for a long term of years the entire store and basement of the building now being completed at 38 to 44 East Thirtieth Street. L. Tanenbaum, Strauss & Co. negotiated the lease.

David J. Oliver has leased for a term of years, for Henry H. Dreyer, the store at 4,021 Broadway, northwest corner of 169th Street. The store has been occupied by Mr. Dreyer for the last sixteen years as a real estate office.

Moore & Wyckoff have leased, in conjunction with M. & L. Hess, the tenth floor of the Passavant Building, at 440 Fourth Avenue, to the Vogue Company, publishers, for a term of years.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Leon S. Altmayer has leased for the estate of Charles Rosenbaum, deceased, for a term of years, the modern dwelling 719 East Seventy-eighth Street near Park Avenue. The house is opposite the American basement dwelling leased to Vincent Astor.

Shaw & Co. have leased for Pauline M. ... Bauer the three-story and basement frame dwelling, 117 West 123d Street, to Kathern M. Mills.

Pease & Elliman have leased 70 Riverside Drive, a four-story and basement house at the north corner of Seventy-ninth Street, for Dr. Nathan Klein to Mrs. M. J. Rich.

Porter & Co. have leased for Leo Fried to Johanna Aylward the three-story dwelling at 153 West 126th Street.

$300,000 Riverside Drive Apartment.

Plans are being prepared by G. Ajello for a thirteen-story apartment house to be built by the De Haven Building terno Construction Corporation on a plot 50 by 100 on the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 108th Street.

The cost of the new structure, which will contain many novel features, is estimated at $300,000.

Two New Brooklyn Flats.

Plans have been completed by W. T. McCarthy for two four-story and cellar brick apartment buildings to cost $90,000 to be built by the De Haven Building Corporation, on a plot 100 by 100 on the northwest corner of Avenue C and East Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

7th Av, 307 and 309, e s, 78.1 ft s of 28th St, 41.5x76.4x irregular; two five-story tenements and stores and two four-story rear tenements; C. N. Lee, executor, against 28th St. and 7th Av. Realty Co. et al.; W. C. Orr, attorney; H. C. Quinby, referee; due, $63,670.28; taxes, &c., $852.56; to the plaintiff for $60,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

83d St, 30 West, s s, 331 ft w of Central Park West, 19x102.2, four-story dwelling; Society of St. Johnland, against Henry Castelberg et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; Louis Lande, referee; due, $21,175.56; taxes, &c., $401; to B. Oglesby Young for $22,000.

By Henry Brady.

Rivington St, 329, s s, 74.1 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75, three-story stable; C. M. Howard against Henry Nodell et al.; A. A. Spear, attorney; Winter Russell, referee; due, $8,817.54; taxes, &c., $136.38; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Schofield St, n s, 390 ft w of Long Island Sound, 50x119, City Island; T. A. Jewell against J. F. Barry et al.; Hayes & K., attorneys; T. N. Cuthbert, referee; due, $2,032.37; taxes, &c., $173.81; to the plaintiff for $450.

By Henry Brady.

Harriet Place, e s, 264.8 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 50x91.6x47.8x98.3; also Turnbull Av, n s, 105 ft w of Zerega Av, 100x108; E. O'Hara et al. against Colorado Realty Co. et al.; J. B. Harrison, attorney; B. J. Tinney, referee; due, $2,527.51; taxes, &c., $843.78; to the plaintiff for $1,400.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

125th St, 45 and 47 West, n s, 345 ft e of Lenox Av, 40x99.11, two four-story tenements and stores; Mary E. Sage against M. G. Hawke et al.; De Forest Brothers, attorneys; W. H. Hamilton, referee; due, $67,926.40; taxes, &c., $750.80.

By Henry Brady.

Elizabeth St, 13, n s, 175 ft n of Bayard St, 25x94, six-story loft and store; W. F. Morgan, Jr., against Convent Park Co. et al.; Blackwell Brothers, attorneys; F. S. McAvoy, referee; due, $23,829.35; taxes, &c., $702.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Beaumont Av, 2,280, e s, 52 ft s of 183d St, 20x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also Beaumont Av, 2,284, e s, 72.6 ft s of 183d St, 20.11x92.11, two-story frame dwelling; also 179th St, 782 and 784 East, s w corner of Mapes Av, 100x35, five-story flat; R. G. Perry, Trustee, against Charles Schaefer, Jr., et al.; F. X. Hennessy, attorney; T. D. McCarthy, United States Marshal; due, $15,496.95; subject to prior mortgages aggregating $40,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 19.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CANAL ST, n e corner of Mulberry St, 50x25; Phebe L. Donnelly, New Rochelle, N. Y., to Annie M. Losee, at Glens Falls, N. Y., ½ part, all liens, Aug. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CONVENT AV, e s, 459.6 ft n of 141st St, 20x100; Clifford Barbee, Manhasset, L. I., to James M. Helmle, of Bellefonte, Penn., (mtg $15,000,) all liens, Dec. 10, 1914; attorney, Herbert J. Goodwin, 51 Chambers St.....$1

MADISON ST, 147, n s, 109.6 ft w of Pike St, 25.3x100; John L. MacDonnell to William R. Smith, 2,087 Flatbush Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $23,000,) Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

SAME PROPERTY, (Madison St, 147;) Max Kobre to same, (mtg $23,000,) all title, July 31; same attorney.....$29,250

SAME PROPERTY; Max and Sarah Kobre, private bankers, by Eugene L. Richards, as Superintendent of Banks and as receiver in bankruptcy of Max and Sarah Kobre, 61 Broadway, to same, all title, quitclaim, Aug. 2; same attorney.....$29,250

ORCHARD ST, 93, w s, 56.6 ft n of Broome St, 19.2x88.3; Katie Weil, executrix and devisee of Philip Weil, 24 Grand St., Elmhurst, Borough of Queens, to Jacob Weil, 866 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, 1-9 part, July 20; attorney, John F. Gering, Elmhurst, L. I.....$1

1ST ST, n s, 225.1 ft w of 1st Av, runs w 24.9 x n 144.3 x s e 5.2 x s 38.2 x w 25 x s 100 to beginning, and all R. T. and L. to strip on w 0.4¾x144.7¼x0.1x144.7½; Wright Barclay to Arac Realty Co., 42 Broadway, all liens, Aug. 17; attorneys, Hayes & K., 42 Broadway.....$1

28TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, runs s 74.3 w 15x s 24.8x w 9x n 98.9 to street x e 20 to beginning, (foreclosure June 23;) Abraham Greenberg, referee, to Jennie B. Ferguson, 128 West 122d St, Aug. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,200

74TH ST, 235 to 239 West, n s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 60x102.2; Joseph H. Davis Building Co. to Kennard Kornban, 2,585 Amboy Road, New Dorp, S. I., b. and s, all liens, Aug. 17; attorneys, Weschler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.....$1

81ST ST, 117 West, n s, 133.11 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Eliza J., wife of Charles M. Allen, Bayonne, N. J., to Florence Schwerin, 28 Prince St, Elizabeth N. J., (mtg $17,000,) all liens, Aug. 13; attorney, C. L. Schwerin, 189 Broadway..$100

98TH ST, 163 West, n s, 108.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 33x n e 14.11x s e 14.11x s 33 to street x w 15 to beginning; Harriet M. Dickinson, Brattleboro, Vt., to Eleanor L. Knowles, 661 West End Av, all liens, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

98TH ST, 159 West, n s, 211.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, runs n 33x n e 14.11x s e 14.11 x s 33 to street x w 15 to beginning; Harriet M. Dickinson, Brattleboro, Vt., to Eleanor L. Knowles, 661 West End Av, all liens, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

120TH ST, 132 and 134 West, s s, 132.6 ft e of 7th Av; Van Dorn Estate, Inc., to Louis Engel, 129 34th St, Woodcliff, N. J., all liens, (mtg $69,000,) Aug. 18; attorney, Max Stern, 64 Wall St.....$100

124TH ST, 19 West, n s, 177.11 ft w of 5th Av, 17.10x99.11; Charles B. Wiggins to James B. Jones, 127 West 137th St, (mtg $7,100,) Aug. 18; attorney, Alexander Karlin, 220 Broadway.....$1

138TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 75x x99.11; Martin W. Hill, East Orange, N. J., to the Argyle Co., 424 Essex Bldg., Newark, N. J., (mtg $106,400,) all liens, June 15.....$100

151ST ST, 519 West, n s, 233.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x99.11; Isidore Silverberg, 3 Seaview Av, Borough of Queens, to Navahoe Realty Co., 18 East 34th St, (mtg $25,000,) all liens, July 29; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

173D ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 37.6x100; Herman Cohen, Plainfield, N. J., to Belmart Realty Corpn., 36 Maiden Lane, (mtg $6,500,) Aug. 19.....$100

178TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 41.8x100; Herman Cohen, Plainfield, N. J., to Belmart Realty Corp., 36 Maiden Lane, (mtg $39,000,) Aug. 19.....$100

179TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Fort Washington Av, 50x92.6; John Wicheins to Anna H. Ahrens, 442 West 162d St, (mtg $45,000,) Aug. 19; attorney, James Boyd, 135 Broadway.....$1

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 76.5 ft n of 199th St, 25.5x100; Charwyn Realty Co. to Henry W. Fedden, 4,283 Park Av, (mtg $5,000,) Aug. 18; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$200

BARKER AV, w s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Edward Spitznagel to Bertha Vogt, 3,463 White Plains Road, April 7; Attorney, The Johnson, 1,147 Stebbins Av.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Vogt to Philip A. Johann, 1,147 Stebbins Av, Aug. 14, (mtge. $1,500;) attorney, same.....$1

BRADY AV, e s, 75 ft w of Radcliffe Av, 25x100; Isidor Daberstein to Joseph Daberstein, 902 Union Av, ¼ part, Aug. 4; attorney, I. Rosenberg, 203 Broadway..$100

BRIGGS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 196th St., 25x 100; Jessie E. Sampter and another to Katie A. Zimmerman; 2,707 Briggs Av, July 28; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

CLINTON AV, w s, 70.4 ft s of 182d St, 8.10 x80.2x8.10x86; Bertha Pirk to Joseph Vegara, 2,306 Prospect Av, July 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft n e of Fairmount Av, also 95.1 ft n of 175th St, 25x 100; Charles Zobel to Harris Gruberman, 1,843 Crotona Av, (mtg $6,250,) Aug. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

GRACE AV, e s, lot 64, map St. Raymonds Park; Jas. McClure to Wm. H. Henneberger and Jas. J. Herold, 329 Greenwich St, July 19; attorney, H. A. Herold, 45 John St...$1

LAFONTAINE AV, w s, 75 ft n of 178th St, 37.6x100; Clara J. Nathan to Katrine A. Henderson, 501 West 170th St, (mtg $26,900,) Aug. 18; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway.....$1

LELAND AV, e s, 50 ft s of Wood Av, 25x 100; Wm. Krug to Lizzie Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av, mtg. $4,500, Aug. 18; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$100

LOTS 266 to 270, map of 297 lots, Hunts Point Estates; Theodore S. Tenney to Mollie Tannenbaum; 764 East 161st St, Aug. 10, (mtge, $1,500;) attorney, Theodore S. Tenney, 1,998 Madison Av.....$100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 440 ft n of 187th St, 20 x95; Daniel V. Sullivan, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., trustee, 22 William St, Aug. 17; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place.....$6,500

PROSPECT AV, 603.5, w s, 37.6x100; Herman Cohen to Belmart Realty Corpr., 36 Maiden Lane, mtg $35,000, Aug. 19; attorney, H. Cohen, 36 Maiden Lane.....$100

215TH ST, n s, between Barnes and Bronxwood Avs; Lot 367, Map of Wakefield; Arthur Belle, referee, to L. Josephine Moses, 4,318 White Plains Road, Aug. 12; attorney, G. A. Moses, 3,413 White Plains Road..$2,000

236TH ST, s s, 112.7 ft e of Katonah Av, 28.7x100; Geo. Beller to Geo. Gebhardt, 522 Morris Av, mtg. $7,000, Aug. 16; attorney, O. J. Kalt, 871 Brook Av.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 42d St, 25.9x—; Archibald M. Maclay, executor, et al. to Georgie Maclay, Millbrook, N. Y., Aug. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$36,000

MOTT ST, 74, 25x94; David Fried et al. to Sam Bernard, 317 West 89th St, demand, July 19; attorney, A. M. Mittlemann, 44 Cedar St.....$5,000

2D AV, s e corner of 9th St, 26.10x125; Max Menschel and another to Armin H. Mittlemann, Borough of Queens, July 16, demand, 6 p. c.; address, 44 Cedar St.....$2,800

3D ST, s s, 86.1 ft e of West Broadway, 43x 75; William Fox to Columbia Trust Co., trustee, 60 Broadway, Aug. 18, due Aug. 1, 1918; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$34,500

8TH AV, e s, 93.4 ft n of 26th St, 22x100; William A. Appell to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Aug. 18, 1 year; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$13,600

8TH AV, e s, 137.4 ft n of 26th St, 22x100; Charles J. Appell to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Aug. 18, 1 year; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$12,000

28TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 8th Av, 20x—; Jennie B. Ferguson to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, due as per bond, Aug. 18.....$9,000

32D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 5th Av, 73.9x98.9; Louis Markel to Mortgage Co., Inc., 299 Broadway, July 13, prior mtg $445,000, due as per bond; attorney, Abr. S. Weltfisch. 299 Broadway.....$5,000

121ST ST, s s, 120 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Alois Behre to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Aug. 19, 5 years; attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St..$4,000

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV w s, 69.7 ft of 196th St, 25x 101.8x25x99.11; Kate A. Zimmerman to Title G. & T. Co., 176 B'way, Aug. 18, 3 years, 6 and 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title G. T. Co., 176 B'way.....$3,000

SAME PROPERTY, same to Lizzetta Hoeffken, 2,707 Briggs Av, prior mtg., $3,000,) Aug. 2, 3 years 6 p. c.; attorney, same..$1,500

CROTONA AV, w s, 100 ft n e of Fairmount Av, also 95.7 ft n of 175th St, 25x100; Harris Grubermant to Charles Zobel, 1,821 Crotona Av, Aug. 16, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers T. & T. Co., 160 Broadway..$6,250

235TH ST, n s, 135 ft e of Katonah Av, 2 lots, each 20x100, 2 mtgs, each $3,500; Harmony Constn. Co., Inc., to Margaret O'Kennedy, 601 West 176th St., Aug. 13, due &c., as per bond; attorney, J. J. K. O'Kennedy, 99 Nassau. (Correction as to location of property).....$7,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

3D AV, 693, all; Journire Silverman to Mayer Silverman, 693 3d Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1915; attorney, A. A. Felnberg, 250 Broadway.....$1,800

41ST ST, 309 West, all; 41st St, 305 and 307 West, rear extension over yards; William H. Gunther to Albert S. Talley, Far Rockaway, L. I., 10 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Charles Frankel, 150 Nassau St. $3,600

70TH ST, 308 East, all; Edward Paymer to Republican Union of the Twentieth Assembly District, New York County, 5 years, from May 1, 1915; attorney, William C. Hecht, 160 East 83d St.....$1,140

144TH ST, 613 to 619 West, all; Gold Hill Holding Co. to Ignatz Sidon, 192 Bradhurst Av, 2 10-12 years, from Aug. 1, 1915; attorney, Leo Schafran, 51 Chambers St...$10,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, s w s, 225 ft n of Broadway, 100x145; Lewis Smith against Hudson Investing Co., owner and contractor.....$215

LEXINGTON AV, 132; H. B. Smith Co. against Jules Glacieux, owner; James Curran Mfg. Co., contractor.....$125

VERMILYEA AV, 25; Lewis Smith against 25 Vermilyea Av., Inc., owner; Peter Aglion, contractor.....$170

14TH ST, 223 East; Louis Wasilkowsky et al., against Albert E. Smith, owner and contractor.....$2,401

84TH ST, 56 East; H. B. Smith Co. against Harry C. Sturgis, owner; James Curran Mfg. Co., contractor.....$125

79TH ST, 168 and 170 West; H. B. Smith Co. against Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, owner; James Curran Mfg. Co., contractor.....$81

103D ST, 70 West; Harry Fedenbusch against Briner Realty and Construction Co., owner; Reinhold M. F. Buge, agent and contractor.....$30

123D ST, 339 West; Harry Fedenbusch against Briner Realty and Construction Co., Inc., owner; Reinhold M. F. Buge, agent and contractor.....$40

204TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Broadway, 50x 100; Mastracchio & Andreozzi against 204th St. Corpn., owner and contractor.....$450

Bronx.

LORILLARD PLACE, e s, 121.6 ft n of 3d Av, 50x100; Joseph Andreozzi against Russo-Iodice Realty Co., owners and contractors.....$825

179TH ST, n s, 30.3 ft e of Bathgate Av, 49.5x108.4; Thompson Bros. against Burnett-Weil Construction Co., owners and contractors.....$2,142

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

TRINITY PLACE, 70 to 76; Isidor Schwartz against Alliance Realty Co, et al., July 19, 1915, (by bond,).....$325

45TH ST, 307 to 317 West; Keasbey & Mattison Co. against William Astor et al., April 3, 1915 .....$625

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 118th St, 25x95; New York Savings Bank against Catherine M. Burke et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. A. Dutton.

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, w s, 224.4 ft n of 153d St, 50x112; German Savings Bank in the City of New York against George Schuck et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

7TH AV, s w corner of 59th St, 25.5x100; Theodore W. Myers against A. B. Barr & Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engelhard & Follak.

102D ST, 9 West; John Bopp against Thomas Blake et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. M. Burghard.

123D ST, 112 West; Bedell H. Harned against J. Oakley Hobby et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Taylor, Knowles & Hack.

Bronx.

LOT 22, Block 2,846, Section 11, on tax map; Simeon M. Barber against Emil Schwab et al., (action to foreclose transfer of tax lien;) attorney, H. Swain.

167TH ST, 481 East; Henry H. Jackson against Benjamin P. Moore et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Jackson.

230TH ST, 250 East; Lena Besserer against Anna A. Spaulding et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mann, Buxbaum & Schoenbern.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Stores to Let in Good Locations.

225 Lafayette St., near Bleecker St.....$600
241 Third Ave., near 20th St.....$600
80 Third Ave., near 12th St.....$720
87th St., 268 West.....$780
12th St., near Broadway.....$780
Third Ave., near 85th St.....$900
Third Ave., near 10th St.....$1,200
17th St., near 5th Ave.....$1,200
Third Ave., near 29th St.....$1,200
25th St., near Broadway.....$1,200
Third Ave., near 18th St.....$1,500
17th St., near 5th Ave.....$1,500
39th St., near 5th Ave.....$1,800
3rd Ave., near 18th St. "L" Station.....$1,800
3rd Ave., near 14th St.....$2,400
7th Ave., near 41st St.....$1,500-$3,000
13-15 Lispenard St., near W. B'way.....$2,400

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.,
80 EAST 42D ST.
Telephone 500 Murray Hill.

A BROADWAY CORNER

Building will be improved for Garage and Stores and leased for long term.

Responsible Tenant wanted—Rent right. Address "GARAGE," 145 Times.

MADISON, N. J.

I will sell my beautiful California bungalow at sacrifice and easy terms; every improvement; ideal location; D., L. & W. R. R. A. D. Thompson, Highland Av., Madison.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

116-118-120 East 27th St.

Round the Corner from Madison Ave., adjacent to 4th Ave.

STORE AND LOFTS

An extremely high-class new fire-proof building, in the heart of the wholesale drygoods district. Size 66.8 x 100 ft. Three elevators. Complying with all new regulations, including smoke-proof fire tower. Approved sprinkler system—minimum fire insurance rates. Convenient to Subway, "L," Surface lines, Theatre and Hotel districts. Ready for occupancy Nov. 1st. Store, mezzanine and basement, $8,000 per annum. First and eleventh lofts, each $3,250 per annum. Second to tenth lofts, each $3,000 per annum. Apply on premises, to your own broker, or

A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd Street

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

An Exceptional Opportunity

To lease for a term of years, four-story building on Prospect Park Plaza, 918-920 Union St., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by Long Island Automobile Club. A. Adelberg, Owner, 119 West 24th St., New York, or your own broker.

Mapleton Park

Only 29 Min. from Municipal Bldg.
Park Row, City Hall, on
Sea Beach Subway.
Beautifully Decorated, 7-Room, Semi-Detached Brick Houses, $4,500 to $9,000.
Payments—just like rent—little cash. Booklet No. 1
Alco Building Co., 60 Liberty St. Phone 2552 Cort.
Property Office, 20th Ave. Station (local trains). Phone 1118 Bath Beach.

Large Gowanus Waterfront Bankruptcy Sale
Bulkheaded, improved, deep water
Messimer & Carreau 101 Park Ave. 662 Mur. Hill

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

THE VENICE OF NEW YORK

Thirty Minutes from "Herald Square."

All year round homes for refined people. Motor boating, bathing beach, fishing, asphalt streets; last word in lot sub-division. Will build to suit if purchased before September 30th. Titles guaranteed. For terms and particulars write or call 208 West 96th St., near Subway express. Private dancing and bathing pavilion.

A CEDARHURST BARGAIN.

New stucco House, 10 rooms, three tiled baths, sun parlor; hardwood trim, parquet floors; on 100x100 corner; every city convenience; 32 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; will sacrifice. H. G. KNOWLES, 105 Garfield Place, Brooklyn.

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Shore Acres

Boating, Fishing, Bathing and a $40,000 Club House—yet only 39 minutes from Grand Central in the Village of Mamaroneck. Every lot is either water front or water view. Prices low—pay in 5 years. Booklet free for the asking.
CLIFFORD B. HARMON & CO.
51 East 42d Street

NEW ROCHELLE & vicinity
Unique HOMES large and small
Modern FOR RENT AND FOR SALE
Prices unusually attractive
Several desirable exchanges offered—for Farms, Country Places and N. Y. City Properties.
★O'CONNOR REAL ESTATE AGENCY★
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 594—New Rochelle, N. Y.

A sacrifice at $13,000 TO close estate NEW ROCHELLE
Beautiful modern stucco home, 10 rooms, 2 master's baths, gas, electricity, hot water heat, nearly ½ acre.
JAMES D. McCANN
221 Huguenot St. Tel. 451 New Rochelle, N. Y.

5 ACRES ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE LITTLE CASH NEEDED
Modern half stone dwelling, 14 rooms, 3 baths; stable, poultry house; beautiful views; high elevation; excellent neighborhood; fruit orchard, shrubs; station 10 minutes walk.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42nd Street.

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Residence Properties—Sale or Rent
Joseph Elsener, Scarsdale, New York

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NAVESINK PARK, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Highest Point on Coast Between Maine and Florida.

CONSISTING of 200 acres, divided into suitable building plots, fully restricted. Attractive prices. Delightful scenery. Over a mile of water front. State automobile Boulevard traverses property. Within easy access of the Sandy Hook steamers of the New Jersey Central Railroad.
EDWARD D. LOUGHMAN,
280 Broadway, New York City.

SUMMER & WINTER HOME

NEAR LAKE, LARGE GROUNDS
Eight Room All-the-Year-Round Home with hardwood trim, parquet floors, electric light and all modern conveniences; one-half acre beautifully shaded ground near Express Station on D., L. & W. R. R.; less than 1 hour to N. Y. City; 800 ft. elevation; select neighborhood.
Will sell for $5,500, Easy Terms.
B. B., Box 629 Times Downtown, New York City.

SOMERVILLE—
24 acres, house, and barn.....$3,300.00
14 acres, no buildings 1,500.00
10 acres, house, and barn.....3,600.00
This house has bath, kitchen range, and furnace.
Terms—$500.00 to $1,000.00 cash.
Balance on easy terms.
J. B. WELLING, R. F. D., Somerville, N. J.

Madison, N. J.—D., L. & W. R. R.
Large, modern house, every improvement; plot 276x216, fine shade and shrubbery, greenhouse; will sell at great reduction or rent to right party. House and location adapted for physician specialist. OWNER, Room 703, 141 Broadway.

Mount Vernon, Pelham Heights.
Attractive Homes for Sale or Rent.
Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

On the TOMORROW Property
under tent SATURDAY rain or shine
AUG. 21ST AT 2 P. M.
CHAS. H. BARD, Auctioneer, Will Sell THE
146 Choice Residence Lots
To YOU
AT "CAMP HILL," NEW DORP Staten Island
He is going to sell these lots to the highest bidder at
Public Auction
ATTEND THIS SALE.
BIG VALUES for LITTLE MONEY.
Send to Auctioneer for illustrated booklet, now.
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One block from Riverside Drive.
MANHASSET APARTMENTS
Broadway, 108th to 109th Streets.
Under A-R-E Co. Management.
Subway Express Station one block.
A select house in a select district for select tenants.
Corner apartment or six rooms, $1200. Seven rooms, occupying entire wing of building, $1200 to $1600. Eight and nine rooms, also occupying entire wing of building, $1650 to $2000. Manager on premises.
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H. B. Snyder, Mgr. Phone 9400 Riverside

9 Rooms and 3 Baths
RENTAL $3,100 & $3,300.
Absolutely Fireproof. Modern in all details.
WELLSMORE,
77th St. and Broadway.
Open Evenings.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.
299 Madison Av., cor. 41st St.
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Apartments
Chester Court
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6, 7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath newly renovated, $600—$1,200
Ronda and Chateau d'Armes
161st St. and Fort Washington Ave.
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The Forres
251 West 81st Street
7, 8 and 9 Rooms and Bath $1,200—$1,400
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments are on file at our offices at
10 East 45th St.
14 Wall Street
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

4 Rooms $660-$840 5 Rooms $900
EMAHREL
Modern Fireproof Elevator Apts.
317 W. 99th Near Riverside
Apply to Superintendent.

3 Rooms (front)..$60
4 Rooms.....$65
5 " $75
New fireproof elevator apartment house, fine location, near subway and "L" stations.
55 WEST 95TH ST.

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MID-WEEK PICTORIAL
24 Pages—Over 50 Photographs
The week's news from every quarter of the earth presented in pictures—wonderful reproductions in rotogravure of the best work of the camera men.
Twenty-four pages, containing more than fifty photographs.
No publication of a like nature approaches it in human interest or artistic beauty.
Price 10 Cents.
$1.25 for Three Months,
$5.00 a Year Postpaid.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

Three New Buildings
Now Open for Inspection

"575 West End Avenue"
Southwest Corner 88th Street
Overlooking Riverside Drive

"500 West End Avenue"
Corner 84th Street
Southern, Eastern and Western Exposures

84th St. Corner Broadway
"The Alameda"
Southern and Eastern Exposures

5, 6, 7 and 8 Room Apartments
Rentals from $1000 to $2700
We have only one price for the apartments we manage
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
56 West 45th Street
Telephone Bryant 7960
Representatives on Premises

160 West 95th Street
New 9-story fireproof apartment; southern exposure.
5 and 6 rooms $1075 upward
Julius Tishman & Sons
18 East 41st Street.
Tel. 7518.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Bway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3966.

BRENTMORE
88 Central Park West
Corner 69th St.
9 ROOMS $3,500
3 BATHS TO $4,000
Two Styles

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Real Estate at Auction.

JERE JOHNSON JR. CO., AUCTIONEERS. 187 B'way, N. Y. 163 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

CALDER, MASSOIT & LANNING, B'way and 105th St. Phone 8380 Riverside.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BEDFORD SECTION—BROOKLYN.

For sale, 3-story-and-basement brownstone house, with extension; 11 rooms and bath; located in the exclusive part of Bedford Section, Brooklyn; exceptional opportunity for a doctor or dentist; house in first-class condition; principals only need apply. Y 252 Times Annex.

CRAFTSMAN HOMES, with garage, only $5,500. Little gems; 2 min. from Kings Highway sta. new Sea Beach Subway. OTTO SINGER, 248 Kings Highway, Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Two-family (parlor floor and basement) brick house in Bay Ridge. Inquire 430 63d St., Brooklyn.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Want to dispose of my 2 well-located building lots; in good town; only 20 minutes out; will sacrifice for $125 each; do better for half or all cash. Baines, Box 162 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $3,900; all improvements. Piquet, 854 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

Bungalow plots for sale; water view; "Hillcrest Park," Great Kills, Giffords; near station, beach, bathing, boating, fishing; restricted colony; $175 and up; $50 down, balance monthly; shade trees; high location; city water, electric lights, sidewalks; express train service; 45 minutes from Battery, New York. Koiff 45 Broadway, city, and St. George, Staten Island.

City Houses Wanted.

Wanted, to rent modern detached house, with 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 or 3 baths; preferably with garage, well furnished, easy of access to New York, preferably near Yonkers. Address with full particulars, Eder, South 10th Av., Rockaway Park.

Small house wanted to rent, with an option of buying it, or a floor in a two-family house with improvements and a garage or a place for one. D 14 Times Annex.

Store Wanted.—General jobbing, painting, plumbing, carpenter, electrician. Sonken, 151 East 103d St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange 12 lots Bath Beach section for 2 or 3 family house in South Brooklyn; only one mortgage, $9,000 equity; exchange two-family house Bronx free and clear lots. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

I am looking for 6 or 8 room modern house within easy commuting distance; state rental and full particulars. S 70 Times.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

129th, 106 West.—Handsome 3-story and basement dwelling; 2 baths; $900 from Oct. 1.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY, In the matter of the General Assignment —In the matter of the General Assignment for the benefit of creditors of COSTER & FOLLAK STRUCTURAL IRON WORKS, INC.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Monday, the 30th day of August, 1915, at 2 P. M., at 18-20 Jackson St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of iron iron doors, fire escapes, machinery, tools, office fixtures, safe, &c.

MARCUS HELFAND, Assignee.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of GUSTAV NEIDERMAN, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 30, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 48 Essex St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household furniture, tables, chairs, dressers, chiffoniers, sideboards, beds, springs, pillows, carpets, fixtures &c.

SAMUEL GREENBERG, Trustee. MacGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth Bldg., N. Y.

MORRISON & SCHIFF, Attorneys for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SCHOEN BADKIN CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, Aug. 20, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 227 W. 29th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of brass & metal works, metal, brass machines, lathes, motors, office furniture, desk, safe, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee. WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York. MACGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth B'ld'g, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of A. LOWELL MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Aug. 20th, 1915, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 108 Fulton St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of household utensils, vacuum washers, clothes line, egg mixers, coffee percolators, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee. WILLIAM HENKEL, Jr. Attorney for Trustee, 64 William St., New York. MACGRANE COXE, Referee, Woolworth B'ld'g, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. McDONALD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Sept. 1, 1915, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 357 W. 16th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of tools, lumber, &c.

HENRY HOGEBOOM, Trustee. GEORGE W. ELKINS, Attorney for Trustee, 84 Pine St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22046.—In Bankruptcy, ELIAS J. SHASHOU, Alleged Bankrupt.

Take notice that on August 17, 1915, the above proceeding was referred to me as Referee to pass upon a proposed offer of composition prior to adjudication.

A special meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, Sept. 1, 1915, at 11:30 A. M., at which time creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 19, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,694. —In Bankruptcy.—NATHAN FRIEDMAN and ISAAC KOERNER, individually and as co-partners trading as THE PARIS FANCY FEATHER CO. and the PARIS FANCY FEATHER CO., Bankrupt.

The above bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 28, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,034. —In Bankruptcy. — THE REED CRAFT WARES, INC., Bankrupt.

The Reed Craft Wares, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 6, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:40 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, to consider the sale of any and all interests the Receiver and Trustee may have in and to the assets of the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22065. —In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL JACOBSON and ROBERT SCHOEN, individually and as copartners, under the firm name of JACOBSON & SCHOEN, Bankrupts.

The above-named bankrupts were duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 13, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:20 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

Stores, Lofts, Ground Floor Shops, Suitable any Business. Will Build to Suit Tenant. Save your time and ours by stating your requirements. We can fill them. JAMES N. WELIS' SONS, 191 9th Av., (Near 22d St.)

Large parlor floor, Times Square district, suitable tailoring, millinery, or dressmaking, wholesale or retail; $75 a month. 133 West 41st St.

34th, 144, (near Lexington Av.)—Fine new store; heat, hot water; choice location. Ford, 171 3d Av.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

DUNWOODIE HEIGHTS.—Attractive, new, Colonial style home, 7 rooms, bath, every modern improvement; place for garage, garden, poultry; main line Putnam Division; 45 minutes from house to Wall St.; bargain price; $500 down, $35 monthly. Dunwoodie Realty Corp., Radford Bldg., Yonkers.

Complete home, convenient to station, stores, church, and trolley; in the attractive settlement of Gifford Park; nine rooms, 2 baths; garden, fruit, high location; $10,500; has cost $12,000. ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N.Y.

New "Old Colonial," 8 rooms, 3 baths, in park, handy station, for sale; others to let. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N. Y.

Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

HOUSE PLANS and specifications made according to your ideas. Rousseau, 2 E. 23d.

Sale or Lease.—New hollow tile stucco cottage. James L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.

THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices. They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Moresmere, and Leonia, New Jersey, opposite Grant's Tomb; within twenty-five minutes of Mannattan.

Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale—Poultry farm, Ridgewood, N. J., including new seven-room house, bath, electric lights, and running water; chicken coops, brooder houses, incubators, runs, ranges, trees, &c.; everything new; fine location; market right at the door; four to five hundred broilers, fowl, &c., ready for market. Terms, write LINWOOD FARMS, Linwood Av., Ridgewood, N. J.

Bungalow, unusually attractive; practically new; floors; oak trim; steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; A1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station; for sale at less than cost. Write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Attractive, modern 10-room house; plot 60x175; will sell at sacrifice and easy terms or rent to right party $50 per month. Owner, 720 Watchung Av., Plainfield, N. J.

RENT IN RIDGEWOOD.

Test its merits as a suburban place of residence; 1,000 commuters like it; attractive homes, $50 to $150 per month. Write us. S. S. WALSTRUM-GORDON & FORMAN, RIDGEWOOD, N. J. PHONE 555.

Small fruit farms, 7½x600; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood lot for sale, very cheap; will build a cottage or sell on easy terms; send for map. W. H. C. Caldwell Co., Woolworth Bldg. Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Fine old residential property, beautifully located amid real country surroundings; equity $12,500; rental $100 monthly. OWNER, 666 Springfield Av., Summit.

Profitable poultry plant; 2,500 present capacity; can double; modern facilities; cost $27,000; $21,000 takes it. Brokaw, 141 B'way.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Little farms, hour out, for city workers. $10 monthly. Room 1701, 141 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 22,069. —In Bankruptcy.—MICHELE BENEDETTO, Bankrupt.

Michele Benedetto was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 16th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 30th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, August 17th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New York.—No. 20,531. —In Bankruptcy.—ROBERT M. HERNGOZZI, Bankrupt.

Take notice that on September 1, 1915, at 1:30 P. M., a special meeting will be held at my office, No. 67 Wall Street, New York City, to consider an offer of composition made by the above named bankrupt. Creditors may attend, act upon the proposed offer of composition, prove their claims, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 21446. In Bankruptcy.—LIZZIE ROSENBERG, Bankrupt.

Lizzie Rosenberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 13, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:10 A. M. Creditors may prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 22,072. —In Bankruptcy. — HARRY WILENSKY, Bankrupt.

Harry Wilensky was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 16, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 22,048. —In Bankruptcy.—HARRY EIDLINGER, Bankrupt.

Harry Eidlinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 9, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 11:15 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT— Southern District of New York.—No. 22,047 —In Bankruptcy.—ALFRED PODULKA, Bankrupt.

Alfred Podulka was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 9, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10:50 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 22,053. —In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL PARISER, Bankrupt.

Samuel Pariser was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 10, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,078. —In Bankruptcy.—W. S. BISHOP & COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

W. S. Bishop & Company, Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on May 27, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on September 2, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, August 18, 1915.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$3,400 Cottage.—Golden opportunity to become owner of first-class all-year home, with money wasted paying rent; 6 large rooms, bath, latest and extra improvements, steam heat, gas, spacious porches, large garden, select location, 25 miles out, overlooking Great South Bay; boating, fishing, tennis courts; station 5 minutes' walk; small first payment, remainder as rental. A. B. McCord, Bellmore, L. I.

SEMI-BUNGALOW, $5,000; 28 minutes from Manhattan, 100 trains, 4 minutes from express station; restricted, refined neighborhood; garden, shade trees; 7 rooms and tile bath; all city improvements; outside chimney and fireplace; built day's labor and guaranteed; easy terms. Write or phone, J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y. 3876 Cortlandt.

Seven-room house, improvements, hardwood floors; 35 minutes; easy terms. Hollberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Must be Sold.—20-room house; all improvements; plot 125x200; Tarrytown; 5 minutes from station. Andrew F. Murray, attorney, 45 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

We have from $5,000 to $80,000 for first mortgages in New York, Jersey, and Long Island. Eastern Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

MORTGAGE LOANS. ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park; fireproof; parlor, bedroom, bath; $15 weekly up, European plan; $30 weekly up, American plan; also single and double rooms.

One or three room furnished apartment; ground floor; private house. 222 East 17th St., (Stuyvesant Square.) Stuyvesant 3924.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave., with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 and 4 room suites with two baths. Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils. ROOF GARDEN. Furnished—$50, $40, $60, $60 up monthly. CONCESSIONS OR LEASE and unfurnished. A few sublet week, month, during Summer. Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River 8970.

1, 2, 3, & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.

SUMMER RATES. THE WILSONIA, 225-229 W. 69th St., near Broadway. 2, 3 Rooms, Bath, & Kitch'n'tte, $35-$45 up; 1 Room & Bath, $25 up. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN; No Questionable or Objectionable Tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L" 5th Av. bus, street cars. REFERENCES ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL.

THE ADMASTON, 251 West 89th. Six-room apartment, nicely furnished, including silver, china, linen. To sublet from Sept. 1-Jan. 31. Two people only. Rent $150. Seen from 2 to 4.

51st St., 355 West.—New elevator building; two, three and four rooms, kitchen and kitchenette; $12 up; references necessary.

39TH ST., 52 WEST. Suites of two rooms and bath, charmingly furnished; cool; electricity, phone.

SUBLET. Three rooms and bath, HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

137th, 607 West.—Four rooms, every convenience, to Oct. 1. Apt. 41.

118th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Wanted for September, nice flat completely furnished, 8 or 4 rooms, kitchen, &c., near Riverside, from 72d to 125th St. Box G 241 Times Downtown.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Complainant, vs. THE DEFIANCE WATER COMPANY, Defendant. No. 3. In Equity.

On the first day of July, 1915, a decree was entered in the above entitled suit in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Ohio, Western Division, foreclosing the mortgage or deed of trust of the defendant, The Defiance Water Company, and ordering that all of the mortgaged premises and property, real, personal, or mixed, and all rights, privileges, immunity, and franchises, and every part and parcel thereof conveyed or embraced in said mortgage, or upon which the same is a lien, as found in said decree, shall be sold by the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, the property to be sold being briefly described as follows, to wit: All the real and personal property of The Defiance Water Company, including its lands, water works, buildings, pump-houses, stand pipes, reservoirs, machinery, pipes, mains, hydrants, apparatus, and equipment, situate in the County of Defiance, State of Ohio, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, tolls, rents, issues, income, and profits accruing therefrom. Also all and singular the corporate franchises, privileges, rights, and liberties of said Water Company, or acquired and possessed by it; and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim, and demand whatsoever, as well in law as in equity of said Water Company of, in, and to the property above described, and each and every part and parcel thereof, with the appurtenances; and also the property, renewals, additions, and extensions acquired and made and added to said mortgaged property by the mortgagor and by said receiver.

Excepting, however, from such sale the fund or accumulation and any and all moneys, accounts receivable, claims, credits, and choses in action in the hands of said receiver.

Pursuant to said decree the undersigned, Special Master Commissioner, will sell said property at public auction, in the City of Defiance, State of Ohio, at the west door of the Court House of Defiance County, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of

Saturday, August 28, 1915.

The sale may be adjourned by the Special Master Commissioner, subject to the approval of the Court. All of said property, including franchises, will be offered for sale in one parcel. No bid will be accepted for less than the sum of $100,000.00. If such sum be not bid the sale will be adjourned. Before any bid will be received the bidder shall deposit with the Special Master Commissioner the sum of $20,000.00 in money or by certified check, or not less than $40,000.00 par value of said six per cent. bonds of The Defiance Water Company of January 16, 1888. When the property is struck off the deposits of the unsuccessful bidders will be returned. The successful bidder shall forthwith deposit with the Special Master a sum not less than the deposit already made, nor less than ten per cent. of his bid in money, or twenty-five per cent. in said bonds, the amount already deposited to be counted as part of such deposit. If the successful bidder fail to make good his bid, or to make final settlement, or to comply with any order of Court respecting the consummation of the sale, his deposit shall be forfeited. If the sale be confirmed the deposit shall be returned to the bidder or applied on the purchase price, pursuant to the further order of the Court. Final consummation of the sale and settlement of the purchase price shall be made at a time and place fixed by the Special Master Commissioner not later than one month from the date of sale, or such further time as the Court, or a Judge thereof, shall order. The purchaser may make final settlement of the purchase price to the amount of ninety per cent. thereof by turning in to be canceled or credited any of said bonds or coupons entitled to participate in the proceeds of said sale, and shall be credited with the distributive amount which would have been due on said bonds if the entire purchase price had been paid in cash. For greater particularity as to the property to be sold and the terms of the sale and of said decree reference is made to said decree in the above suit.

July 19, 1915.

CHARLES J. THOMPSON, Special Master Commissioner, Defiance, Ohio.

HENRY & ROBERT NEWBEGIN. Solicitors for Complainant.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

DON'T MISS SEEING Apartment seven unusually light rooms, 1,186 MADISON AVENUE, Corner 87th St. Electric light, parquet floors; price, $1,200. Superintendent on premises.

55TH, 28 EAST, (cor. Madison.)—3 outside rooms and bath; $65, including service. Tel. Bryant 6766 for particulars.

34th, 144 East, (near Lexington.)—From Oct. 1; choice apartments; heat, hot water, kitchenette. Ford, 171 3d Av.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS. A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

Elegant two-room kitchenette apartments, furnished or unfurnished. 747 Madison Av.

West Side

IDEAL APARTMENTS, $36 TO $40.

20th St., 422 West.—Overlooking Campus of college, opposite; fine air and light; select tenants; no small children; 5 beautiful rooms, bath; modern conveniences.

THE INVERMERE, 415 West 118th.—Non-housekeeping apartments, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, with bath; elevator and all modern improvements; first-class cuisine; rent, $40 and upward.

THE LANGHAM, 73d to 74th St. and Central Park West. 10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 13-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

80 WEST 92D ST. 7 large rooms and bath, single flat; all improvements; refined neighborhood; near "L" and subway; $40.

Artist's studio, beautiful apartment; northern light; size studio, 22x24; call at once, Miss Eiflein, Hotel Chelsea, West 23d St.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

Four-room front apartment; ground floor; suitable doctor. Finke, 315 West 98th.

130th, 202 West.—Modern apartments seven all large, light rooms, $40-$55.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH. THE MARLBOROUGH APARTMENTS.

Marlborough Road, near Cortelyou Road; 5 and 6 rooms; all modern improvements; ready for inspection; $32.50 to $45. Apply F. W. Yates, owner, 84 Nassau St., Manhattan; telephone 1805 John.

Bronx.

263 E. Tremont Av. and 1,911 Anthony Av., corner of Tremont.—4 and 6 large, light rooms; very attractive; improvements; $25-$37.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

47 FIFTH AV. Cool single rooms; suites with bath.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; electricity; private bath; excellent table; reference; phone.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large, single rooms, with board.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; private bath; excellent board optional; other rooms.

8 EAST 45TH STREET. Rooms, board; gentlemen; references.

West Side

7TH AV., 2,053. (123d.)—First-class family house; exceptional rooms and board.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Immaculate large, small rooms; adjoining; exceptional table; Summer rates; references.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Private bath, electric light; large room; suit particular people.

72D, 253 WEST.—Cool, well-furnished rooms; table board; individual table; $10 up.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on two blocks; parked outlook; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private or public bath; high grade.

80TH, 108 WEST.—The House Richards. An "Old Home" place for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; also parlor floor, newly decorated; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine and service; private baths.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Pleasant large, small rooms; running water; excellent table; reasonable.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple appreciating superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate one or two adults in refined, exclusive Jewish home; easy access car lines; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable rooms with all comforts; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated rooms; electricity, home cooking; select house; reference.

102D, 258 WEST.—Convenient to subway; saloon floor; large room and small room with bath; Jewish family; excellent table.

107TH, 822 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms, bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Two connecting front rooms, with bath; single, en suite; table guests.

BROADWAY, (245 West 104th St.)—Attractive rooms; southern exposure; home cooking; telephone. Jantzen.

THE EVELYN LODGE. Charming family hotel of highest order; Grand location; 20 min. Broadway; &c. fare; Lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; bath, shower, &c.; superior board; $12 weekly; exceptional home surroundings. 4960 Morningside. Payne.

147 RIVERSIDE DRIVE. Fall and Winter reservations now; beautiful rooms in exclusive house; single, en suite; private baths; every modern convenience. STEIN, PHONE 9957 SCHUYLER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couple, appreciating superior table; homelike surroundings. Apt. 4D.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W—Main

New Jersey.

A REFINED HOME for girl, 6 to 8, companion to mine. Particulars, Rowe, General Delivery, New Brunswick, N. J.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

REFINED home and care wanted for aged invalid American lady; references. Box 135, New Brunswick, N. J.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) SUITE, two rooms and bath.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, with bath; electricity; $6; telephone.

35TH ST., 20 EAST. — Desirable, attractive room; all conveniences; choice location.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room, with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Attractive front room; every convenience; telephone; private house, near park.

GRAMERCY PARK, 43, (21st St.)—Single, en suite; private bath; breakfast served in room.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

12TH, 52 WEST.—Exceptionally cool room, running water; also smaller rooms; studio; references.

12TH, 111 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; private house; references.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

AQUEHONGA LODGE. Delightful Winter home, accessible to city; arrangements can now be made for Fall or Winter. 7 Richmond Av., Arrochar.

The Willows, Huguenot Park.—On the beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool lawns, orchards; exclusive, comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

BEVAN HOUSE, Larchmont, N. Y.—Directly on the water; 40 minutes from Grand Central; wonderful cooking; rooms, with bath; music, dancing; moderate rates. Albert E. Copeland.

Rockledge Manor, 124 Bruce Av., telephone 4126 Yonkers; convenient; refined home; moderate price.

Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY, MAISON LOUIS, 80 Carlton Av.—Elegant rooms; moderate; French table board. SPECIAL WEEK ENDS, $3.50.

Crystal Lake House, Freeport.—Family hotel; Fall rates; ideal location; all outside rooms; booklet.

New York State.

BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE, (cottages,) $3 per day, $15 to $17.50 per week; illustrated booklet. E. C. Potter, Propr.

Ellis wood.—Good board, Ulster County Farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46. Bryant 34.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av., Six Minutes from Highland Station.—High, excellent location; large, bright, airy rooms, with board; moderate rates; a satisfactory home for refined people; reference. Thomas F. Dempsey.

Connecticut.

New Canaan, Conn.—The Ardsley and cottages; high elevation; 5 minutes' walk to station; excellent table; tourists accommodated; open year round. Tel. No. 292.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

30TH, 353 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; single, en suite; business men preferred; telephone; reasonable.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath; $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

52D, 53 WEST.—Large rooms, attractively furnished; hot, cold running water; adjoining bath; electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

53D, 62 WEST.—Desirable large room; private bath; single room; reasonable.

55TH, 226 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large, small room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

57TH, 155 WEST.—Comfortable, large, small rooms for gentlemen; desirable location; terms moderate.

70TH, 137 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for dentist or doctor; also large room with private bath; private house; select neighborhood. Phone 6130 Columbus.

70TH, 220 WEST.—Large, small, well-furnished rooms; finest locality; subway, elevated; gentlemen.

71ST, 110 WEST.—Comfortable newly furnished rooms; near subway, "L"; all conveniences.

71ST, 218 WEST.—Electricity; parquet floors; hot, cold water; no rooming house.

72D, 266 WEST.—Modern, attractive, high class; convenient location; meals optional; references.

72D, 248 WEST.—The Greystone. Phone 1894 Columbus. Furnished rooms; excellent table.

72D, 147 WEST.—Ideal location; large and small rooms; private bath; telephone.

72D, 240 WEST.—Phone 9066 Columbus. Nicely furnished and unfurnished rooms.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; telephone; reasonable.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Parlor floor, suitable for doctor; also large, small rooms; well furnished; running water; adjoining bath; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST. — Attractively furnished large, small looms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST. — Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; home comforts; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, airy front room; southern exposure; conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 W

POLICE GET ROBBERS OF MAYOR'S MOTHER

Say Two Men Have Confessed to Seventy Burglaries in Harlem This Year.

RAID ALLEGED "FENCE"

Take Jewelry Worth $25,000 from Place Where Prisoners Say All Their Loot Was Sold.

After a raid on an alleged "fence" in upper Third Avenue last night, following the arrest of Luigi Ricco, who has no home, and Frank Banning, alias Frank Carney, of 411 East 175th Street, the police announced at midnight that they believed they had cleared up the mystery of scores of robberies in Harlem during the last six months, including the robbery of the home of Mrs. Mary Purroy Mitchel, mother of Mayor Mitchel. Detectives said that after three hours' grilling the two prisoners had confessed to more than seventy burglaries.

After the detectives had been told by Ricco and Banning that all of the loot had been sold to one establishment, known as the Harlem Pawnbrokers' Sales Store at 1,968 Third Avenue, they went to the place and arrested Morris Rosenzwerg and Samuel Scheibner, the proprietors, who were taken to the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau. Detectives made four trips from the store to the bureau, carrying ten suit cases full of jewelry, which they said was valued at $25,000.

In the jewelry seized were articles the police said had been taken from the home of Mrs. Mitchel at 447 West 162d Street. One of these was an old silver watch, with crystals on both sides, on which was engraved a large "P." Mrs. Mitchel's maiden name was Purroy.

The police also recovered an entry book, of which only two pages, in the middle of the book, had been used. These were filled with lists of articles under initials. The police said they also found apparatus for melting down gold. Rosenzwerg and Scheibner told the police they had been in business five months.

Detectives Finan and Riley of the Fourth Branch made the arrests. Riley, who was off duty, was entertaining his friend Finan in the parlor of his home when he saw Ricco and Banning walk up the steps. When the two men saw some one was at home they walked quickly down again. The detectives decided not to wait for their dinner and followed the two. The detectives said the men stopped at five houses and walked up the steps, and down again when they found the tenants were not away.

A coincidence was that Riley and Finan had been on an all-day search for Ricco and Banning on the complaint of Thomas Nearney, who said he knew they were the men who entered his apartment at 450 West 154th Street early yesterday morning and stole a typewriter. Nearney said he watched the theft, but was afraid to turn on the lights or to say anything because he was not armed.

After Finan and Riley had arrested the two men they put their prisoners on a crowded surface car at Eighth Avenue and 153d Street. When the open car started the prisoners leaped over a seat and jumped over other seats toward the rear. The detectives, with drawn revolvers, started after them. Some one blew a police whistle, and the screams of women and children in the trolley car nearly precipitated a riot. The prisoners were recaptured on the rear seat of the car and handcuffed.

When they searched Ricco and Banning at the Fourth Branch, the detectives said they found burglars' tools and a quantity of jewelry. They then questioned the men for almost three hours before Ricco and Banning broke down and told their story of a half year's thieving.

FAVOR JEWISH CONGRESS.

Great Crowd in Cooper Union Indorses Movement.

Cooper Union could not hold more than one-third of the crowd which turned out last night to attend the mass meeting on the question of holding a Jewish Congress to unite Jews in favor of bringing about an abolition of Jewish disabilities in Russia and establishing a Zionistic State in Palestine at the close of the war. Practically everybody in the hall rose to vote in favor of the resolution for holding the congress.

Louis D. Brandeis, who was to have been the chief speaker, sent a telegram saying he had been detained. Nathan Straus, who was to have presided, did not appear, and his speech was read. Talks were made in English by Judge Leon Sanders and N. Taylor Phillips, both of whom urged the holding of a congress in which the Jews of this country should be represented by delegates chosen by vote. He denounced the idea of having a congress held behind closed doors.

"I believe the Jews should speak out," he said. "I feel now that a great outrage has been committed in Georgia, and who will say that I ought to keep silent about it?"

There was applause for this, which was the only reference made in English to the lynching of Frank. Later at the suggestion of Joseph Barondess all in the hall rose to their feet as an expression of sympathy for the family of Leo Frank.

Speakers in Yiddish at the meeting were Dr. Shmarhaj Levin, Dr. Nahum Syrkin, Rabbi Meyer Berlin, Abraham Goldberg, Dr. M. Girsdansky, Dr. Julius Weiss, and Dr. Joseph Seff.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE, 6,030

Membership Increased and Official Call for Primaries Issued.

Both the Tammany Executive and the Tammany General Committees met last night at Tammany Hall and issued the regular official call for the primaries to be held on Sept. 28. A resolution increasing the size of membership in the General Committee was passed. Hereafter it will be composed of 6,030 members.

Neither committee took action on candidates. Charles F. Murphy was present, but silent as usual. After the meeting it was said that the race for nomination for District Attorney was still wide open, with Judge Edward Swann of General Sessions the favorite and Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan a good second.

"Big Bill" Edwards, once Street Cleaning Commissioner, will have his candidacy for Sheriff launched at a dinner to be given him at the Bitlmore Hotel next Monday evening. Mr. Edwards wants the Tammany designation, but, failing in this, it was said that he would run in the primaries just the same.

Justices Clarke and Greenbaum were picked as candidates for re-election at a meeting last night of the Executive Committee of the Progressive Party at headquarters, 30 East Forty-second Street. Jacob R. Schiff, Chairman, presided. Petitions for the two candidates will be circulated by Stanley M. Isaacs, J. O'Connell, and William M. Chadbourne. The committee took no action on the candidacy of ex-Assistant District Attorney Frank Moss for District Attorney. It was decided not to indorse any candidate unless he affirmatively answered this question: "Will you run on the Progressive ticket if you receive the Progressive nomination, whether you get any other nomination or not?" The committee will meet again next Tuesday.

The Republican County Committee will meet next week to take action on candidates.

RESCUED BY THE CYMRIC.

Crew of Schooner Gypsum Queen Were in Great Peril.

The agents of the White Star Line received advices from Liverpool yesterday stating that the steamship Cymric on her eastward passage rescued the crew of the three masted schooner Gypsum Queen, 642 tons, of Bridgetown, Barbados, which had been severely battered by gales.

The Cymric left New York on July 21 and was four days out when she sighted the Gypsum Queen, bound from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Preston, England, with a cargo of lumber. The vessel was on the point of foundering when her crew of eight were rescued by a life boat from the Cymric.

ENVOY ANNOUNCES EMBARGO ON COTTON

Allies Will Declare It Contraband in Principle, British Embassy Says.

TO SUPPORT THE MARKET

Plans for That Purpose to be Revealed When the New Order Goes Into Effect.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—"The allied Governments have agreed in principle that cotton is contraband of war. The exact date when this announcement shall be made is still under consideration as well as other details connected with the proclamations." This statement was authorized today at the British Embassy.

As soon as the official announcement is made, it will be disclosed also that the allied Governments have prepared to stand behind the market to prevent ruinous depression of prices and minimize hardships to planters.

The American Government several days ago was informed unofficially but authoritatively of the intention of the allied Governments to make cotton contraband, and was informed that they would claim a legal right for their action.

It was explained here today that the Allies refrained from making cotton contraband at the outset of the war, because of conditions in the United States, where a large crop had been planted, and a contraband order then would, in their opinion, have been far more serious.

Now, the Allies contend, the cotton States have been prepared for a change of policy by reductions of acreage. Some of the cotton interests, allied quarters acknowledge, may be affected by the change, and for that reason it has been decided to stand behind the market to minimize embarrassment and to avoid a permanent decrease in American cotton plantings which would be reflected in the industries of the allied countries.

The principal reason for declaring cotton contraband is that it is one of the principal sources of smokeless powder. How the Allies propose to support the cotton market is not explained here.

FEDERAL BANK ABLE TO FINANCE COTTON

Can Do It Even If the Staple Is Made Contraband, the Controller Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, today stated that the national banks of the country and the Federal Reserve Banks were in an unprecedentedly strong position to finance the crop moving and marketing of the Fall and to meet any strain which might be put upon them.

In the first formal official reference to the impending decision of Great Britain to declare cotton contraband, Mr. Williams said that even if cotton were so declared, the unheard-of surplus reserves in the vaults of the banks would enable them to finance the entire cotton crop and half the wheat and tobacco crops, though no need to do all this is anticipated. Loans on the security of staple commodities, said Mr. Williams, would be much better than loans that would be used to influence the stock market.

The demands that will be made upon the banks will come from the following causes, said Mr. Williams:

First. The yearly recurring demand for funds with which to move the crops, which this year, except as to cotton, are unusually large and commanding full prices.

Second. The unusual demand for funds which may arise to enable cotton growers to meet any congestion in the movement or marketing of the crop in the event that cotton should be declared contraband.

Third. The demands which are likely to be made upon the national banks, both directly and indirectly, in connection with the extension of credit to foreign purchasers of supplies of all kinds, and to pay for the American securities which may be returned to us by foreign creditors.

"The abstract of condition of national banks as of June 23, 1915, just completed," said Mr. Williams, "shows that notwithstanding the great reduction in reserve requirements which went into effect with the inauguration of the Federal Reserve system in November last the actual reserves of the national banks on June 23, 1915, were far in excess of the largest reserves ever held at any one time in the past history of the country, and amounted to $1,840,000,000, or $778,000,000 more than the amount which the national banks are required to hold.

"This surplus reserve, it is estimated, is sufficient to justify, on a conservative basis, an expansion of credit or a further loaning power of say two or three billion dollars. The present total loans of all the national banks amount to about six and two-thirds billion dollars. A year ago, or on June 30, 1914, the surplus reserve of the national banks was only $41,000,000; so that the increase over the surplus reserve sown a year ago is $737,000,000.

"The total reserve of the national banks now exceeds by $310,000,000 the greatest reserve ever held by the national banks at any time prior to the passage of the Federal Reserve act.

"The specie held by the national banks and the Federal Reserve Banks amounts to close to one thousand million dollars. The specie in the national banks increased between May 1, 1915, and June 23, 1915, $71,000,000.

HITS HOKE SMITH'S AGITATION

Paper He Once Owned Condemns Attack on British Over Cotton.

The Atlanta Journal, a newspaper once the property of Senator Hoke Smith, finds itself obliged strongly to British agitation over the cotton question, as extracts from a recent editorial show. Says The Journal:

"In their views on most matters of State and national concern Senator Hoke Smith and The Journal have been in hearty accord. It is therefore with distinct regret but with emphatic conviction that we demur to the Senator's present attitude toward the Administration's treatment of those issues.

"In his recent speech to a convention of New York importers Senator Smith said, in alluding to our case against Germany: 'The most aggressive could not wish our Government to do more than has been done.' But of the British case, which was the subject of his address, he declared: 'It was unfortunate that Congress and the Administration did not take a more vigorous course with reference to those earlier violations on the part of Great Britain of American rights.'

"As to the Senator's interesting and cogent discussion of the purely legal aspects of the British case, there will be scant difference of opinion on this side of the water. Great Britain undoubtedly has interfered with the rights of American commerce, and undoubtedly has overstepped the strict boundaries of international law.

"But Great Britain has destroyed no American vessels. She has sacrificed no American lives. She has entered upon no piratical course of frightfulness and barbarity.

"While therefore the United States has ample reason to protest against British infringements upon the rights of American commerce, it has no reason, as we see it, to deliver an ultimatum or to resort to threats that may precipitate difficulties far more serious and costly than those now existing. It should be remembered, moreover, that the Administration is dealing with the British case diligently and far-sightedly. The fact that the President has not acted in haste is no indication that he will not act with firmness; rather, it is an indication that he will act wisely and for the country's broadest welfare."

DEMAND PROTECTION FOR COTTON INTERESTS

In response to a request from THE NEW YORK TIMES for an expression of their views on the project of the Allies to declare cotton contraband of war, Southern newspapers last night sent the following telegrams:

Does Not Expect the Impossible.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 19.—If there are facts of law to upset the contention of the Allies that cotton is properly contraband, they are yet to be brought out. The South expects the Government to safeguard its rights, but it cannot and does not ask the Government to do the impossible. Its attitude toward the Allies' proposal to stand behind the market and prevent depression of prices will depend upon the nature of the steps proposed.

The larger issues of the war have not been lost sight of in this section, but the rest of the country must remember that it is this section which has suffered most from the war.

THE NEWS AND COURIER.

Sees No Justification.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—The Constitution has held, and still holds, that there is no justification for this declaration either in law or precedent. The South feels that it is entitled to the protection of the Government when a large part of the market for its basic staple is destroyed by any nation in violation of international law and without the justification of any precedent.

England insisted on the rights of India to ship cotton to Japan when Russia sought to make cotton contraband. Raw cotton heads the list of those things which cannot be declared contraband, according to the Declaration of London.

This country is committed to neutrality, and therefore has no right to consider whether cotton will help one cause or hurt another. She can only consider her rights as a neutral and insist that all belligerents respect them. This, I am sure, is the overwhelming sentiment of the South today.

J. D. GORTATOWSKY,
Managing Editor.

VAUDEVILLE DANCER TURNS TO BURGLARY

Jack Mann, Who Says He Was with Valeska Suratt, Confesses to 50 Robberies.

STOLE TO TIDE OVER SEASON

Friends Told Him, He Said, That Stealing in New York Was "the Easiest Thing in the World."

Jack Mann, 19 years old, who gave his address as Mills Hotel 3, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-Sixth Street, and who said he was a dancing partner of Valeska Suratt last season, confessed last night that he had committed fifty burglaries in the last three months, according to detectives who arrested him. The dancer is said to have told the police that he found it an easy and profitable way to spend the Summer, and that he had intended to rejoin Miss Suratt at the beginning of her season next month.

The police had been looking for Mann for several weeks on suspicion. About 7:30 o'clock last night Detectives Gompers and Nelson of the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau saw him coming out of an apartment in 140th Street near Eighth Avenue with a bundle under his arm. They followed him. When Mann saw he was being followed he ran into St. Nicholas Avenue with the detectives after him. At 150th Street and Bradhurst Avenue they caught him and took him to the Detective Bureau. The police said that when they searched Mann they found a set of skeleton keys and a jimmy in his pockets. The bundle, they said, contained a suit of clothes too small for Mann, who is six feet in height.

According to the detectives, Mann told them he worked with Miss Suratt for a thirty weeks' season, leaving the company on April 19. His money gave out in May and Mann is said to have recounted how in a casual conversation with friends he was told that burglary in New York was the "easiest way in the world to make a living. The police never bother you."

Mann, the detective said, thought he would try it. "What was a man to do when he was hungry?" he is quoted as asking. "I was too proud to ask my people in Boston for help." Mann's first two attempts, according to his alleged confession, resulted in his being frightened away.

"My third attempt was so successful and easy," he is said to have told the police, "that I went ahead. In the last three months I have stolen things from at least fifty apartments."

Mann, the police said, told them that on the night of Aug. 11 he entered the apartment of George Holt at 530 West 144th Street and took $1,090 worth of jewelry; on Aug. 12, the apartment of Adolph Kaufmann at 460 West 131st Street, where he got $500 worth of loot, and last Saturday night the apartment of Joseph Van Ficken at 149 West Ninety-third Street, where he got $150 worth of jewelry.

The police said Mann declared he pawned some of the loot, sold some, and threw the rest in the river. He refused to tell what house he was in last night. He was later taken to Police Headquarters and will be given a hearing this morining, when the police hope to get from him a list of the places he is said to have robbed.

Miss Suratt said last night that George Baldwin was her dancing partner last season, but that Jack Mann had been a member of her company. Her description of him tallied with the police description of the man they arrested. She said she had intended to have Mann in her company this season. She refused at first to believe that the Mann she knew had been arrested. She said he came of a good Boston family and seemed "the best sort of a boy." The program of the Palace Theatre for Jan. 11, 1915, showed "Jack Mann" as "Gayety" in Miss Suratt's company.

CROWDED CONEY CAR WRECKED IN CRASH

De Kalb Avenue Line Conductor Mortally Hurt in Flatbush Trolley Collision.

CRUSHED BETWEEN SEATS

Woman Badly Injured—Frightened Passengers Jump to Street as Cars Come Together.

A De Kalb Avenue car filled with sixty men, women and children, returning from Coney Island, started across Flatbush Avenue in Malbone Street, Flatbush, at 11 o'clock last night, just as a Lorimer Street car began to turn from Malbone Street into Flatbush Avenue. There are four tracks in Malbone Street, the downtown track of the De Kalb Avenue line adjoining the out-of-town track of the Lorimer Street line so that the rear of the Lorimer Street car, one of the big convertible type cars, swinging wide of its track as it turned, was jammed against the side of the De Kalb Avenue car, one of the open type with a side running board.

Just where the cars came together stood Freeland Henderson, the conductor of the De Kalb Avenue car. His back was turned as he collected fares, and he had no chance to escape. He was crushed against his car with such force that a seat was broken, while his hips were crushed and he was injured internally. Miss Caroline Bahlman of 39 Emerson Avenue, who had been seated at the end of this seat, was jammed so that her right leg was injured.

The cars stopped instantly, but the shriek of the conductor and the crash of the cars caused a panic and several women fainted while others leaped off into the roadway.

Henderson was taken to the Swedish Hospital where it was said he probably would die of his injuries. Friends helped Miss Dahlman home. No one else was hurt and the other passengers continued their journeys after a delay of a few moments.

CURRAN HERE ON FURLOUGH

Comes Down from Plattsburg Camp to Fill Out Estimate Board.

Henry H. Curran, Vice Chairman of the Board of Aldermen and Corporal of Company B, Camp of Military Instruction, at Plattsburg, appeared at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate without awaiting the body attachment, that the board facetiously threatened to get last week. Corporal Curran had a furlough granted by Captain G. H. White of his company, to expire at 9 o'clock on Aug. 20. The Corporal had a badly blistered nose and face and seemed to experience some trouble sitting down, but aside from the sunburn and stiffness he said he never had felt better. As soon as he took his seat, Acting Mayor McAneny handed him a paper on which was written:

"Corporal Curran will report at headquarters, Board of Estimate Room, City Hall, 10 A. M. Thursday. (Signed) McAneny, Commanding."

Mayor Mitchel is still at the camp, but the appearance of the Vice Chairman gave the board a full attendance and several motions requiring unanimous consent were passed.

These Theatres do not deal with Tyson Company.

KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway and 38th Street. Evenings 8:10. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:10.
—LAST 2 WEEKS—
JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Greatest Musical Comedy Success, THE GIRL FROM UTAH

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d Street. Evenings 8:10
Matinees Tomorrow & Wednesday 2:10.
The Greatest Musical Show Ever Produced in the Coolest Theatre in the World.
ZIEGFELD FOLLIES
GALA OPENING NEXT MONDAY.
NEW Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic
In The Dance De Follies—Atop This Theatre.
Table Reservations Now—Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY Broadway at 46th Street. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30. SEARCH ME

FULTON 46th St., near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:20.
"Some Baby!"
"Inspires a lot of laughter."—Mail.

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evening 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Thurs. 2:20.
"WEALTH OF FUN."—TIMES.
THE BOOMERANG

GEO. M. COHAN'S Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Last Mat. Tomorrow 2:20.
IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE | LAST 3 TIMES

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15.
TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Mats.....25-50-$1.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
GIGANTIC SPECTACLE.
Symphony Orchestra of 40.

HARRIS West 42d Street. Evening 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Wed. 2:15.
Edgar Selwyn's Greatest Success
Rolling Stones
"A Real Smash—Something New."—Eve. Journal.

"Thrilling Action and well Arranged surprises."—Telegram.
UNDER FIRE
With William Courtenay
HUDSON W. 44th St. Ev. 8:15 Mats. Tomorrow & Wed.
GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. at 2:15.
MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

Proctor's Fifth Ave. NOW Broadway and 28th Street. at 3:45, 6:45, 8:15 & 10:01
WAR BROTHERS
VAUDEVILLE'S BIG HUMAN APPEAL
WAR DRAMA

DALY'S THEATRE BROADWAY and 30TH ST.
THE ONLY BURLESQUE ON BROADWAY
SCANLON & MOORE'S WINNERS.
MATINEES DAILY—10-15-25c. NIGHTS—25-35-50c. | POSITIVELY NO HIGHER
EXTRA—MLLE. FIFI.

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DELICIOUS LEMONADE FREE TO ALL.

Steeplechase
Coney's Only Funny Place.
Beautiful Beach and 3 Great Pools.
Special Rates to Clubs and Parties.

LUNA Summer House Now Open
"Luna's Broadway Echo"
EVERY EVENING AT 8 AND 10 P. M.
S.S. "MANDALAY" DANCING
Special Features Every Evening. Battery 7:30, W. 131st St. 8:30 P.M

NEW BRIGHTON Mat. Today Brighton Beach. | GERTRUDE HOFFMANN in "SUMURUN," Company of 60, 8 Scenes. Orchestra of 30, 5 oths.

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15.
12-Act Vaudeville Show | ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c.
DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

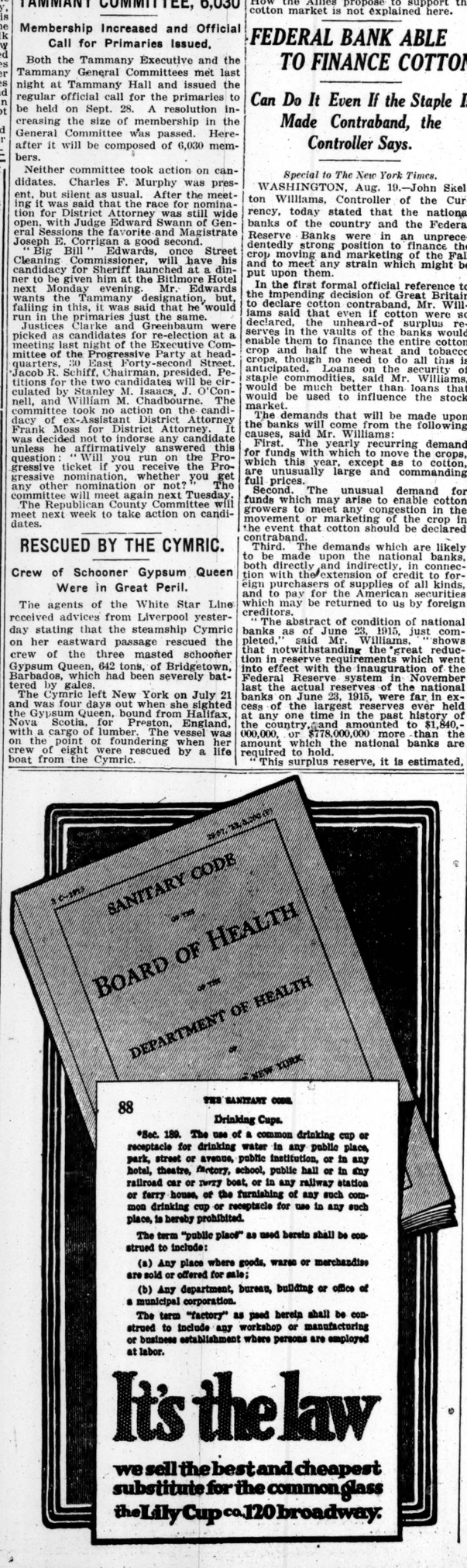
STRAND B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. Next Week. San Bernard | FANNIE WARD. "Marriage of Kitty." Strand Orch. & Soloists in "Poor Schmaltz."

VITAGRAPH 44th and Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c. | "The Tigress"—"The Goddess." Beg. Sun., "To Cherish and Protect."

YORKVILLE 86th St. at 3d Ave. Burlesque HIGH LIFE GIRLS | Mat. Today 15c to 50c. Smoking Permitted.

PARK Thea., Col's Circle, 59th St. | SEATS OPENING MONDAY, AUG. 23 | NOW
MAY IRWIN in her new comedy, "No. 13 WASHINGTON SQUARE"

MAD. SQ. GARDEN, Fri., Aug. 20 | RUSSIAN SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
WAGNER PROGRAMME.
Vocalist, Charlotte Radcliffe Symons.
Popular prices, 20c to $1.00.


SANITARY CODE
OF THE
BOARD OF HEALTH
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK
88
THE SANITARY CODE
Drinking Cups.
*Sec. 189. The use of a common drinking cup or receptacle for drinking water in any public place, park, street or avenue, public institution, or in any hotel, theatre, factory, school, public hall or in any railroad car or ferry boat, or in any railway station or ferry house, or the furnishing of any such common drinking cup or receptacle for use in any such place, is hereby prohibited.
The term "public place" as used herein shall be construed to include:
(a) Any place where goods, wares or merchandise are sold or offered for sale;
(b) Any department, bureau, building or office of a municipal corporation.
The term "factory" as used herein shall be construed to include any workshop or manufacturing or business establishment where persons are employed at labor.
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we sell the best and cheapest substitute for the common glass
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Special---
Neckwear
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Friday and Saturday only
Fancy silk four-in-hands—scarfs in striking patterns and timely modes—almost every conceivable weave and color.
Thousands to select from,—that were $1.00, 65 and 50 cents.
Today and tomorrow, 25 cents.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
Broadway, below Chambers St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. 647 Eighth Ave. } Open Evenings
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Money talks—this time o' year in tones more heavily resonant

$16.50 speaks in the robust timbre of bigger figures—and why not? since it commands a choice of Hart Schaffner & Marx summer suits that, even in clearance sales, had been $28.50, $23.50 and $18.50.

Because $16.50 talks so compellingly, many men have been introduced to one of these suits for late summer and early fall wear. Why don't you get on speaking terms with this opportunity?

$20.00 has that grave and polished address that invites to your possession Hart Schaffner & Marx suits that were $35, $32.50 and $30. Won't you give your money a chance to get up in the world?

$25.00 articulates crisply, with a suggestion of a foreign accent; even the fine imported fabrics and silk-lined Hart Schaffner & Marx suits that were $40 and $35 listen receptively.

When dollars speak in this vein, conversation is conservation.

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Broadway, cor. 29th St. Broadway, below Chambers St. Third Av., cor. 122d St. 246-248 West 125th St. } Open Evenings
Home of Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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ALWAYS INVITINGLY COOL
Let the thermometer register what it may—you can always count on finding Rector's cool and comfortable. The lofty ceilings and fifty windows, opening on three wide streets, catch every breze that blows. To this add a highly efficient ventilating system and Rector's may well claim to be the coolest restaurant in New York.
Come and enjoy the best of foods, the superior cooking, the efficient service and the remarkably reasonable prices—at Rector's All-Star Cabaret in Main Dining Room. Ballroom open at 8 P. M.
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LARGEST AND COOLEST
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MENU:
Little Neck Clams, Cherry Stone. Consomme in Jelly, Frog Legs, Saute Meuniere, Crab Meat Ravigote, Half Fried Chicken, Virginia Corn on Cob, Candied Sweet Potatoes, Salad, Peach Ice Cream, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cheese, Demi-Tasse.
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Positively the Best Food, Values and Service in New York.
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Cuisine Francaise No Cabaret
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No Extra Charge When Rooms Are Occupied by Two Persons.

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Too Many Fads and Fancies in Present Day Methods of a Pre-College Education

This is the view of a number of college Presidents whose opinions were published last Sunday.

Read what twelve prominent educators—all Presidents of colleges and universities—have to say on the

Importance of Correct Methods of School Training in a Pre-College Education

NEXT SUNDAY, Aug. 22, in
The New York Times